TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1880-81.

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Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

VOL. V.

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ERRATA. Vol. V.

Page 14, line 4 from bottom, for "Fleming," read "Hemming."
15, ,, 1, for "Tiberius xiii, fo. 426," read "Tiberius A xiij, fo. 42b"
,, ,, 13, for "in Mor," read "Minor."
,, ,, 6 from bottom, for "Campden," read "Camden."
,, ,, 18, for "British," read "Bristol."
35 ,, 31, for "Cotleswold," read "Cotteswold."
38 ,, 3 from bottom, for "Staunton," read "Stanton."
150 ,, 1, for "Sengedbeag," read "Sengedleag."
,, ,, 8, for "Œthelricus," "Æthelricus."

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

1880-81.

Part I.

Transactions at the Annual Meeting, held at Stroud,

ON

21st, 22nd, & 23rd, July 1880.

The fifth Annual General Meeting of the Society was, for this year, held at Stroud, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd July. The head quarters of the Society was at the "Imperial" Hotel, where convenient accommodation was afforded for the reception of the members and transaction of the business of the meeting. The local arrangements, which were very satisfactory, were made under the direction of the local committee, which consisted of the following gentlemen:—President: Mr. Caruthers Little; Vice-presidents: Mr. T. Lancaster and Dr. W. H. Paine; Members: Lord C. Clinton, the Rev. J. Badcock, LL.D., Mr. A. J. Morton Ball, Mr. C. R. Baynes, Mr. William Bishop, the Rev. E. Buckler, the Rev. W. H. Butlin, Mr. J. A. Graham Clarke, Mr. J. T. Fisher, Mr. J. Watts Hallewell, Mr. G. Holloway, Mr. F. A. Hyett, Mr. W. Leigh, Mr. J. Libby, Mr. S. S. Marling, Mr. W. H. Marling, Mr. J. Middleton, Mr. H. Hamilton Mills, Mr. G. G. Morton, Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, the Rev. A. S. Page. Dr. Partridge, Mr. C. Playne, Mr. A. T. Playne, Mr. A. J. Stanton, Mr. John Sibree, the Rev. F. Smith, Mr. A. E. Smith, Mr. J. T. Stanton, Mr. T. A. Stoughton, Mr. W. Warman, Mr. C. Wethered, the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Mr. E. T. Wise, and Mr. E. Witchell. The local secretaries were Major C. Hawkins Fisher and Mr. Henry Denne; assistant local secretary; Mr. S. J. Dudbridge.

The opening meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Subscription Rooms. In the absence of Mr. T. GAMBIER PARRY, the President of the Society for the last year, the chair was taken by SIR WILLIAM V. GUISE, BART., the President of the Council. Among those present on the platform, and in the room, were SIR BROOK KAY, BART., SIR JOHN MACLEAN, the BARON DE FERRIERS, M.P., Mr. W. J. STANTON, M.P., REVS. PREBENDARY SCARTH, E. BUTLER, Prior of Woodchester Priory, and ..... BEDO, Dr. PAINE, Messrs. J. E. DORINGTON, President elect, E. C. LITTLE, J. T. D. NIBLETT, W. H. MARLING, E. WITCHELL, W. LEIGH, J. WATTS HALLEWELL, C. H. STANTON, F. A. HYETT, W. WARMAN, J. LIBBY, C. WETHERED, A. J. BALL, &c.; and Mr. P. HALLETT and the REV. W. BAZELEY, Honorary General Secretaries.

Mr. E. C. LITTLE said: "As chairman of the local committee of this Meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, I have the pleasure—and a great one it is—of welcoming you all to this town and neighbourhood. Although we cannot pretend to vie with our city of Gloucester, and sister town of Cheltenham, in giving you the stately reception with which they were able to honour you, yet we do not give you a less hearty welcome, with the assurance that we will do our utmost to make your brief sojourn among us pleasant to yourselves, so that we may merit at your hands a repetition of this complimentary visit."

SIR WILLIAM GUISE, Bart., said: "I beg on behalf of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society to return you our warm thanks for the kind welcome you have given us on this occasion. We are looking forward, if the weather will permit, to a very pleasant sojourn amongst you. We have a very capital programme prepared by the local committee, and I can only hope that the time at our disposal will enable us to do justice to it. I will now, if you please, take the chair, and call upon the secretary, Mr. HALLETT, to read the report of the Council for the past year.

Mr. P. HALLETT then read the following report:—

I.—The Council submits, this year, to Members its Fifth Annual Report of the Society's affairs. Beginning with the important subject of numbers, the Society has during the year, under this head, suffered a diminution of strength, which, however, is, perhaps, more nominal than real. The returns show a loss, by death, resignation, and other causes, of 47 subscribing members. By new elections they record a gain of 35 subscribing members. The total number, as given in the last Annual Report, was 506.—At the present time it amounts to 494. The Council felt compelled last year to call attention to certain long standing arrears of subscriptions. Efforts were being made, it was then said, to collect them. These efforts have since been continued, but not in all cases with success, and certain names have been removed from the list of members. With respect to the accounts, the income for the official year, including last year's balance, is £514 12s. 11d. The expenditure for the same year has been unusually heavy, amounting to £312 1s. 6d. A favourable balance remains of £202 12s. 5d. In this balance is, however, included a life subscription amounting to 5 guineas, which belongs to the capital account,

and from it also has to be deducted the cost of the annual volume, with a few other expenses of minor import. Besides this balance, the Society has a funded capital of £441 15s. in Consols, representing the composition fees of Life Members, to which sum the Life Subscription above mentioned will be added.

2.—Since the last Report of Council, the annual meeting of the Society has been held at Cheltenham, with its usual features of Visits, Excursions, Papers, and Temporary Museum. The places of archæological interest visited and described, besides those of Cheltenham proper, included Leckhampton, Cleeve, Southam House, Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe, the Roman Villa at Witcombe, Birdlip, Elkstone, Cowley, and Cubberley. The Meeting was admirably organized and the arrangements ably carried out by the Local Committee. Everywhere the Society met with a cordial reception, and some of the experiences of the occasion will be numbered amongst its most gratifying reminiscences. The proceedings and papers of the Meeting, with the valuable collection of antiquities, furnish the subject matter of the first part of the annual volume, now being issued. In addition to the annual meeting at Cheltenham an evening meeting was held at Bristol in January, at which several important papers were read and antiquarian objects of much interest exhibited. The proceedings and papers of this meeting will, in part, form the subject matter of the second portion of the annual volume, to be issued, if possible, early in the autumn.

3.—A list of Societies in correspondence with this Society was given in last year's Report, and to this list must now be added the Kent Archæological Society, the Essex Archæological Society, the Powys Land Club, and the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. The volumes annually received from these Societies, by way of interchange, form a substantial aid towards the formation of a Library. In reference to the same important end, the Council has to acknowledge the presentation of the following works:—Letters from Zurich (Parker Society), and Extracts from the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Minchinhampton, given by Miss Stokes. First four numbers of Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, by the Rev. B. H. Blacker; given by the author. Henry VII., Prince Arthur, and Cardinal Morton, by Rev. T. Mozley, Rector of Plymtree; and a description of the Paintings in Kempley Church, by T. Micklethwaite, given by Sir John Maclean. To these must be added the gift, by C. J. Thomas, Esq., of a drawing of St. Briavel's Castle, for the intended Museum.

4.—To the subject of the Museum, the Council is desirous of calling special and particular attention. The Society is now completing its first lustrum, and during this period it has done much that may be fairly viewed with satisfaction. Since its first year, it has annually maintained, without special effort, a list of about 500 subscribing Members. Its finances have continued sound, and instead of the common luxury of a funded debt, it has been able to achieve the less common luxury of a funded reserve. Its Government rests on a purely representative and local basis, and its interests are well-rooted in its various localities, as shown by the local energy and care with which its meetings have been organized, and by the

welcome with which its visits have been uniformly received. Moreover, the substantial Volume of Transactions which its investigations in the rich home area has enabled it to produce, has secured for it a status among Archæologists abroad. All these facts may be claimed to the credit of the Society, but there is, unfortunately, another side to the account, and that presents a grave deficiency. There is not only an entire absence of any Museum of Antiquities in the county belonging to the Society, but there is nothing in its possession that can fairly be called the commencement of such a Museum, and in this important respect the Society compares most unfavourably with its neighbours. The end of each lustral period, in the days of antiquity, was a time of sacrificial purification, and the Council hopes that it will be only needful for the Society to become conscious of this fault in its system in order to make this present fifth year of its existence a true lustrum in the ancient sense. Money can do something towards the work of expurgation, but money cannot do all, or nearly all. If a Museum of Antiquities, in general, can be purchased in the open market, a Museum of Bristol and Gloucestershire Antiquities is not to be thus acquired. Such a Museum cannot be suddenly made. It must grow. It can only be the result of numberless increments of addition and adaptation. It must be a work of time, but there is a time when the work ought to begin. Doubtless the best method of preservation of Ancient Monuments is their preservation *in situ* and their preservation unchanged. The site of a monument is a part of the monument, sometimes its most important part, and to divorce a monument from its site is to destroy much of its significance. But since in the mutability of things such divorces do and must occur, it becomes the more necessary to save as much as possible of what remains. Many monuments of antiquity too, to use an appropriate legal distinction, are rather personal than real, and whether originally personal or real, in the systematic arrangements of a well-ordered museum, they may often gain by mutual association what they lose by removal from their original homes. They serve to illustrate and explain one another, and antiquities that appear as isolated fragments when viewed apart, are seen, when viewed together, to be the complementary portions of a connected, it may be of an historical, whole.

5.—Considerations such as these have always made Archæological Societies, especially County societies, regard the establishment of Museums, if not as the condition of their existence, at any rate as the condition of their well-being, and "the establishment of a Museum or Museums" was laid down in the Society's original prospectus as one of the objects of its foundation. As stated in last year's report, the Council, after much consultation and enquiry, has determined upon the establishment of two centres for museum purposes, the one at Bristol, the other at Gloucester, affording, however, to donors, an absolute liberty of choice between them, and with the hope that this liberty will be largely exercised. If members of the Society will now constitute themselves collectors, on its behalf, in their respective parishes, and represent to their friends the advantages of county systems of antiquities for the illustration of County History and Tradition, together with the claims of such systems on individual contributions, the work of the Museum will soon progress. Antiquities are

constantly brought to light in an old settled district like that of Bristol and Gloucestershire by the course of industrial changes, by house and road excavations, for example, landworks and the like. Others, in personal possession, become available through changed conditions of ownership. Old things, too, of all kinds, no longer useful for their original purpose, are continually falling into the archæological state, and find a suitable home and renewed functions in a Museum of Antiquities. Preserved therein from the destructions of progress, and even from the tender mercies of the restorer, carefully housed and ranked together, these veterans of the past become the story-tellers, interpreters, and exemplars of their time to succeeding generations. And future generations may learn from them what the present and even their own cannot understand; "for," to quote the words of the eloquent presidential address, delivered last year at Cheltenham "the pages of antiquity will bear many turnings, and its ashes will bear burning again for fresh metal, like the old cinder heaps of Roman Iron Diggings in the Forest of Dean."

6.—In regard to the formal affairs of the Society, the Council has only the customary changes to report or to recommend. In the exercise of its duty of annual nomination of officers, it desires to propose for re-election the President of Council, the Vice-Presidents, and the Secretaries—General, Sectional, and Local, at present in office. The following Members of Council retire this year by rotation:—Messrs. Leigh, Kerslake, Blunt, Lucy, Swayne, Gael, and Baker. The nomination of their successors rests with the members of the Society.

7. -The Council, during the year, has held six meetings, three at Bristol, two at Gloucester, and one at Stroud, and desires to express its acknowledgments to his Worship the Mayor of Gloucester, and to the authorities of the Museum and Library, at Bristol, for the accommodation afforded to it, at Bristol and Gloucester, respectively, and also to the Cotteswold Field Club for the friendly hospitality shown towards it, and, through it to the Society, at Stroud.

Baron de Ferriers, M.P., rose to move the adoption of the report. He said his duty was a purely formal one. He was struck with the satisfactory nature of the report as a whole. It appeared as if the actual number of subscribers was somewhat less, but the *bona fide* subscriptions were as good as ever. The fact was the council thought it desirable not to continue to swell the list with mere nominal members, and the names of some who had not paid their subscriptions had, very properly, been removed. He was sure they must all congratulate themselves upon the satisfactory accounts that had been presented, and trusted that this Society would long continue in its flourishing career. It not only afforded those pleasing opportunities of visiting the beautiful scenery, and objects of interest in various parts of the county, but the enjoyment they derived from this was increased by the cordial reception always accorded to them. He had much pleasure in proposing that the report of the Council be adopted, and its nomination of officers accepted.

Mr. W. Leigh seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. C. LITTLE proposed that the retiring members of the Council be re-elected, which was seconded by Mr. C. Bowly, and carried.

SIR W. V. GUISE said: "My next duty is a very agreeable one; it is that of proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Gambier Parry, and to introduce the new president, Mr. Dorington, to the chair. I am sure I shall carry all those present with me when I express our hearty thanks to Mr. Parry for the very effective and admirable manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of president, during the past year. I am sure those who were present at Cheltenham, and listened to his admirable address, so extremely well delivered, will carry away the most pleasing recollections of the President for the year 1879-80. His absence in London has prevented him from being present on this occasion, and I am sure I shall speak your feelings, when I convey to him your thanks for the admirable and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of the office from which he now retires. The remainder of my duty is of an equally agreeable nature. Had Mr. Parry been present it would have devolved upon him to perform it; as it is it devolves upon me; it is to introduce to you, as President for the ensuing year, Mr. Dorington. It is not necessary for me to say, here in this town of Stroud, one word to recommend him. I am sure, from his well-known ability, that he will make an excellent president, and that he will now deliver to you an instructive address. I have great pleasure in vacating the chair in his favour, which I now request him to occupy.

MR. DORINGTON then delivered the following inaugural address:—

It is my pleasing duty, as your president for the year, to welcome you to a beautiful district of the county you have not hitherto visited, in which, though you may not be able to find all the conveniences which the charming modern town of Cheltenham was able to supply you with last year, or the splendid hospitalities of Cirencester, which so well set off the unapproachable attractions it possesses for archæologists in its abundant Roman remains; or the attractions of great towns like Gloucester and Bristol, still, in its own way, it possesses in its neighbourood objects of great interest for the archæologist, the historian, the man of science, and, above all, for the lover of natural beauty. Natural beauty is not archæology, but still I cannot help thinking that science is made more pleasing when we can beguile the many miles we may have to travel in search of the special objects of the meeting, by the incessant presentation to our eyes of scenery which is interesting whether looked at from the point of view of the artist, the geologist, or the archæologist. But what is the archæologist's point of view; and how can the scenery of any district be said to be archæologically interesting? Archæology is the science of the human past, and no one, I think, in this neighbourhood who has reflected on the subject, and who, in his daily walks and drives, has noted the traces of that past which meet him on every side and in every form, can pass through this district without feeling his interest excited and his thoughts drawn back to the long course of ages which have preceded the present one, and to the events which, distant though they be, have each had its share in producing the condition of things under which we now actually pursue the tenor of our way. The geologist sallies forth, hammer in hand, and traces, with

laborious skill and by the aid of much subsidiary knowledge, the history of this world's crust, and tries to attach to the traces he discovers figures and dates of enormous magnitude, which may convey some idea of the lapse of ages during which this structure has been built up. Where the geologist ends, when he arrives at periods of the earth's surface where traces of man first begin to appear, there the province of the archæologist commences, and he takes up the tale of the world's history and tries, link by link, to complete the story—to reproduce the conditions under which the first man lived—to fill the gaps with which written history abounds—to prove or disprove the doubtful points—to trace the growing civilization of peoples and the causes which have so often led again to their decay, and to collect and to preserve for the future historian the materials out of which he may construct his works. Great indeed, almost unlimited in extent, is the field presented to the archæologist; so wide is it that success is not to be sought by any attempt to grasp the whole, which is in fact the history of every race which has inhabited the earth. We here, indeed, do not profess to limit the researches which members of our Society may undertake, but, practically, the conditions under which we meet, fortunately perhaps, limit our enterprise to a field certainly wide enough, but still so far restricted that we may hope—first, that the archæology we pursue, being the history in every form of our own county, the subjects of discussion will have an interest for all who hear them, and, secondly, that by the attention of all our members being fixed on this area, somewhat limited in extent, yet free to range over eighteen centuries of time—may, by degrees, build up such a store of information, that not only will every corner of the county have its story, but also we may have a clear and life-like perception of the chief events which, from the coming of the Romans to the present time, have marked its history. This is the object and actuating force of archæology. And our researches should apply not only to buildings and structures, but to everything, the most insignificant, whether written, spoken, or constructed. Whatever meets our enquiring attention as a relic of old time, however insignificant it may be, if it is a construction, however quaint and odd, or, if it is a story, however absurd it may sound, it may, perhaps, upon investigation, repay some trouble or even, possibly, merit the distinction of being inserted in the pages of our journal. As an illustration of my meaning, I may mention that I heard, long ago, a tradition attaching to my parish church of Bisley which seemed to be one of those old wives' tales to which it was unnecessary to attach any sense or importance. It was to the effect that the church was originally not intended to have been built where it now stands, but at a spot nearly two miles off. However, the builders were entirely frustrated in their intentions, for every night the devil, or some agency, removed all the building materials and deposited them afresh in another place, until at last the architect, yielding to inexorable necessity, built the church on the spot thus indicated, which is where it now stands. Now, when the church was restored a few years back we found that this story had a meaning and an origin, for the place where tradition said the church was to have been built is the spot where a Roman villa formerly stood, and in the course of the repairs portions of the materials of that villa were found in the church walls, including the altars of the Penates removed from the Roman shrines.

Here, then, was a tradition which had been handed on regularly from mouth to mouth for between fifteen and sixteen hundred years, and to which the nineteenth century has been able to assign a fair and reasonable interpretation: viz., that the Romans' gods had supplied the materials for the christian temple. I came across, also, another quaintly told story the other day, which supplied evidence as to another tradition. We have at Bisley an ancient cross, somewhat celebrated in its way. Tradition says it is erected over a well into which a man accidentally falling was drowned. There is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford a manuscript History of Gloucestershire, by Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester, dated 1714. Writing of Bisley, he says: "I shall conclude my discourse of Bisley with a Gloucester proverb: viz., "There is one, says Pearse, when he fell into the well," which saying was thus occasioned. "The church of Bisley was out of repair, and the officers of the parish set some men at work to mend what was amiss; amongst those labourers there was one whose name was Pearse, who, with the rest at dinner time, came into the churchyard, where was a winch-well, and where they usually sate round whilst they did eat their victuals. Now it fortuned that as they were just waiteing for the strikeing of the clocke to go to worke, that as the clocke struck Pearse replyed ther's one, which word was no sooner spoken but he fell backwards into the well and was there drowned. Whereupon the churchyard was excommunicated, and the parish did bury their dead at Bibury, which is eight miles a Sunder, & the Burial way thereunto, was over Biers-way (or Burials way) Bridge, the same that is now called Bearwoods (or Barrods) Bridge, which was no more than a foote path before, though now it be become the maine Roade way from Gloucester to London." And here the question may be asked whether the archæologist is not frequently too much attached to the investigation of very old times, and whether, in consequence, he does not, too frequently, neglect to hunt up and preserve the remembrance and the relics of periods, which, though they may have only just passed away, will never again return, and which are just as worthy to be recorded in our annals for the information of coming generations as the guesses and theories which we are bound to make when we try to present to ourselves the conditions of lives of pre-historic man, for which we have no other basis than the rude remnants of their tombs, and the traces which surround the groups of depressions in the soil, which we are fain to believe represent to us the sites of the houses in which they lived. For instance, flourishing and thriving as this neighbourhood has been for many centuries—the site and centre of one of the staple industries of the kingdom—it is scarcely possible in these days to credit the paucity and inferiority of the roads of communication that surrounded it at the commencement of this century, and which may, perhaps, be best brought to your apprehension by the statement which I make, without fear of contradiction, that such excursions as we propose to make during the next two days would have been absolutely impossible on wheels a century ago. The question occurs, What had the English races been about since the times when the Romans built and maintained on our hills and in our valleys houses not inferior, if not superior, to the very largest and most splendid houses now existing in the county of Gloucester? Certainly no house nearer to Stroud than Weston Birt can compare with the Roman Villa we are going to inspect at

Woodchester to-morrow. It must have had good roads of approach both from Cirencester, Gloucester, and from the supposed Roman Road leading to the Passage over the Severn, near Lydney, where dwelt, if we may judge from the Roman remains now existing there, the nearest great neighbour of the Roman squire, knight, general, or pro-consul, who claimed Woodchester as his own. The position of these roads is an interesting and unsolved problem which, so far as I know, has never been enquired into, and which may form, to some of the party now gathered here, an interesting subject of enquiry during the next few days. But to return to my question as to what the English had been doing in the matter of roads about Stroud since the Romans left England? It might almost be said—nothing. No war chariots of the ancient Britons, had any such survived to our times, could have been driven along the mountain tracks, called roads, which the grandfathers of the present generation can remember, for they were both too steep and too narrow, and, until the making of the London Road from Stroud to Cirencester, in the year 1751, for anything like heavy wheeled traffic, or speedy communication, the highway was impracticable. The road to London went up Silver Street, Stroud, keeping, at first, on a higher level than the present Bisley Road, then along the present road (which was only a track deep in ruts outside Lypiatt Park Wall, to Bisley and Tunley, where it forded the stream, and then straight over the opposite hill and down again into the next valley, again fording the stream, and up to Park Corner and thence by the existing line of road to Cirencester. Again, from Stroud to Chalford the road carefully avoided the level and easy line up the valley, where the stream and canal, highroad and railway, now compete for space to get along, and kept on ascending and descending in the most devious way, first rising to where the Hospital now stands, then descending to Bowbridge, rising to the Thrupp and keeping along the hill-side by a lane frequently about eight feet wide, until it ascended and crossed the Bisley valley, near Bourne, when, nothing daunted by the difficulties of the opposite ascent, and entirely unattracted by the level meadows close to its right, it went straight up, about 300 feet to Brown's Hill, crossed the ridge, and descended into Chalford by numerous lanes leading off Bisley Common into the little hamlets, which together make up the Chalford district. The road to Nailsworth only dates from 1795, and I learn from a friend of mine that an old man told him he remembered when a spade stuck into the ground, where the road now is, over night, would have disppeared, by sinking into the ground, by the morning. This shows what a condition the valleys were in about this district only a few years ago. Truly in trying to imagine the condition of things which then prevailed, and which induced people to face the most impracticable ascents in their daily business in preference to the trouble which would be caused in making a good road along the level but soft valley, we are lost in astonishment at the want of energy, in the particular direction of road-making and engineering, which characterised our ancestors through many centuries of our history. Indeed, it appears to me that it is only within the last century that the English race have developed any capacity for works other than ecclesiastical or military structures. The earlier races have left behind them vast and enduring mounds, camps, entrenchments, and burial places. The Romans laid out great roads, which still exist;

but what have the middle ages in England to show in domestic architecture, or utilitarian structures, to compare in size, number, or importance with those which may be found in every fourth rate town throughout France, Germany, and Italy? Great as the social and political importance of the English race has been from the time of the Edwards, one must, I think, confess that, irrespective of the lower classes, our people were not lodged with anything like the magnificence and grandeur of the people of the continent of Europe, that our houses were, in general, small, mean, and slenderly built, and that public works, bridges, viaducts, roads, &c., such as exist abroad of all ages, were not even contemplated here until the commencement of what I may call the period of the great engineers. Domestic architecture has, especially in the towns, been always cramped in size, although in our cold and variable climate the houses have possibly been very much more comfortable in consequence, and very probably this consideration may have been a leading cause, for the construction and plan adopted, yet as a matter of fact our old towns, though quaint and curious, lack nearly altogether the grandeur and dignity so often found abroad, and, owing to the slight construction, the older class of houses have, for the most part, disappeared. The views which I am expressing may perhaps be regarded as heretical by archæologists whose minds have been fixed on what are, no doubt, noble architectural structures of the middle ages, both domestic and ecclesiastical, and who from the fondness with which they regard such buildings as our cathedrals, or such specimens of ancient houses as Haddon, Kenilworth, Longleat, Berkeley, Sudeley, and many others, may have been led to believe, or imagine, that they were types of a largely existing class. But I think I am not in error in regarding such structures as exceptional, as the production generally of men whose experience was not limited to our island, and who built in a manner which was far in advance of the civilization and habits of their time. Discussions, such as these, however, are probably better suited to a separate paper than to an address such as it is my duty as your president to deliver, and as our time is somewhat limited, perhaps it would be best if I roughly sketched out, for the benefit of strangers, the leading characteristics of the district in which we meet, by way of supplying a kind of index for their use.

The commanding character of the promontories of our hills must early have struck the first inhabitants of the country as an advantage, in a defensive point of view, and the firmness and hardness of the oolitic subsoil afforded conveniences for moving about, in a roadless time, which the swamps, morasses, and forests of the vale did not afford. Accordingly, we find, abundantly distributed in this neighbourhood, traces of the earliest inhabitants. In a country where there is no flint within seventeen or eighteen miles, you will find, in certain places, tolerably abundant evidence of ancient habitation in the flint flakes which are found, and which must have been brought there by man; and their discovery in certain places probably indicates the sites of ancient camps or villages. Mr. Witchell, who is an assiduous flint hunter, will probably point out to you these places. Following on the traces of early habitation, we come to the tumuli, both round and long, which are plentifully distributed over the whole district, and the larger and more conspicuous of which are associated in

the traditions of the people with primitive worship, and are held by them to have been so placed as to preserve a continuous chain of religious observance, priest answering priest, and worshipper worshipper, over long tracts of country. Covered, however, with vast beechwood, as in my opinion the country certainly was, I hardly see how this tradition could have had any foundation in fact. These tumuli, again, are of different ages, or, at least, have been used again in different ages. The most remarkable proof of such an occurrence being furnished by a round tumulus on Bisley Common, which, having been explored, without result, some years previously, was, in 1866, carted entirely away for the purpose of forming an embankment for a new road. Close beside the trench of the original explorers was found a stratum of unctuous animal matter, mixed with animal bones and Roman pottery, and four Roman altars, two stone weights, and a copper coin of Faustina, which may be seen to-morrow in the temporary museum. I think this is one of the most curious "finds" which a round barrow has yet yielded. I have also a round tumulus for the inspection of the Society, on Friday, not yet fully opened, which will probably illustrate a second interment in a structure of older date. I commenced to open it last week; it had never been opened before; and three feet below the surface we came on a skeleton, probably of a female, partially burnt, lying amidst burnt matter, charcoal, and burnt clay, between two walls three feet apart, which we traced from the centre to the outside of the tumulus, and down to their foundations, which rest on a layer of charcoal cinders, and are about eighteen inches, by estimation, above the original level of the ground before the tumulus was raised. Some further exploratory work is to be done before we go there on Friday next, on which day I hope the society will find time to spend an hour or two in completing such an investigation as may lead to the discovery of the original interment, for it is hardly credible that these walls form a portion of the original and first construction.[1] Another remarkable feature to which your attention will be drawn is the presence of a considerable quantity of calcareous remains, which appear to have been concrete, a feature I have never heard of before as being present in a tumulus. This parish of Bisley, with which I am chiefly acquainted, is well supplied with these evidences of ancient occupation, and I know of twelve barrows within its range, and there may be others with which I am not acquainted. When were these barrows made? This seems at present to be one of the most insoluble questions presented to archæologists. In Egyptian and Assyrian history we go back, with comparative ease, some hundreds of years B. C. But here in Britain, though we have the evidence of the existence of a numerous race, one sufficiently advanced to raise great structures, and, in the times immediately preceding the Roman occupation, actually coining money, specimens of which remain to this day, the whole of these many generations—the whole of the different races of which we must believe these many generations consisted, were, so far as we at present know, absolutely devoid of any written language; failed to express themselves even in pictorial characters; and have left few traces behind to tell us who and what they were, except it may be

1 Further examination proved that they did belong to the original construction.—See further remarks in this volume.

picked out from the structure of their skeletons, the analogy between their burial customs and those of known races, or, most hopeful of all, the possibility of finding, in our language, words which may be derived from the languages they spoke, and which words could not have been introduced by any of the later races by whom our language has been principally formed. I would draw your attention on this point to the lately published work of Professor Dawkins, on "Early Man in Britain," in which he elaborates a theory as to the Iberian origin of the people who inhabited this country previous to its occupation by the Celtic race, who undoubtedly formed the mass of the population at the time when the Roman invasion took place. The skeletons of the long barrows differ from the skeletons of the round barrows. They are those of a race of inferior stature, having skulls of fair average capacity, and of a uniform type, being more long than broad, the proportion of the breadth of the so-called long heads to their length being represented as compared with the same proportion in the round skulls by the figures 7 : 8, or the length in either case being represented by 100, then the relative breadth in a long skull would be ·70, and in a round skull ·80. A race having the same general characteristics is shown to have existed in the later stone age in Belgium, France and Spain, in North Germany and Denmark, and the characteristics of these skeletons are alone now to be found in the Basque races of France and of Spain. The present Basques, so far as they are unmixed, are small in stature, dark in complexion, having black eyes and hair, and with long heads, and in them we doubtless see the nearest living analogy to the men who built the long barrows of the Cotteswolds, and who, at a period long preceding the arrival of the Romans, had been driven from these hills, and, perhaps, were represented by the Silures of the other side of the Severn, in historic times. Professor Dawkins, indeed, attributes the unsettled condition of Britain, in the time of Cæsar, to the struggle which was then going on between the Celtic and Iberian peoples, and he also avows his belief that the Ligures of Southern Gaul and Northern Italy were one and the same people. Perhaps some further linguistic light may be shed upon this matter, whenever some good fortune may produce the key, which has been so long wanted, to the Etruscan character, which is still unread. The small dark Welshman, the small dark Highlanders, and the small dark Irish to the west of the Shannon, the same author believes to be relics of this old Iberian stock, and he even furnishes, from the philological enquiries of the Abbé Inchauspé, a singular, though somewhat limited, proof of the survival of the recollection of the stone age, during which this Iberian race had its widest extension, both in the Basque language, and perhaps also in our own. The Basque word for axe is aizcorra, a compound word, meaning a stone lifted up : viz., mounted in a handle, for a pick, ait-zurræ, stone and to tear asunder, for knife aizttoa, a little stone, and for scissors aizturrac, stones for tearing asunder. We have here unmistakeable reference to the first tools of savage man in the constant use of the word stone, and it does not require a very wide stretch of imagination to believe that our axe is a corruption of aixcorra, and perhaps also scissors from aizturrac. Supposing, then, that the Dobuni of Roman times were Celts, and the Silures the remnant of the Iberian races formerly inhabiting these hills, it would, or ought to, I should imagine, follow that

long barrows of considerably later date than in this neighbourhood, containing evidences of contact with a superior race, should be found in Wales. It is not altogether improbable that the burial customs which prevailed amongst them when living on this side the Severn should have been continued by the same people when on the other side, and, from their then proximity to the superior race, it would be natural to suppose that the valued articles of a more advanced civilisation would be placed in their tombs, and supply us with the evidence we require in order to assert that their long barrows are of a later date than ours. Is this the case? I throw out the question, and ask for information, as the surest proof of a well-founded theory is the discovery that the natural consequences of that theory do correspond with the facts which can be produced.

Later than the origin of any of these long tumuli, and of most of the round barrows, we have the great camps, some Roman, some British, and some of uncertain date, with which this county abounds. On Hampton Common, two lines of entrenchment, or boundaries, having no connection with one another; above Avening, a small and early camp; the great camps at Uley Bury, and on Haresfield Beacon, the last of two or three periods; the camp on Painswick Hill, and traces also on Rodborough Hill. Other camps, whose sites are unknown, are indicated by the word "chester" in the name Woodchester, and in the name "Camp" near Bisley. At the latter place are two large tumuli, and a very considerable distance to the northward of them human remains are being constantly found, and there is no tradition, that I know of, to explain the matter. The Roman camps bring us to the Roman occupation, when this neighbourhood, in near proximity to the great stations of Cirencester and Gloucester, and having its own garrisons, became thoroughly settled and imbued with Roman civilisation. And here let me draw your attention to the charming nature of the sites which the Romans in this country selected for the position of their numerous houses which once adorned these hills. It has been stated, and it is certainly supposed, that the admiration for beautiful views, and especially of rugged and mountainous countries, is almost entirely a taste of modern growth, and we are apt to believe that the Roman was a man of such utilitarian views that it is hard for us to recognise and appreciate, as we should, that he was actuated by much the same feeling as ourselves, and that the touches of admiration for a country life, for sparkling streams, for hanging woods, and meadows glittering with flowers, which please us so much in Horace, were not merely the exclamations of a luxurious poet at Rome, but were the expression of the feelings of his countrymen, as evidenced by the position and relics of their houses, which we find beneath our feet. Along the bare and desolate line of the Foss-way, from Cirencester in either direction, apart from the immediate vicinity of the town, we find no Roman houses of importance, notwithstanding the convenience afforded by the great highway. But about a mile from Foss Bridge, in the charming valley of the Churn, in the midst of the choicest piece of scenery to be found for a circuit of some miles, was the large and splendid house of some eminent Roman, now known as the Chedworth Villa, and which some have, I think mistakenly, supposed to have been devoted to the baser use of a posting station on the great highway. Coming nearer

here we have the Witcomb Villa, again not on the high road, but on a spot much better selected than any the road-side could afford. The slight remains near Mr. Hyett's, at Painswick, indicate again a well-chosen spot, not far distant from that which modern taste has selected for the modern mansion—the villa at Oakridge, near Bisley—Lælii aula, Lælin's hall, now known as Lilly Horn, preserving, probably in the modern form of its name, the very name of its founder, 1600 years ago. Lælius, if I may so name him, was a man of taste, and, disregarding all difficulties of roads and hills, he built his house in what was then one of the prettiest recesses of the forest which covered the district, and, if I am correct in this guess at the derivation of Lily Horn, he may also claim, with Horace, that he has erected for himself a monument more lasting than brass, for his name remains, his household gods form portions of the fabric of Bisley Church, his roofing tiles cover a summer house on what was then, doubtless, his estate, and his money, or some of it, remains in the cabinets of the curious. Last of my list of well-selected sites is the Villa at Woodchester, which is to form a principal feature of this meeting, and with respect to which you will be able to judge for yourselves, whether it was not a spot creditable to the taste of those who chose it. When did these great houses disappear, and become so utterly lost, that, as at Woodchester, roads passed diagonally across the site, and two or three properties joined their boundaries, across the foundations, without any reference to the deserted halls that lay beneath them? After Rome had ruled here about 210 years, a rebel Roman, using British arms, caused Britain, for the first time, to assert her sovereign power. Carausius reigned in Britain, and held command of the narrow seas. His coins, and those of Alectus, his successor, were I believe, the only Roman ones struck in this country. But this rule did not last long, and Diocletian, with the aid of Constantius, in a few years re-established his power. The coins of Rome, which were found at Lilly Horn end abruptly at this time, and it appears, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose that in the troubles attending the suppression of the revolt, Lælius Hall perished, never to rise again. Woodchester lasted longer. Coins, I believe, have there been found, bringing us down to the end of Roman rule in Britain, and it appears not unreasonable to suppose that it may have lasted until the wave of Saxon invasion swept over this part of the country, immediately after the battle of Deorham (Dyrham) A.D. 571, in the south of this county, when we read that three British Kings, Commagil, Condidan, and Farinmagil, were slain, and the three cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath were taken. This invasion extinguished the Romanised Celts on this side of the Severn, and the country became finally Saxon. A dreary time now elapsed; the land again became waste, and we have no traces left of the condition of this district for the next 300 years, when we begin to discover relics of Saxon architecture in the churches. By the kindness of Mr. James Parker, through Mr. Keble, I have received copies of two most curious charters, the first of about the year 740, preserved by being transcribed from the original document, by Flemming, a monk of Worcester, by order of Bishop Wolstan, between 1062 and 1095, and now preserved in the British Museum, amongst the Cotton Manuscripts. It relates to Woodchester, and is a grant by Æthelbald, King of Mercia, of lands there situated, to the cathedral of Worcester.

(Cotton MSS., Tiberius xiii., folio 426.) It runs thus :—In the name of the Holy Trinity. Since the apostle says we brought nothing into this world, nor can we carry anything out, and blessed Job says, naked I came from my mother's womb, and naked I must return to earth ; wherefore, on account of this, I, Æthelbald, King of the southern English, having taken into consideration the shortness of my life, and since with these things, the eternal kingdoms of the heavens are to be purchased, and being asked by the venerable Bishop Wilfred, I will give to the church of the holy apostle Peter, in the city of Worcester, granting the full right of possession in their own right, *three cassates of woodland* in that place, which is called in the old nomenclature, Uuduceaster, defined by these boundaries—in the north Roddanbeorg (Rodborough) ; in the east, Smiececumb ; in the south, Sengedleag and Heardanleag, Neglesleag (Nailsworth) in Mor, all Uuidancumb, in Carlesleage ; in the west, Hæslburg, Haboecumb ; in the north-east, Iemythleag. I, Æthelbaldus, king of the Mercians, have put the sign of the cross." Can any more of these old names be identified ? Now, singularly enough, whilst we have the record of this old gift, about 150 years later we have the record of other proceedings connected with it, for in the same collection of manuscripts, we read that at the Synod of Gloucester, held in 896, during the reign of Alfred, complaint was made that the land granted by King Æthelbald had been "gareaged" or taken away, and Bisley (the first time Bisley is mentioned in history) had taken some of it, Avening had got some, "Scorranshan" (Great Sherston) had got another bit, and also Thornbury. These misappropriations seem to have been admitted, and orders were given to put the matter right, and to see that the boundaries were properly marked out. Together these two documents form a very curious piece of early local history, and I hope the Society will have them properly translated, and printed in our Transactions *(see post)*. After this time, relics of the subsequent period, both structural and written, begin to multiply, and our earliest churches can point to their origin at this period. It is not necessary now to allude to the well-known ancient churches of Elkstone, Miserden, Daglingworth, Bisley, and Avening, and others, as being the earliest churches of this district, nor to the specimens we have of early military architecture. This particular district, however, was, fortunately, more commercial than military, and according to Speed, took such superior advantage of the instruction provided by Edward the Third, through his settling Dutch weavers in various parts of the kingdom, that when, a few years later, he demanded proofs of the progress that had been made, the merchants of Stroud distanced all competitors, and the king, in their honour, conferred on the best of them all the surname of Webb, which, if not now represented amongst the heads of firms, is still to be found as a well-known name in the neighbourhood. The clothing trade of the district must have been far more important in proportion to the rest of the kingdom than it is now, for, in 1695, it is stated, in the additions to an edition of Campden of that date, that it brought in £500,000 per annum, a very large amount in that day, and that many of the merchants produced 1000 cloths per annum. Upon this subject we are promised two very excellent papers, which will bring to light much curious information, and those of our visitors, whose tastes may so incline them, will find in those mills, whose proprietors are kind

enough to throw open their doors to them, very much indeed that is deserving of notice. In concluding this very imperfect discourse, let me point out that the advantages of a gathering like this are by no means limited to the chief actors in our proceedings, or to the educated and leisured classes who may attend our meetings. We gladly assemble to hear the professors of the art teaching us how to observe, and what we ought to know, but the same advantage might be attained by most of us, in London, or in one of our great cities, and those who teach may perhaps not have very much to learn from what we can show them. But there is, in a little place like this, an advantage which no great city can yield, the advantage of superior publicity, the advantage of bringing a knowledge of the science of archæology within the reach and within the attainment of great classes of the people, who, in a great town, would be wholly unconscious of any such transactions as we are at present engaged upon being in progress. And this knowledge is not placed before them in vain. Few pursuits are more general, few tastes more common, than the collection of old things, and the preservation of old traditions,—the cherishing of old stories about subjects upon which people are very often very imperfectly informed, and upon which they would gladly receive better, and more trustworthy, information than can be obtained from the books they possess, is a pursuit which deserves every encouragement. A meeting such as this brings this information within the reach of all. The industrious collector of coins, the purchaser of old books, the hunter after flint flakes, the man who is simply a collector of old things in general, finds that he is not alone in his pursuit, and that the attention of everyone is suddenly, and for a few days, devoted to the study of the objects which he possesses, and which have hitherto, perhaps, failed to excite any special attention. He takes courage from the fact, pursues, in better heart, his hobby, gains information perhaps not hitherto attainable, and in these days, when the pressing needs of our increasing population is every day sweeping away from our sight the relics of the past that we would fain preserve; when the exigences of commerce doom to sink beneath the waves the walls and site of a Gloucestershire Abbey (Llanthony),[1] with as little compunction as the roadman feels, when he blasts and destroys, for road metal, a vast Druidical stone; then the diffusion of this archæological taste, and the general knowledge that the objects amongst which we live have a history, which is more or less known, and which is worth enquiring into, is the best security we can possess, that wanton and wilful destruction of the monuments of old times will be generally discountenanced, and that the discoveries, which from time to time are made, will be carefully guarded, and duly noticed in the transactions of societies such as this, for the benefit and instruction of the later races of mankind.

Dr. PAINE said the secretary had asked him to propose a vote of thanks to the President, for the address to which they had just listened, and he did so with very great pleasure. It was not an easy task for any one to follow so able and accomplished a President as they had had in Mr. Parry, but the Council knew that when Mr. Dorington consented to

1 The ruins of this abbey have been bought by the Berkeley Canal Company, with the reported intention of making a new basin for shipping on the site.

undertake the office he would perform its duties ably and well, and fully maintain the honour and reputation of the Society. He might mention that Mr. Dorington's exertions to make this meeting a success had been beyond all praise, and he was sure the highest compliment they could pay him for his admirable address was to say that it had been too short. He would not occupy their time further than by proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his able and eloquent address.

Mr. Gael seconded the proposal, which was put by Dr. Paine, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dorington, in responding, said he should feel thoroughly paid for all his trouble, if the meeting passed off as pleasantly as they anticipated. He then announced the programme for the remainder of the day, and the meeting adjourned for

THE FIRST EXCURSION.

Upon the close of the meeting the party at once proceeded to the carriages which had been provided, and which were drawn up in front of the Subscription Rooms; and here the first mishap occurred. The carriages were engaged to convey a certain number of persons; but while the meeting was taking place, a great many additional tickets were issued to persons who had given no notice to the secretaries, consequently no provision had been made for their accommodation. These, and some persons who had no tickets, took possession of the carriages, and hence, when the start was effected, there were upwards of twenty members and ladies left in the street. Another brake was soon provided, and, with the addition of a fly, sufficient accommodation was found. Unfortunately another accident took place. The fly, drawn by a single horse, and containing Sir Wm. Guise, Mrs. Elwes, and another lady and gentleman, got as far as the Butter Row, when the horse refused to go any further, and, after repeated attempts, the driver said that he could not get him to go on, and he must leave the party in the road and return home. This he proceeded to do, and the ladies and gentlemen sat down at the road side, where they were found, three-quarters of an hour afterwards, by Mr. Hallewell, who, hearing of their misfortune, at once drove to their assistance. It will be needless to say that, in future, steps will be taken to prevent such an inconvenience arising.

With this exception, the party drove over Rodborough Hill to

BOWNHAM PARK,

the residence of Mr. T. Lancaster, where they arrived just before three o'clock. The weather was beautifully fine, and the drive was greatly enjoyed. Having partaken of a sumptuous collation, provided by the kind hospitality of Mr. Lancaster, the excursionists paid a visit to

MINCHINHAMPTON CHURCH.

The Rev. E. C. Oldfield, from the steps of the pulpit, pointed out the more important features of the church—its vaulted chapel and ancient window; its monumental brasses, and the small tablet to the

memory of Bradley, the astronomer,—and he expressed a hope that through the influence of the Society, a more fitting monument might be erected, in memory of this eminent man, in the church of the parish where he died.

Dr. James Bradley was a very remarkable man, and, as a Gloucestershire worthy, deserves a passing notice on the occasion of the first visit of the Society to the place of his sepulture. He was born at Sherborne, probably in March, 1692, being the son of William Bradley, and Jane, his wife, sister of the Rev. James Pound, known by his observations on the Comet of 1680, which he supplied to Newton. With his uncle James, James Bradley spent most of his early years, which led him to take an interest in, and, with many advantages, pursue, the study of, astronomy. He entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1710, took his B.A. degree in 1714, and proceeded M.A. in 1717. In 1718, at the early age of twenty-six, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1719 he took Holy Orders, and was instituted to the Rectory of Bridstow, in Monmouthshire. In 1720 he was presented to another benefice, but, in the year following, he resigned his preferments, together with his Chaplaincy to Bishop Hoadly, on being appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy, at Oxford. In 1742 he was appointed Astronomer Royal, being the third person who had held that office, his predecessors having been Flamsteed and Halley. He was a very accurate and minute observer, and has been pronounced first of all astronomers in the union of theoretical sagacity and practical excellence. Newton called him the best astronomer in Europe, and he fully sustained this character. His chief discoveries were the aberration of the fixed stars, and nutation of the earth's axis, by which, and the improvements he made in the tables of refraction, his attention to minute observations, and the tact with which he applied every instrument to the purpose for which it was best adapted, he entirely changed the aspect of astronomy. He died at Minchinhampton, in 1762, as stated above, and was buried in the churchyard, on the north side of the church, where a table-tomb was erected over his grave, upon which was a brass plate bearing a latin inscription.

The history of the tablet to which Mr. Oldfield called attention is very peculiar. It was stolen from Dr. Bradley's tomb in the churchyard, but was recovered. The thief was arrested and taken to Stroud, where he was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. DORINGTON read an extract from the Magistrates' Books, respecting the committal of the thief, but said that, owing to the destruction of the Quarter Sessions Books, he was unable to state what punishment the thief received. This information is, however, supplied from the "Gloucester Journal" report of the Quarter Sessions, for Trinity term, 1825, from which it appears that the thief's name was Diego Saminos, and that he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment,

The brass plate was never, however, replaced upon the tomb, which is now in a very dilapidated condition, but was set up on the east wall of the South transept, at a ridiculous height, however, for it is impossible to read the inscription without a tall ladder to reach it.

Mr. BAYNES stated that he had had a long correspondence with the present Astronomer Royal, with the view of obtaining a grant from the

government, for restoring Dr. Bradley's tomb, and placing a suitable tablet to his memory in the church, the cost of which he estimated at £50. Sir John Airy replied he "could not think of asking the government to give such an exorbitant sum." We do not see why the government should be requested to make this grant. To perpetuate the memory of so eminent a Gloucestershire man is a work which may well be undertaken by the inhabitants of the county, and, doubtless, the sum of £50, if necessary for the purpose, would, without difficulty, be raised upon a suitable appeal being made.

A visit was then made to the yard of Mr. Baynes's house, to see some large stones which were, many years ago, removed from Cherrington Common, where they occupied a site known as the "Devil's Garden." Mr. Baynes described the stones at some length. They were evidently taken from the surface of the rock known as the Great Oolite. The surface of this rock is full of holes, and is popularly known as the "holey stone." A letter from Dr. Lycett was read attributing the holes to the circumstance of the rock containing originally rock and clay, and the washing out of the clay subsequently to the elevation of the land above the sea left the holes as they now are. A vote of thanks to Mr. Baynes, and a suggestion by a member that the stones should be returned to Cherrington and restored to their original position terminated this part of the programme.

From Minchinhampton the route was across the Common. During a brief halt Mr. Witchell, from one of the carriages, called attention to the earthworks which form the two great ancient enclosures or camps. The principal entrenchments are across the south side of the Common, where they form one side of the Minchinhampton Camp. The smaller lines of works on the Amberley side enclose the Amberley Camp. All these were noticed as the carriages moved slowly over the common. On arriving at Rodborough Common the party left the carriages to examine the pit dwellings, which are very numerous. For the better inspection two of them had been opened, and after examining them, and numerous others which lay in the line of the walk over the Common, Mr. Witchell gave a brief explanation of these rude places of ancient habitation. He described the pit dwellings as consisting of a depression called the pit, and a mound on the inside of the curve. The pit was generally 18 inches deep, and the mound about 18 inches or 2 feet high. From the section of one of the mounds cut through it appeared that the outside consisted of mould, which he attributed to what was originally a turf bank, which had become rotten. The inner side consisted of small stones, and Mr. Witchell suggested that it was possible the mound was a turf wall with a lining of small stones, so that if the turf became saturated the stones would still keep the interior dry. It had been suggested that posts were let into the ground round this construction to support a roof, and in the mound cut through was a circle about 9 inches in diameter, supposed to have been a post-hole, in which charred or decayed wood—it was uncertain which—was found. The remains hitherto found in these dwellings had been a few flint flakes, burnt stones, and one or two pieces of pottery.

The Annual Dinner of the Society took place at the Imperial Hotel at half-past six o'clock, at which upwards of 100 ladies and gentlemen were present.

At eight o'clock, a Meeting was held at the Subscription Rooms for reading Papers.

The first Paper was read by MR. CHARLES PLAYNE, *On the History of the Clothing Trade.*

The Rev. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK read a paper on *Clothiers' Troubles.*

A paper, to be entitled *An Enquiry into the History of the Woollen Cloth Trade in England,* is in course of preparation by the Rev. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, in which, by the kind permission of Mr. CHARLES PLAYNE, *The Notes on the History of the Clothing Trade,* read by him at Stroud, will be incorporated. It is intended to make this paper, as much as possible, the means of rendering accessible the vast store of information on the subject to be found in the original documents in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other libraries.

A group of such documents, relating to a very serious depression in the clothing trade in the early part of the 17th century, is accordingly printed in Appendix B.

The following paper on *Ancient Domestic Architecture about Stroud* was read by Mr. CHARLES WETHERED, West Grange, Stroud, Gloucestershire :—

In the book containing the many truths so nobly told by John Ruskin is the following sentence, which may serve as a text to the few observations I shall have the pleasure of making in the limited space of time at my disposal :—"The greatest glory of a building is in its age, and in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy, nay, even of approval or condemnation, which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing waves of humanity."

If the Society now holding its Annual Meeting at Stroud has a local habitation and a name which would seem to imply a restricted range of observation, it finds a scope in point of time, in its own special field of work, practically unlimited. It extends its researches backwards to prehistoric eras of pit dwellings and tumuli, and downwards, through the lapse of ages, to the doings of men in centuries still recent. In a word, it has for its object the investigation of all relics of the past which can throw light upon the diversified history of the human race and human effort.

It is true this immediate neighbourhood can boast of no mighty achievement of the past recorded in the lofty language of stone, no baronial halls rich in historical associations like the castles of Berkeley and Sudeley ; but it possesses an invaluable work of art in that splendid remnant of an extinct civilization, the Greco-Roman pavement at Woodchester. This beautiful illustration of Hellenic genius—for I need not tell some of you that although the Romans could admirably plan and construct, it was only the Greek artists in their employment who could clothe their

buildings with a richly decorative dress—is acknowledged to be unrivalled in this country as an example of the ancient mosaic known as *opus majus vermiculatum*. It is the more noteworthy because the public and private edifices in Britain, erected by her Southern invaders, are conjectured to have been far inferior in merit and dimensions to many found in other provinces of the Roman Empire. At any rate, they were in no wise comparable to those vestiges of her imperial power built to last for ever in the South of France. I may refer for a moment to two instances in point lately seen by myself in a trip through Provence and Longuedoc :—The amphitheatre at Arles, an imposing vaulted construction, capacious enough to seat 25,000 spectators round the arena, and the Pont du Gard, that noble aqueduct which majestically spans the rocky valley of an affluent of the Rhone with its three tiers of arches ; by the side of which the modern masonry of our bridges would look almost meagre and unsubstantial. We may be assured that the tesselated pavement we shall see to-morrow was but one of the many embellishments of the Woodchester palace. Like other Roman villas of the highest order, it was not so much a single building as a group of buildings, connected by colonnades and porticoes, and surrounding one or more quadrangular courts, with, generally, a fountain in the centre. The pavement in question probably formed the flooring of the chief hall or atrium. There the lordly occupant received his visitors and clients, and there the mistress of the house often sat with her maidens spinning. The walls were adorned with paintings on plaster, and statues in marble and bronze were ranged between columns and pilasters. Doubtlessly it contained a covered court for *lusio pilaris*, the classical equivalent of the tennis-play now in vogue.[1]

With this glance at the sumptuous dwelling of a Roman Governor on the sunny slopes of Woodchester, let us pass at one leap to an epoch more than a thousand years further down the stream of history. In "the spacious times of great Elizabeth" there was no fairer portion of what was styled of yore "Merrie England" than this. The manor-house and other abodes of similar grade, with their bays and oriels, "bosomed high in tufted trees," hamlet and homestead, extending far and wide on hillside, in vale and in combe, all nestling in their rural surroundings, formed one harmonious combination of the works of nature and of man. New comers into this neighbourhood could hardly be more impressed by the long sweep of the valleys and the flowing outlines of the hills than by that strong element of the picturesque lent to the landscape by our local domestic architecture. It conveys the same sentiment of human interest to Cotteswold scenery as the wooden chalets impart to Swiss mountains. And even in these scientific days there are not a few who willingly turn from contemplating the terrible processes of nature in the geological upheavals and subsidences on every side of us to read tales in stones that tell of men's past lives and labours. I am not taking account of erections of later years, so devoid, as a rule, of all real expression, I am referring to the

1 An ideal restoration of a furnished and occupied patrician villa of the Age, with an imaginary conversation in the dining-room, or triclinium between the owner and his guests, will be found in the *Habitations of Man in all Ages*, by Viollet-le-Duc ; whose faculty of reproducing, by pen and pencil, the life and forms of the past is one of the happiest traits of the universality of his genius.

remaining examples of that old northern Gothic, which, if not wholly indigenous, took deep root in our soil, and flourished here for many generations; until, in fact, it was stifled by the disturbing influence of pseudo-classical prejudice.

The traveller from these parts who passes from the antique cities of Bruges and Ghent to the not less interesting cities of Brussels and Antwerp will find in those earlier homes of the arts much that is characteristic of these old structural forms around us; an intermingling of mouldings and shapings that may be likened to the foreign idioms which often tinge provincial speech. The handweaving of woollen cloths, long the staple industry of this locality, and so clearly traced back to its beginnings in Mr. C. Playne's able paper, is an inheritance from the same source as that to which Sheffield owes its reputation for cutlery. A strong Flemish feeling is also discernible in numerous carved oaken chests, chairs, and tables still existing among us, or scattered elsewhere. These household adornments display a much higher excellence of handicraft than what we see in articles of the like kind made to meet the demands of modern fashion. In those bygone times carvers in wood or stone, and workers in metal, not being in a hurry, found contentment and happiness in work coming directly from their own hands and from the play of their own fancy.

Individuality had not as yet merged into mechanism.

In all the arts, and notably in architecture, a prevailing unity of style affords proof of a well-ordered school, recognising that true principle of obedience which, while allowing of perfect freedom within certain limitations, wisely checks all caprices that mislead into paths of debasement. The art workmen of those days seemed to have combined an intuitive perception of the beautiful, with a faculty for its realisation in outward forms of appropriateness and grace. Hence the thoroughness that comes from an intelligent and honest use of materials to ensure the end in view. A national architecture, to be worthy of the name, should be the shaped result, and bodily expression, of the thoughts, tastes, and genius of a people. From the Norman invasion, down to a period even later than the Tudors, we possessed such an architecture, eminently suited in all its phases to our climate and conditions, and applicable to all purposes, religious and civil alike. Owing mainly to the skill of our local masons, and their seclusion from the chief centres of innovation, together with the excellent quality of the freestone, its traditions seem to have lingered much longer in the Gloucestershire valleys than elsewhere.

Stroud possesses an object of antiquarian interest in its Town Hall, dating, in the opinion of a distinguished authority, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, from the 15th century. Stript of its recent additions, from an architectural point of view it is worthier of notice than the costly modern building, of greater pretensions, close by. It has scale and proportion, with a quiet dignity of its own.

Nearly midway between Stroud and Bisley is situated the crenelated mansion of our able and courteous president, a visit to which will fitly conclude our archæological programme. Recent additions to the original core of this stately pile have been made with sound judgment and taste.

Some of the details of alterations made earlier in this century may be open to criticism, but the *ensemble* is deservedly admired by every visitor. On the northwest side is a small detached chapel or oratory, in all probability of the 13th century. Almost rudimentary as it is in plan and treatment, it merits the commendation of the Gothicist. Here the young architect, prone to display his skill of hand by over-crowding his compositions, might add a leaf to his lessons in simplicity and breadth.

In this summer month of July we may not inaptly say with Shakespeare :—

> This castle hath a pleasant seat ; the air
> Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
> Unto our gentle senses.

and, though we may miss the temple-haunting martlet, we shall meet with quite another reception to that which awaited the fatal entrance of Duncan, under the battlements of the castle of Macbeth.

Standing on the verge of a finely-wooded upland, and overlooking a valley quite sub-alpine in character, from its varied verdure and depth, Lypiatt House certainly ranks among the foremost of the fair homes of Gloucestershire.

As specially domestic types of illustration, I may take More Hall, near Randwick—said to have been founded by a nephew of the celebrated Sir Thomas More—and the Court House, at Painswick. These are, in reality, nothing more than a grouping and blending on a wider scale, to meet larger wants, of the elements to be found in every adjacent cottage of the same date ; bringing every tenement, however humble, into a kind of masonic relationship with the rest. Much of their attractiveness depends on the mode of fenestration, and on the steep declivity of their roofs ; the windows being either a single opening, with boldly chamfered framing, or of two or more lights divided by mullions, and frequently crossed by transomes. The dripstone above is still more effective when carried round as a stringcourse, by defining a height and marking a flooring, while it adds in its long line of shadow, a frown to the front. The roof, the crowning of the edifice and the symbol of home, is always conspicuous from its size and pitch, having an angle of inclination seldom less than sixty degrees. Broken up into many gables, it imparts variety to the skyline, and increases the play of light and shadow. Above all rise the bold stone chimney-heads, worked in the solid, and often set on the diagonal ; putting to shame those flimsy pot-and-pan cylinders, stuck on yesterday, and apt to be blown down to-day. Unity of local means and appliances is further preserved by roofing with stone tiles, a natural formation, principally occurring, I believe, in the oolitic beds of Tetbury. From long exposure to the weather, the outer surfaces have acquired a tone of the warmest grey, softened by nature's own touches of colour in moss and lichen. Many possess either a projecting or recessed porch, affording shelter, and suggesting the sentiment of rest. Here, again, nature often helps with her embellishing hand, and we have now and then seen it

> Quite o'er-canopied with luscious woodbine,
> With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine.

transforming it into a bower worthy of Titania herself.

After viewing many of the monumental glories of France, which reflect "the faith and fear of nations," and fill the mind of the beholder with astonishment, I confess to feeling undiminished interest in those lowlier fabrics of olden times, which we are too apt to heedlessly pass by in our daily ways and walks. They wear the restful aspect of home—our forefather's world—and equally express, though in much simpler language, the needs and aims of their founders.

The Cotteswold masons have left upon their hatched and chiselled stones that impress and strength of endeavour which clearly shows, in lasting marks, how "joy's soul lies in the doing." Much of what they built has been destroyed or defaced by the meddlesome hand of the spoiler, moved by that spirit of unrest which is one of the besetting sins of modern life.

An arrest of continuity in the vernacular architecture of a people, or race, dulls and checks the æsthetic yearnings of the craftsman. Such an arrest occurred, though later here than elsewhere, as I have just said, when the blight of the classic renaissance swept over France and England. A century or more ago it led to the transformation of Stratford House, The Field, Steanbridge House, and many another neighbouring "haunt of ancient peace," into the state in which we now see them. Every one of their monotonous façades, with the inevitable portico, and windows of the same deadness of shape, size, and number on each side, is the borrowed dress for forms that were then ruthlessly disarrayed. Men then did their utmost to blot out the nobler features of the dwelling-houses in which their forefathers had lived and died. The greatest living teacher of art and ethics has denounced this revolution in architecture with all the fervour of impassioned eloquence. Viollet le Duc, with less vehemence, but with equal critical force, says :—

"Those enthusiasts for Greek and Roman forms—for in their naive admiration they were accustomed to confound them, utterly different though they are in their principle, and in its expression—have succeeded in misleading Europe for two or three centuries—a mere moment, however, compared with the life of humanity; and we have been inundated with neo-Greek and neo-Roman,—such, indeed, as would make Greeks and Romans laugh—without the slightest regard for origins, natural aptitudes, climate, materials, or the novel conditions of social life."

To lovers of bald reality, who accept to the full Jeremy Bentham's doctrine of utility, and apply their test question of *cui bono* to everything, these may be matters of small moment, but, happily, there are many with cravings for ideals, which they believe may be realised, even in domestic and everyday work. "In these most brisk and giddy paced times," we need such helps as may best lift us out of the atmosphere of commonplace, by diverting our minds from things merely belonging to the passing hour to those which endure in the elevating sphere of sound literature and art.

After all archæology is but the registry and classification of material facts of the past, unless we can apply some of its teachings to the formation of a system of instruction which shall bear fruit in the arts of the future. Amid the confusions arising from the neglect of ancient principles

in the industrial arts, it is cheering to find traces of true Gothic feeling in the productions of the stonemasons, carpenters, and smiths of the present day. We have followers of these honourable crafts in Stroud who can read drawings, and render results, in a way quite worthy of their ancestors. Lately filling one of our shop windows for weeks, was a fine work of the forge, in a foliated screen of hammered iron, such as would have arrested the footsteps of Quintin Matsys himself, had he been a passer-by in the flesh. Able and earnest architects, too, have, in our day, gathered up, and made good use of, the dropped threads of our national traditions in art. Not to mention other meritorious examples, the new Temple of Justice, whose towers and pinnacles are now being upreared in the midst of a wilderness of bricks, and an atmosphere of smoke, will, we may confidently predict, be regarded in the coming centuries as a befitting outward embodiment of the majesty of the law. It will help to remind our descendants that that spirit of beauty which once so widely pervaded our land, was not altogether quenched in an age of speed and steam, of contrast and contradictions.

Mr. CHARLES PLAYNE then read a paper on "*Ancient Buildings near Stroud*," showing that the neighbourhood possesses many specimens of dwelling-houses of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, the good quality and abundance of building-stone, and the substantial manner in which the houses were built, having been the leading causes of their preservation. The most marked features of their construction were thick walls, massive timbers of solid oak; roofs of steep pitch, throwing the least possible strain on the walls, and covered with tiles of local stone; windows divided by stone mullions, and protected above by label mouldings, barred for protection; doors well studded with iron nails; gable-ends often tabled with flat or moulded stones; chimneys carried through the centre of the houses, and well above the roofs, the several shafts being set angle-wise to each other; rooms few in number, some of them panelled, low in height, but of large area. As regards their external appearances, they were far more pleasing than almost any of the houses which have been erected subsequently; the mullioned windows, with their label mouldings, adding, as it has been said, the same force and character to them as the eyebrow does to the eye, in man or woman; the high angle of the roof lines, and the handsome cluster of chimneys breaking the sky line give a picturesque total which satisfies the eye, and produces, as a whole, such an artistic picture as few modern structures attain to. The effect may, perhaps, be considered as due to the correct combination of horizontal and vertical lines, the window drips and string courses furnishing the former, and the outlines of the building, the mullions of the windows, and the chimney shafts supplying the latter.

Amongst those described, and illustrated by sketches handed around the room, were Lypiatt Granary, Denway, More Hall, Painswick Court House, Owlpen Manor House, Tocknells, Painswick Lodge, Chavenage House, Bradley House, Egypt House, Nailsworth, and Flemish Cottages.

In conclusion Mr. Playne asked, are there any lessons we can gather for our guidance in the erection of a dwelling house? I would say first, be very careful in the choice of a site; let it be such an one as not only

secures the delight of viewing some one or more of the charming landscapes which are the glory of our district; let it also be such as will afford shelter from exposure to the cold winds of winter; let it be of such convenient access, that we may not be deprived of the visits of our friends; let it be built of such materials, and with such workmanship, as shall ensure its stability for many generations; and on such a plan, as, whilst it provides space for the gatherings of our friends, shall also secure privacy and comfort for ourselves; by arranging that the chimneys be built in the internal walls let us ensure warmth and dryness, and avoid the annoyance of smoke; and having secured these advantages, let us also add all the graces and charms of form, outline, and details, that our means and our architectural skill will admit of, and then we need not be ashamed to affix on some suitable portion of our house, our initials, and the date of the erection, for the benefit of future archæologists. We shall then have done our part to furnish a suitable setting for the bright jewel of a happy English home.

The Rev. T. KEBLE said he wished to put in a claim for an ancient Manor house, on the site of the manor of Bisley. He believed it to be one of the oldest in the neighbourhood. He had always thought it a very old house, and in the course of some repairs, three or four years ago, a very ancient hall was laid open, the existence of which had not been known before. It was a small hall, reaching up into the roof, with handsome carved oak rafters, which appeared to have been originally a portion of the old house. The manor was long parcel of the possessions of Mortimer. He thought probably the oldest part was built in the reign of Edward IV., in whom the manor became vested. From Edward IV. he said it passed to King Henry VIII., and formed part of the dower lands of his Queen, Catherine of Arragon. It was subsequently granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, the Lord High Admiral, and, after his attainder, it was granted to Sir Thomas Mileby, from whom it reverted to the crown, and was granted to the Princess Elizabeth. The point he was coming to was this: Queen Elizabeth was known to have slept a night at Frocester, and most probably she passed through Bisley on her way from London to Frocester. It was, he thought, highly probable that she slept in her own manor house; and whilst the house was being restored, a small bedroom was found, highly ornamented, as if it had been smartened up for some great person on a journey. His theory was that Queen Elizabeth slept in the old manor house of Bisley, on the night before the Feast of St. Lawrence, 1595, as a resting-place on her way. His reason for calling attention to the matter was that on Friday, when they visited Bisley, he hoped they would be able to spend a few minutes in inspecting this interesting old house, which, to his mind, was one of the most interesting in this neighbourhood. It had of late years been detached from the Manor, and leased as a farmhouse to the old family of Tayloe.

The PRESIDENT said he quite agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Keble as to Over Court being one of the most interesting old houses of this district; but with regard to his supposition as to Queen Elizabeth sleeping there, that rather clashed with another local tradition, that she slept two miles off. He must confess, however, that this latter was an inferior house, and it was more reasonable to suppose she slept at one of

the houses of the royal manor ; but there was a tradition that she slept at the other house instead of Over Court. The manor of Bisley passed by gift from James I. to the Duke of Buckingham, who was afterwards killed by Felton, and there were several deeds of conveyance in existence, from the Duke of Buckingham to various people. He had laid in a case in the museum a deed of conveyance, by the Duke of Buckingham, of certain lands, adjacent to the then rectory, to the Vicar of Edgeworth. He conveyed them to Francis Raleigh, the Vicar of Edgeworth, but whether he was any relation of Sir Walter Raleigh was a question open to archæological enquiry.

He thought they must all feel indebted to Mr. Wethered for his most eloquent and able paper. He considered the language in which it was expressed, and the truth it conveyed, equally deserving of commendation. It had always struck him that our local architecture was unusually good as regards the smaller class of houses, and he thought this was mainly due to the requirements forced upon builders by the excellent quality of the materials. They were driven to have high pitched roofs, for instance, because, for the most part, they had stone for the roofs in this neighbourhood. Beech woods abounded here, and that was unfit for building, and so the stone furnished those beautiful mullions they saw in the cottages, and the stone tabling of the gables, which prevented the wind from carrying away the tiles. He mentioned this to show how the beauty of our architecture seemed to have grown out of the natural circumstances of the case. The local workmen lent themselves to the materials in their hands, and this, probably, was one of the greatest secrets of the success of their architecture. He could not do more than convey to Mr. Playne their thanks for having put upon paper the result of his researches into the old houses in the neighbourhood, and to Mr. Wethered for his excellent paper.

The Rev. A. S. Page stated that on the summit of the hill of the parish of Selsley, where he was clergyman, there were more pit-dwellings than anywhere in the neighbourhood, and if any pure lovers of archæology cared to see these, he believed an arrangement might be made, by which, on the following day, one carriage might go to Owlpen, by way of Selsley-hill. There were some 200 pit-dwellings there, and if any members of the Society would like to see them, he should be happy to show them, and the "Toots," and the encampment.

Mr. W. H. Marling said perhaps in supporting the vote of thanks he might be allowed to say that there were other houses in the neighbourhood which also claimed to have received Queen Elizabeth. There were a great many competitors for the birthplace of Homer, and other illustrious personages. Now a man could only be born once, though they might all pass many good nights, and he therefore hoped he should not be deprived of the Manor House of Stonehouse as one of those for which this same honour was claimed. The house dated from the middle of the sixteenth century—1550—and there was this fact in support of the tradition of Queen Elizabeth having slept there. There was a very handsome mantel-piece in the chief room of the house, probably of about the middle of the seventeenth century, carved with the Royal Arms, and the initials of Elizabeth, E.R.,

and also the initials of the restorer at that time. He mentioned this to show that there were other claimants to the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth.

THE FONT AT STAUNTON, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

The Rev. Canon SCARTH was announced to read a paper on the Staunton Font, but, as it was getting late, he merely stated the substance of his conclusions.

He said that he could not attempt to assign a date to this Font, but if it should turn out to be a relic of Early British Christianity, it would, perhaps, become one of the most precious relics existing in this country. It had been supposed by some to be a Roman Altar, but he believed that when it was compared with a real Roman Altar it could not be thought so. He had caused drawings of Roman Altars of different forms to be handed round the room, and also typical forms of Baptismal Fonts, that a comparison might be made.

It did not appear to him to be a Norman Font, and Saxon Fonts were few in this country. Bede had stated that the Saxons did not use stone Fonts. This might be true as applied to the portion of the country where Bede resided, but might not be true of the western or southern parts of England. Saxon Fonts were claimed for Deerhurst, in this county, for Kirkburn, and other localities, as might be seen on reference to the Proceedings of the British Archæological Association. He thought he had once found an undoubted Saxon Font, at Dolton, in Devonshire, but, upon careful examination, it turned out to be a Saxon Memorial Cross, converted, in later times, to the purpose of a Font. Mr. Paley, in his interesting work on Baptismal Fonts, had given no instance of one supposed to be Saxon.

SIR JOHN MACLEAN said he had asked Canon Scarth to visit the Font with him, and he had since observed that the decoration on the Font was similar to that on the *abacus* of a Norman Capital in the church of the adjoining parish of English Bicknor.

DR. BIRD then read a paper on the "*Aryan Migrations to Stroud and its Neighbourhood.*"

Every country, district, and island, producing a supply of food sufficient for the support of man, has been found to be inhabited by races of men ; and the question arises, are the Cotteswold Hills an exception to this fact ; and if not, what are the earlier traces of man in this neighbourhood ? Tump, or earth tumuli, are the earliest forms of burial, and they contain one human skeleton, of small stature, about five feet in height ; the skulls are long and narrow. Three instances of this kind have come under my notice. They were discovered accidentally in levelling the surface. The first case occurred at Cubberly, and a party met at the late Mr. Huchingson's, to examine the human remains discovered under such circumstances. The second instance was at Cirencester, discovered in levelling the ground at the entrance of the park. The skull was for some time in the museum of that town. Professor Buckman showed it me, with other ancient skulls ; it was easily distinguished from the others as the small earth

tumulus skull. He also subsequently stated that a glass bead had been found in the same heap of earth. As Anglo-Saxon burial places are rare upon the Cotteswolds, if they exist at all, it is probable such a bead did not really belong to the body. The last instance occurred in digging the foundation for the pumping engine of the Bath Water Works, in Chalcomb. The skull is at present in the Bath Museum. It appears to be a female skull, presenting all the characteristics of this early race. It was embedded in peat, more than sixty feet above the level of the brook flowing in the valley, and much more than that above the present level of the river Avon. It was supposed, when found, to be a Roman skull, but it must have belonged to the Antochthones, or aborigines, of the district, who dwelt in caves, holes, and hollow trees, and lived upon roots, herbs, &c., as described in Job 30 chap., 6 verse. The next set of burial places are round stone tumuli, having a central cist, containing the remains of several individuals of a tall athletic race, with large, long heads, and the bones of some of the skulls of great thickness. Flint flakes, and bones of animals, some split vertically, are found in these tumuli. The first instance of a tumulus of this race was discovered in a field called the Waste, Brockhampton. The cist contained the remains of seven individuals. In removing the stones of the heap to repair the roads, there appeared to be several other tumuli of this description in the same field, and several others had been removed. It has been suggested that they were the descendants of the former race, improved by a milder climate, and a more abundant supply of food. Others state that the Fins and Lapps once extended over western Europe, and that these tumuli may have been the burial places of that people, although no names of any places support that theory. They were engaged in war and hunting, for fractured long bones, and, in one instance, a fractured skull bone, was found. The tumulus of Foxcote seemed to be of this character, but the remains of only one female skeleton were found in the cist, some large rude flints were found in the tumulus, and a great many small brass Roman coins in the black earth covering the tumulus. Another tumulus of this kind exists upon Dry Heathfield, Leckhampton, which had been opened by the late Mr. Gomond.

In the small end of the long barrow of Belas Knapp, and in the barrow examined by the late Canon Lysons, at Bibury, a cist was discovered, containing the bones of the above race, and some traces of such a cist could be discovered in the long barrow at Lypiatt. Amid these rude and barbarous remains, we come upon the skilfully constructed long chambered heart-shaped barrows of Belas Knapp, Rodmarton, and the passage chambered barrows of Uley and Wellow. The stone walling of many of these structures can scarcely be equalled by workmen of the present day ; the stones present no evidence of tooling, and only stone, bone, and flint implements have been found in them. Neither of these long barrows present any evidence of cremation. The long barrows contain the remains of a race of small stature, differing little from the races of the present day. The skulls are those of a mixed race, neither so long as the preceding race, nor so short and square as to be called brachycephalic. Upon the authority of Canon Greenway, and Dr. Rolleston, the remains of the animals found in these barrows are stated to be domesticated species.

Some of the long barrows nearer Stroud, as those at Nympsfield and Bisley, presented some traces of cremation, and contained some remains of the large, long, thick skull race. The builders of the long barrows are said to have been civilized, so far as to cultivate the soil, as well as to possess domestic animals. Great skill is also shown in the construction of their dwellings. A circle, about twelve feet in diameter, is sunk in the ground, three feet or so deep; the bottom is covered with flat stones, and a wall, except at the entrance, is raised about two feet high, around the circle, and covered with flat stones to form a seat; from the outside of the seat, dry walling, except at the entrance, is carried up four feet or more, with all the stones sloping outwards, square recesses for cupboards are formed; the stones are then gradually drawn inwards, to meet at the top, and receive a large stone, and form a beehive-shaped cot. The entrance is formed of three large stones, one on each side, and the other resting upon them to receive the walling; and, lastly, the whole is covered with earth. When the long barrow at Bibury was examined, there was a cot of such a character not far from the barrow. These cots are called Shepherd's Cots. The foundations of such structures are often met with; they may be traced in Dry-heath field, Leckhampton, and in the old camp, Worle, above Weston-super-Mare. In the last case, the upper work may have been constructed of wood, as the stone there is not so well adapted for such structures, as upon the Cotteswold Hills. None of these races were acquainted with the use of metals, and as the long barrows possess Gaelic names, these structures may have been the earliest traces of the Aryan migration, who named the rivers and other conspicuous objects, and constructed the burned camps, calcareous, vitrious, &c., as that on Crickley Hill, Birdlip, Leckhampton, and the one at Clifton Suspension Bridge, and Sulisbury Camp, near Bath. They appear to have subjected the preceding ruder and larger race, for the bones of that race were found beneath the altar stones of Belas Knapp, and in the cists in the small end of the long heart-shaped barrows. No two long barrows present the same appearance, they differ, as Uley and Wellow, Belas Knapp and Rodmarton, &c.

Belus, Gaelic, Beltane, e'en. The eve of the festival of "Bell," or "Beil," celebrated on the first of May, with fires kindled upon the tops of the mountains and other heights, by the Druids; a festival that continued in some parts of Scotland within living memory, and the mention of which still survived in living poetry.

Beatha, pronounced Bea, life, Uile, All, whence bea-uile Baal, or Bell, the life of the spirit of the universe—Mackey's Gaelic Etymology.

Knop. A.S. enaep, Dutch Knoppe, Ger. Knopf, Gaelic Cnap, a lump or boss, a knob, a bud.

Uleybury. Gaelic Ulainn, Charnel house, Bhuraich, to dig or form a mound = Charnel house mound.

Wellow. Ulainn, Charnel house, pronounced ŭăĕy, or Uaigh, grave, tomb, or sepulchre = Woodgrave, also called Stoney Littleton Barrow.

The Aryans appear to have constructed the long barrows, and unhewn stone works at Abury, Stanton-drew, and Trellech, for they may be said to have Gaelic names; they named most of the rivers.

Severn. Gaelic Seimp-bhurn, pronounced Save-vourn, a tranquil flowing river.

Avon. Gaelic Abhuim, pronounced Avenn, Abh, water and inne a channel, a river.

Cam. Gaelic Cam. Cham and Crom., curved or crooked = a curved stream.

Froom. Gaelic Sruth, pronounced Srhu, a stream, or Celtic ffrwdd, or ffrana, Stream.

The first men who introduced the use of metals, and worked the mines in the Forest of Dean, spoke Gaelic. The name of the Forest of Dean and those of most of the places around it, are Gaelic ; and the oldest indication of mining work in the Forest, a "skoul," is a Gaelic word, meaning a cavern, or hollow. The migrations acquainted with metals adopted cremation, and the Aryan races are the only people who generally burned their dead.

Around Stroud we have many instances of that practice. In the round stone tumulus, near the Roman Villa, in Chedworth woods, when opened the cist was found to contain a cinerary urn, with the burned bones of a female. It is preserved in Chedworth Villa. In Nympsfield Barrow, although the burned bones were not among the skeletons, they were placed in small separate cists, in the barrow. The barrows opened by Dr. Paine, at Bisley, afforded some evidence of cremation, and a mixture of the bones of the thick skulled race with the bones of the long barrow race. Upon the secession of the Gaelic races, the migrations of the Cymric-speaking races appeared, an Aryan people, and we find in most hilly districts, like that of Stroud, a mixture of Gaelic and Cymric names, which had been applied centuries before the Roman occupation, a language spoken before Greek, Etruscan, or Latin, and the names are descriptive of the localities and spots. (Some years ago, the late Rev. Thomas Price, of Cwmdu, Breconshire, met with ridicule for making that statement, which has lately been confirmed.) As Pit-comb, Cymric Pitwcomb, little dingle or hollow. Pains-wick, Pains, a proper name, but wick is Gaelic. Bhuic, pronounced vuic, the stream of the red, or roe, deer, and applied to places on small streams. Spoon bed, the name of the camp is Gaelic, spuinn plunder, with suffin bury = plunder berry, or the plunderer's place of security. Slad. Gaelic Slad, slodd, carnage, or from sliabh, pronounced slav., the face of a hill. Rodborough. Gaelic, Rodaih, red, and Buraich to dig, or form a place of security or barrow. Halcomb. Cymric Hal., a cover, covered comb, or alt a cliff, or side of a hill. Thrup. A.S. Throrpe, a village.

Selsley. Gaelic v. Seall, to behold ; or, Cymric v. Selu Lelwi, to espy ; and ley, Ley, means forest pasture for horses—open forest glades. Root of the word A. S. Leah, to lie. Ley, an open space ; also lea, ley, leigh. Lea, from water, as Leighland, a district in Somersetshire, as Leyton-on-the-Lea, and Leighton-on the-Dee. Leigh, may also imply a hill, from aighe changed into eighe, with L. prefixed, found originally derived from water or hills on which they are situated.—"Dyer on words."

"Stone Henge. The Britons called the temple itself 'Coir Mhor,' the great court or circle, and the series of ditches, and dykes, and entrenchments, they called stain geach, that is, abounding in dykes and entrenchments, from Staing, an entrenchment, and Staingich, to entrench. This is

evidently the origin of the two Saxon words, on which has been built up the wild theories of the hanging stones of Hengist."—Mackay's Gaelic Etymology. Consult Farrar's Lectures on the Aryan Languages.

The conclusions to be formed upon the above facts consist, first, in that the aborigines, or tump, or earth tumuli men, were sparsely scattered over these islands, and were in a complete state of barbarism, or "savages;" secondly, that the second race, of the rude stone tumuli with stone cists, were but very little raised above the aborigines, and could not be considered in any other light than savages; thirdly, that the long barrow races were much more civilized, spoke Gælic, named the rivers, and many other objects, kept domestic animals, cultivated the soil, and were such able constructors as to erect the beautiful heart-shaped barrows, Abury, Stanton Drew, the cromlechs and circles, and all unhewn stone works, that they must have, uninterruptedly for a long period, occupied these islands, for such monuments of antiquity are found in England, Wales, Scotland, and the Hebrides; fourthly, that this race was succeeded by a Gaelic-speaking race, acquainted with the use of metals; generally adopted cremation: altered the form of the tumuli, erected the worked stone monument of Stone Henge, and the dressed monolithe; worked the metal mines of these islands, and the iron mines of the Forest of Dean, for the name of the Forest is Gaelic, and most of its localities, and the oldest indication of mining has a Gaelic name "skoul." Fifthly, that the Gaelic speaking races were succeeded by, and succumbed to, savage exterminating Cymric speaking races, who destroyed the Gaels, and drove the remnant to the most northern parts of the islands, where Gaelic, and its more allied dialects are spoken to this day. These Cymric speaking races appeared in these islands in successive swarms. The last migration of these races, before the Roman, were the Belgæ and Silures, and the only indication they have left of their occupation are the Welsh names of places, as the combs, and other Welsh names, which are numerous on each side of the river Severn and in the valleys around Stroud, and a few dykes and earthworks. Sixthly, the Romans were a civilising race, taught those whom they subjected their arts and sciences, introduced sheep, taught how to construct arches and the use of mortar, as well as their system of religion. Seventhly, the Romans were succeeded by savage exterminating races of Saxons, Danes, &c., but the greatest influence upon the population was the Norman Conquest. Perhaps, if crossing of the races effects any advantage, no portion of Europe has received so many of the same race in succession as these islands, and which may, in some measure, account for the power and energy of the present race of men.

The Rev. T. KEBLE said he wished to confirm, by three instances, what Dr. Bird had been saying with regard to Celtic names. First, there was the Golden Valley above Chalford, which he believed was derived from the Celtic "Vallie Doré." Another illustration was found in the word Througham, and a third in a place now vulgarly called Eastcombs, but which was, in his recollection, called Estcombs, which he believed to be a corruption from Excombs, from the Celtic word, which was the name for water.

Sir William Guise said there was nothing more misleading than nomenclature, as derived from the jingle of names. He knew that Dr. Bird was devoted to this Celtic theory, but when they came to consider names derived from the ancient Gaelic, they must go back further than the Gaelic. In regard to such words as the Avon, which had been referred to, they must go back to the ancient Hindoo language, much of which was derived from the ancient Aryan. With respect to the barrows, and the interments discovered in them, a great difference of opinion existed. Dr. Bird had advanced a certain view, but he was afraid he had not been studying Mr. Boyd Dawkins, because Dr. Bird's theory and that of Mr. Dawkins were directly opposed. He had also heard Professor Rolleston express a very different opinion from this he had heard from Dr. Bird. The subject was, necessarily, a very abstruse one, and all they knew with regard to it was that there were certain men differentiated from others by the size and dimensions of their skulls, but with respect to these Aryan barrows at Nympsfield, Bath, and other places, these were found, not only in the extreme north of Scotland, but on the coast of Spain and Portugal, and other places on the Continent. There was no doubt this question involved grave issues, but he did not suppose that to the end of time they should have the veil lifted from them. They had a great body of able and instructed men, not only in England but in Europe, at work upon these subjects, and they all hoped they should profit by their researches. He maintained, however, that we might talk till doomsday, and never get much further knowledge. At the same time, he was extremely interested in the discussion Dr. Bird had raised, although he did not think they should get much out of it.

Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S. (Clifton), said the general opinion was that these long barrows were not Aryan, but pre-Aryan, and that they partake of the characteristics of the Finnish and Lap inhabitants. When one looked at the heads of the contemporary Englishman, one was strongly disposed to say that such a race had entered into the composition of ourselves. That was his own opinion, but he could not at present make it square with what they got from these barrows.

Dr. Bird, in reply, said at Devizes, Bath, and elsewhere, he had always been able to tell the character of these skulls by their shape, and he challenged Sir William Guise to put him down in any place where he could not do so. Professor Buckman and Dr. Turnbull of Devizes had tested him, and he had always found that the round barrows contained round-shaped skulls, and the long barrows long skulls.

Dr. Paine said as Dr. Bird had mentioned him in connection with the opening of a barrow near Bisley, in which he stated there were evidences of cremation, he (Dr. Paine) wished to put himself right to this extent, that there was no evidence of cremation within the barrow, but there were the burnt bones of a horse near it. There was no evidence of cremation within the long barrows of our Cotteswold hills.

Votes of thanks were passed to the readers of the papers, and the meeting broke up shortly before eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, 22nd July.

This was the attractive day of the meeting. The programme included a visit to the far-famed Woodchester pavement, which had been opened for the purpose of inspection after having been closed for many years ;—to the tumuli at Nympsfield and Uley ;—and to other objects of interest. The demand for excursion tickets was far in excess of what was anticipated. At least 200 persons started, in above thirty brakes, waggonettes, and other conveyances, from the Imperial Hotel, at ten o'clock in the morning, and drove to Woodchester. A plan of the old Roman villa was affixed to the hoarding for the information of visitors, and the adjoining field had been marked out in white lines showing the position of the foundations of the original building. After a preliminary inspection, Mr. J. D. T. Niblett read from Lysons's work on the Woodchester antiquities an account of the magnificent Roman villa which once occupied this site. As a memorandum upon this magnificent pavement will be printed in this volume, we need not here enter upon any description of it.

CANON SCARTH made some remarks on the pavement, and compared it with one found in a Roman villa in Somersetshire, which has been taken up and deposited in the cellars of the British Museum, where it is now lying, and he hoped that efforts would be made to get it out.

A discussion arose, in which the President, Sir W. Guise, and Mr. Niblett took part, as to the desirability of preserving the pavement uncovered, either by removing it or protecting it in its original site. It was agreed that the Council should take the matter into consideration.

On leaving Woodchester the party, with the obliging permission of Mr. Leigh, the proprietor, drove through Woodchester Park, from the Woodchester lodge to the entrance at Buckholt. The beautiful diversified scenery of this drive attracted general admiration. On arriving at Buckholt the carriages drew up, and the party proceeded to the Nympsfield tumulus, which had been cleaned out, under the direction of Mr. Leigh. This tumulus was uncovered by the Cotteswold Club, and the remains of it put in order about seventeen years ago, on which occasion Professor Buckman drew up a paper on the tumulus and its contents.

Leaving Nympsfield the party moved on to the Uley tumulus, the entrance of which had been also cleared out for the occasion. About two thirds of this tumulus is in its original condition, but two chambers on the north side have been broken up. A large number of the visitors, including many ladies, availed themselves of the opportunity to enter this ancient burial place, and, with the aid of some candles, were able to see the nature of the chambers.

A Paper on these tumuli will be printed in this volume.

A move was then made to Owlpen Manor House, on the kind invitation of Mr. T. A. Stoughton. Leaving the carriages in the yard of Owlpen House, the party walked down the hill to the old house, over which the visitors were shown, and were much interested in the style of the building and its contents. It is a small picturesque Manor House, situate in a deep

valley, close to the parish church. Its elevation consists of a centre and two wings, each being gabled and finished with stone coping and pinnacles, surmounted by large balls. It is enclosed in a terrace garden, containing old hollies and yews, which greatly add to its picturesque character, surrounded by a dwarf wall and wooden railings, and is approached by a flight of semi-circular steps, through a dignified gateway. The most striking feature of the building is a bay window, extending to the upper floor, with a crenelated parapet. In a panel in the front of this window are the initials T.D., and the date 1616. The initials are those of Thomas Daunt, who was lord of the manor of Owlpen at that time. On the central compartment, containing the hall, which is 25 feet long and 21 feet wide, and 8 feet 6 in. high, is a shield charged with arms of Daunt. The western wing is of later date, and was probably rebuilt about the time of Queen Anne. In the house there are several articles of old carved oak furniture, in a state of decay, which is the case with the whole premises.

Here luncheon was provided by Mr. Stoughton, but, which is not surprising from the unexpectedly large number of persons, only a portion could be entertained at one time, though ample provision had been made, even had the number been larger, and this part of the programme passed off in a very satisfactory manner. Before luncheon was concluded a thunder shower came on, and for an hour or more the party was confined to the house. During this interval of enforced waiting it was suggested to the president that possibly some members had papers with them which they were intending to read at the evening meeting, and on inquiry this proved to be the case, in respect to Mr. Witchell and the Rev. A. S. Page. Accordingly seats were taken, and the hall and adjoining room were completely filled.

Mr. Witchell read a paper on *Flint Implements found on the Cotteswold Hills*. Referring to a communication upon the subject, made, many years ago, to the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, by Dr. H. Bird, who first called attention to the circumstance of worked flints being found on the Cottleswold, he was induced to look for them and soon found several flakes, one of which had been figured in the Proceedings of the Cotteswold Club, and very much resembled a flake found in one of the Yorkshire long barrows. In conjunction with the late Mr. G. F. Playne, he had found flint chips in great numbers in the neighbourhood of Nailsworth and Stroud. Mr. Playne had collected several thousands, and, with them, some finely-worked arrow heads. His own collection, he said, was small, but contains examples of the best known types. He remarked that these implements were chiefly found in localities where the soil is light and dry ; where there is a spring in the vicinity, and a good look-out over the surrounding country ; and he mentioned several places where they had been discovered in abundance. More in which especially had worked flints been found in the greatest numbers, as might be expected, near the great camps. In connection with flint implements, he said two questions had been frequently asked. 1st. Who were the men who made them? 2nd. When did they live? In answer to the first he referred to a paper read by Dr. Bird on the previous evening. As Sir William Guise had then remarked, it was extremely difficult to fix the identity of races who had occuied this country ; and, therefore, it is necessary that great caution should be used in expressing opinions upon the subject. To the second question he

would reply briefly, that the commencement of the period was so long ago, that the climate, then moderately temperate, had since become Arctic, or at least sub-Arctic, and again temperate, that many of the Mammalia, as the Mammoth, the Cave Lion, the great Irish Deer, and the Woolly Rhinoceros have become extinct. The Straits of Dover have been formed, and the river valleys of this district have been excavated forty feet below the level at which the streams ran when the Mammalian gravels of Gannicox, Cainscross, Stonehouse, and other places on the banks of the Frome were deposited, and the rivers in some other districts have deepened their channels upwards of 100 feet, and its termination occurred only when more civilised races discovered the use of metals, had gradually changed the epoch of stone to that of bronze, and then to that of iron.

The Rev. A. S. PAGE read a paper on "*The History of Selsley Hill*," which, he said, is a plateau on which are found some 250 pit dwellings, described in Mr. Playne's paper in the Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club. He said he had assisted at the opening of three of these, and had, in each case, found enough charred wood and burnt stone to show that a fire had been made there, at the end of the depression. He mentioned that there is also a large, clear space, with a good smooth turf, surrounded by a ditch and mound, the ditch about two feet deep, and the mound about the same height; the two about six feet in width. Inside this circumvallation, in which the mound is outside and the ditch inside, there is not a single pit dwelling; and he asked if this could have been the place where the ancient people, who made these dwellings, kept their cattle? This, he said, is at the south end of the hill. Further south rises Bown hill, 100 feet higher, with a tumulus on it. To the extreme north of Selsley hill, overlooking the Stonehouse valley, rises a tumulus, bearing the name of "the Toots," which has been ransacked. He then entered upon the subject of the definition of the name *Toots*, to which he attributed a Celtic origin, signifying an "artificial mound of clods." He also thought that the name Selsley was of Celtic derivation, and considered these, and other old Celtic names found in the vicinity, showed that the inhabitants of the pit dwellings were of the Celtic race. He further said: "Selsley is included in the manor of Stanley Regis, which was granted by Henry II. to Walter Despencer, taken from him by King John, for rebellion, and by him granted to his own illegitimate son, Osbert Giffard. In 1323 Lord Maltravers obtained a grant of it, and, on the marriage of Eleanor Maltravers, it passed to the Earls of Arundel in Richard's II.'s reign. In the time of James I. it reverted to the Crown, was granted to William Garraway, and in a few years passed to the Ducie family, and was held by them with the Woodchester, Stanley, Frocester, and Nympsfield estates, until they were all sold (and the manors of Woodchester, Stanley, and Nympsfield) to the father of the present lord, Mr. Leigh. There is nothing very peculiar about the customs of the manor; the old courts leet and baron are still held for Mr. Leigh for all the manors, and the leet, with the lord, regulate, or have the power to regulate, the common grounds."

Mr. WITCHELL's paper gave rise to an interesting discussion on flint implements, and to some amusing reminiscences of "Flint Jack." Considerable discussion, also, arose on Mr. Page's paper, as to the derivation

of the word *Toots*, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. With respect to the Celtic names upon which Mr. Page so much relied as being indicative of the people who lived in the pit-dwellings, it was objected that the names of places was not sufficient evidence to determine whether the Celts were really the people who inhabited these pit-dwellings, or whether they are to be attributed to a pre-existing race. A question was also raised as to whether these pits were really the dwelling-places of ancient men, and the President called upon Sir John Maclean to state what was his opinion upon the subject. Sir John said he should not have intruded his opinion upon the meeting if he had not been called upon, but in obedience to the President he felt bound to answer the question, and to say he had considerable doubt whether these depressions had ever formed the usual habitations of men of any race. In his experience of primitive dwellings, he had never seen any like them, and he had seen the remains of a very large number on the high grounds of Cornwall and Devon. It being demanded by the President what he thought was their origin, he said, with his present knowledge he did not consider them of very great antiquity. They appeared to him like places for Camp fires, and that if it can be shewn that there was an encampment of troops, or volunteers, on these hills, during the great war with France, about the beginning of the present century, he should conclude that they were made for the purpose which he had mentioned.

The great delay at Owlpen, in consequence of the severity of the weather, considerably interrupted the programme for the day. The proposed visit to Frocester Court had to be entirely abandoned, and a portion of the party only found their way to Frocester Barn, and even their visit to that building was a very hasty one. Some remarks on the Barn will appear in this volume.

The manor of Frocester was granted by Boernulph, King of Mercia, to the College of Secular Canons, which, in 821, he had founded at Gloucester ; and in 1022, Cnute converted this College into a Monastery of the Order of St. Benedict, and this Monastery, as the Church of St. Peter, held the Manor at the time of the Domesday Survey, and continued to hold it until the dissolution of the Religious Houses, a period of upwards of 700 years. The Monastery possessed also the Advowson of the Church, and was consequently entitled to the tithes, but whether this barn, which is remarkable for its antiquity, its size, and its general construction, was built for the use of the Manor, or for the reception of the Rectorial tithes, or for both, we have no evidence.

At Stanley St. Leonard's Church the whole party was united. Time would not admit of Mr. J. H. Middleton's paper being read in the Church, as was intended, and it was, therefore, postponed until the evening meeting ; but Mr. Middleton directed attention to the most remarkable features of the edifice, both in plan and in details. The Church and the remains of the Priory buildings adjoining having been carefully examined the excursionists returned to Stroud.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

On Thursday evening there was a Conversazione in the Subscription Rooms, to which a large number of visitors were attracted. The delay

occasioned by the unfavourable weather during the excursion caused the opening of the Meeting for reading Papers to be somewhat later than the time appointed, which afforded the visitors an opportunity of inspecting the various objects of interest collected in the museum. Tea and coffee were supplied by Mr. Hobbs, and the room was well filled during the whole evening. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the informal unveiling of the portrait, in oil, of the late S. S. Dickinson, Esq.

The papers were read in one of the lower rooms, Mr. J. E. Dorington, the President, in the chair, supported by the officers of the society for the year, and in the earlier part of the proceedings, the room was well filled. The President, before calling upon Mr. Lowder to read the Paper announced in his name, explained that the Rev. Canon Scarth's Paper on "*Roman Remains at Lydney*" would not, on this occasion, be read, the Canon not being present. The Rev. W. H. Lowder, M.A., late curate of Bisley, and now vicar of St. George's, Hyde, Cheshire, was then called upon for his Paper on "*The History of Bisley.*"

Mr. LOWDER said he had been requested to read a Paper on the Antiquities of the parish church of Bisley, and of the immediate neighbourhood, and he claimed the indulgence of the meeting, alleging that he is not an archæologist; but, having been entrusted by the Rev. Thomas Keble, late vicar of Bisley, with whom he said it was a pleasure and honour to be associated, with the designing and carrying out of the restoration of Bisley Church, he felt he could not refuse. He said he feared that some might condemn the results of the restoration, but he assured the meeting that he had done his best not wilfully to destroy any original work, but to place the church in, as nearly as possible, the condition in which he was led to believe the architects of the Edwardian period designed it to be. Other considerations necessarily influenced those who were directing the rebuilding: viz., the supposed better adaptation to the requirements of Divine worship at the present time, the great and almost insuperable difficulty of restoring the church according to its latest rebuilding, and the utterly decayed state of the elaborate oak roof, parts of which were carefully preserved and placed in the belfry floor of the tower and also in the vestry roof.

Having made some remarks on the etymology of the name, he said Bisley had been proved to be a place of great antiquity, and that there are evidences of the habitation of pre-historic man profusely scattered over the district. There are many interesting remains of Palæolithic and Neolithic periods. There are round barrows at "Camp" in the north of the Parish, the "Giantstone Tining," in the east, at the "Money Tump," and others in the "West Field" to the south-west. There is a long barrow almost intact, in Througham Field, another very large one at Avenis, sometimes written Avonedge, a property belonging to Dr. Paine, opened some years ago, and found to contain very interesting remains, and what are believed to be the relics of a third a little to the north-east, on the property of C. H. Staunton, Esq.

Mr. Lowder then referred to the discovery of a Roman Villa[1] and other interesting relics in Lily Horne field, previous to 1714, as described by

1 For a description of this discovery, see Archæological Journal, Vol. II., p. 45.

Wantner, and said a similar discovery at Custom Scrubs was spoken of in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, the results of which were conveyed to Watercombe House. He mentioned also discoveries made in 1844, in digging Sapperton tunnel, and the interesting remains, of the same period, found on property belonging to the ancient family of Hancox, at Upper Tunley, amongst which was a pot of coins. In 1862, during the restoration of the church, he said a Roman altar, elaborately carved, and an equestrian figure, much mutilated, were discovered. The slabs were sent to the British Museum, where they hold a conspicuous place among rare Roman antiquities. Casts of them were taken at the time, and remain at Bisley. About a year later, he said, J. E. Dorington, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, opened a mound on Bisley Common, and found a Roman altar, together with evidences of cremation. The present vicar has recently found interesting remains of Roman pottery in a portion of the churchyard which had been disused for at least 300 years. The name of Wittan Tree, given to the most conspicuous spot in the parish, he said, affords evidence of Saxon occupation, and points to some gatherings or assemblies, as, for instance, the hundred moot.

There is a very ancient highway passing from Cirencester through Bisley, in the direction of Gloucester, by Painswick, where are to be found, at the present day, milestones almost along the entire length.

With respect to the church, he said the first church, of the Norman period, was probably built on another site than the present church. It is also probable that the name of "the church piece" at Lily Horn may be due to the circumstance of the utilization of the Roman buildings to the purpose of the erection of a church. He found remains of a circular-headed window, a piece of carved work of that period, either a lintel or a jamb of a door. The principal specimen is the bowl of the font which formerly was placed on the summit of the curious pointed cover to a well, now an object of interest, on the south side of the church-yard. This was removed in the late vicar's time, and replaced in the church. The present stem, which is sufficiently characteristic to deceive even a practised eye, was the work of an amateur carver whose happy ignorance of the art of modern stone carving has produced a spirited specimen of rude Anglo-Norman of the nineteenth century! It was probable that a church was erected on the present site in the style of the day, consisting of a nave and south aisles, with south porch, with, possibly, foundations for chancel and tower. The south arcade consists of three arches of considerable height and span, and unusually lofty and light pillars for the support of the necessary weight.

The reigns of the three Edwards, he observed, was a very important period in the building of this church. In the time of Edward II., a north aisle was added and the chancel erected, and, probably, the lower stage of the tower. There were some additions to the church, of the later style of the flowing Decorated in the reign of Edward III. The tower and spire were built in the early or middle part of Richard II. reign. At this time the aisles and nave roof of the church were taken down, the floors taken up, and the old coffin lids and incised grave stones broken up and used for building material. The aisle walls were raised, a clerestory of the rudest

workmanship was concealed by the aisle roofs, and richly carved timber roofs of oak of flat pitch were substituted for the previous roofs, both in nave and aisles. The roofs were covered with lead. The bad character of the masonry, and the indifference to levels of windows, which were thrown about at any height, suggest, he said, to his mind, that the Perpendicular details, with them introduced, were the result of some imported work from other buildings, and inserted without much regard to order or symmetry. About this time, he said, the Chantry chapel was built at the east end of the south aisle, of which, he said, he had preserved a sketch, as it was impossible to restore it. Several remains of the reredos of the chantry were found in an arched way, in the south arcade, leading to the rood loft. A large fresco painting of St. Michael weighing out souls, and the Virgin receiving them under her robe, occupied about ten feet square, immediately opposite the south door. Bigland speaks of its being uncovered in 1771, but calls it "St. Michael subduing the fallen angels," and says that it was defaced immediately. It very likely caused some consternation in 1771 as it did in 1862, among the inhabitants of Bisley.

Mr. Lowder said the Parish Register is a very ancient one, and well preserved. The earliest entry dates A.D. 1547. A calendar of passports recites the statute of Parliament, 39 Elizabeth, A.D. 1597.[1] A curious entry refers to one Henry James, of Godshill, Staffordshire, who was put into the stocks "for presuming to begg in the Church," but was released on showing certificates of license from Sir Walter Baggott, Sir Thos. Worwood, and Walter Raikes, Esq., justices. The last man put in the stocks, he said, he knew personally; he died about 1863, and had fought in the battle of Trafalgar, under Lord Nelson, as a marine. An interesting series of papers, during the Civil Wars, referring to the occupation of Lypiatt by a force of soldiers, is to be found in Washtown's Bibliotheca, entitled "Historical Relation of Military Government of Gloucester," John Corbet.

Mr. Lowder has kindly promised to make the necessary researches, and write for the Society a History of the important Manor and Advowson of Bisley, during mediæval and modern times.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. Middleton, the Rev. W. Bazeley, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read a Paper by Mr. J. Henry Middleton, on *Stanley St. Leonards, the College of Canons and the Collegiate Church*, which will be printed in this volume.

THE BERKELEYS, FOUNDERS OF ST. LEONARD STANLEY PRIORY.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY gave some account of the founders of St. Leonard Stanley Priory, the Berkeleys of Dursley and Cubberley.

He is preparing a paper on this subject for the Transactions of the Society, but, owing to the difficulty of procuring materials for the history of a family which has been extinct in the male line nearly five hundred years, he has been unable to finish it in time to form part of this volume. The following is an extract from Mr. Bazeley's notes.

1 "An Act for punishment of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, 39th Elizabeth, Cap. 3 enacts that such persons shall be whipped,—after which whipping, etc."

It would seem from Domesday Book, and other evidences, that whilst Harding the Dane was laying the foundation of his family's fortunes as a merchant of Bristol, Roger de Berkeley was acting as steward of the Royal estates of Berkeley. These two men, Harding and Roger, were the respective founders of the two great families of Berkeley, one of which still retains much of its former power and magnificence, the other has long ceased to exist. The Manor of Berkeley seems to have passed by right of conquest to the Mercian, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman kings; and only became the freehold of a subject in the reign of Henry II. William I. was at Berkeley in 1080, when Walter de Lacy gave Lydney to the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, and devoted his little son, Walter, to the service of God and St. Peter. The witnesses to Walter de Lacy's concession are mentioned by name. Roger de Berkeley's is not amongst them, but in 1096 he was acting as the King's Steward, and was paying £170 annual rent for the manor. He was also possessed in fee of Cubberley, Doddington, and Siston, with certain rights in Slimbridge, Clinger, Hurst, and Newington. He had not held them in Edward the Confessor's reign, for Dena, a Thane, held Cubberley then, and Alwin, Doddington. Ralph de Berkeley, Roger's brother, held the manors of Waperley and Stanley, which had been held by Godric and Wisnod, in the time of the Confessor. In 1086, when the materials for Domesday Book were being collected, Roger de Berkeley was called upon to give evidence. In 1088 a rebellion broke out in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and the manor of Berkeley was laid waste by Bishop Gosfrith and Robert Amundrag, who carried their spoil to Bristol Castle. In 1091 Roger de Berkeley, tired of this world and anxious to prepare for another, retired to St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, and became a professed monk. He is spoken of as Roger, senior, in the Abbey records. In 1094 Roger de Berkeley, junior, gave to God and St. Peter a small piece of land at Clinger, but it is said he took away Nympsfield in the time of Abbot Serlo. Eustace de Berkeley is also spoken of as a patron of St. Peter's, and the restorer of Nympsfield to the Abbey.

William de Berkeley founded the monastery of Kingswood, near Wotton-under-Edge, in 1139. In 1146 Roger de Berkeley, the third of that name, gave the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with the consent of Tabrith, the Prior of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. He also gave to the Priory of Stanley, the advowsons of Coaley, Arlyngham, Slymbridge, and Uley. A deed of confirmation by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, signed by him in the time of Simon, Bishop of Worcester, and therefore between the years 1130-1149, states that the advowsons of Eston, Arlingham, Coaley, Ouselworth, and Cam, together with the Prebend of Bernard, the Chaplain, in Berkeley, had been given some time previously to the Priory of St. Leonard Stanley, and speaks of Roger de Berkeley as patron of the church. Mr. Bazeley said he thought we might safely consider him also the founder. He had intended it to be a College of Canons, under a Prior: but he probably came to the conclusion that such a small and unimportant foundation would have no chance of security or redress in such lawless times; he, therefore, wisely placed it under the protection of the powerful abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester. It continued to be a cell of that abbey until the dissolution in 1539. It is said that Roger de Berkeley sided with Stephen during the civil wars of that reign. If so his position

must have been an uncomfortable one, for the whole of this county, and indeed of the south and west of England, was completely in the hands of Matilda, and her brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester.

Mr. Bazeley then read the translation of a passage from Gesta Stephani, describing the ill-treatment of Roger de Berkeley by his kinsman, Walter, brother of Roger Earl of Hereford, and the revenge which was taken by Roger de Berkeley's nephew, Philip, son of Robert Earl of Gloucester. A castle mentioned in this passage must have been that of Dursley, for Berkeley Castle was not yet built. Rudder says that in his time its ruins were still visible in a garden not a quarter of a mile N.W. of the town. The fields adjoining are still called the Castle Fields. Robert Wekys, the descendant of Roger Berkeley, took the castle down, and used the materials for his manor house at Doddington in the time of Queen Mary. Leland says that it had a good moat, and was chiefly built of "towfe" stone, full of pores and holes like a pumice.

Mr. Bazeley referred to a passage quoted by Mr. Ellis, in his notes on Domesday Book,[1] and said that the Norman origin of the first Berkeleys was more than likely.

The adherence of Roger de Berkeley to the cause of Stephen well nigh caused the ruin of his family, as well as his own suffering. Henry, the son of Matilda, some ten years before he became King, bestowed the manors of Berkeley and Dursley on Robert Fitzhardinge, the son of the Mayor of Bristol, who had given him solid proofs of his friendship, by large loans of money for carrying on the war. The two original charters, signed by Henry, as Duke of Normandy, are in the possession of Lord Fitzhardinge, at Berkeley. Roger de Berkeley seems to have contended, manfully, for his rights, and at one time Robert Fitzhardinge begged to be allowed to restore the manors. After the settlement of their own dispute, and at the earnest entreaty of the barons, Stephen and Henry met at Bristol, summoned Roger de Berkeley and Robert Fitzhardinge before them, and, as it is said, in the great stone house of the latter, in Baldwin Street, made a friendly settlement of the matter. It was arranged that Robert Fitzhardinge's son, Maurice, was to marry Alice, the daughter of Roger de Berkeley, and inherit the manor of Berkeley, with all its rights and belongings except Ouselworth, Newton Bagpath, and the fief of Bernard, the chaplain. He was also to have Slimbridge as his wife's dower. Roger, or Robert, the son of Roger de Berkeley, was to marry Helena Fitzhardinge, and inherit the manors of Doddington, Cubberley, Dursley, and Siston, and the parts of the King's manor which I have mentioned, together with Siston, and £20 a year for his wife's dowry.

Soon after this, the estates of the Berkeleys became divided; a younger branch held Cubberley, and Thomas de Berkeley, the last of this branch in the male line, died in 1404, leaving, as co-heiresses, his daughters, Alice and Margaret, the former being the wife of Thomas de Brugges, ancestor of the Lords Chandos, and the latter of Nicholas de Matterdon. The senior branch flourished at Dursley till 1382, when the last son of the line died without children. The castle and manor passed to his sister

[1] See Ante, Vol. iv., p.

Maud, the wife of Roger de Cantelupe, and afterwards to her daughter, Elizabeth Chedder, and her descendants, the Wykes. Robert Wyke sold them in 1567 to Henry Bird. Of the last heir of this family, Smyth, the historian of the Berkeleys, about 1620, gives the following account:—"I have divers times, within 26 years past," he says, "beheld Mr. Wyke, 'the heire of this ancient lyne,' then not more old than poore, in Chancery Lane and in Fleet Street, London, picking up the shreds of rags cast into the streets from the sweepings of taylors' and seamsters' shopps, to get thereby a farthing token for his sustenance: somewhat harsh to be written by me, when myself and other men in company, knowing his honourable descent, and seeing his present condition, having given him sixpence or twelvepence from among us, concealing ourselves and eke our knowledge of him, howbeit conscious of his ancestors and descent (and of the mount from whence hee was tumbled down), hee would never begg of any for ought I could ever see or learne."

Frocester Barn.

Mr. Charles Playne laid before the meeting a print from the Agricultural Gazette of 1874 of this ancient and interesting Building, which he said had been prepared by a pupil of Mr. Harward, and with which the late Sir Gilbert Scott was so pleased that he had it lithographed. Mr. Playne remarked that the timber work in the roof was very well re-produced in the drawing. The Barn, he observed, is very remarkable for its fine proportions and massive structure. It is 184 ft. in length and 29 ft. 7 ins. in width. The walls to the eaves are 12 ft., which support a roof 36 ft. to the ridge. It is of 12 bays, divided by principals 14 or 16 feet apart, which are built into the thickness of the wall, with which they are flush, and the walls are strengthened externally by massive buttresses. From the top of the wall, the principals of course take the angle of the roof, and this curve is formed of the natural bend of the timber, as are also all the other curved timbers in the roof. Mr. Playne said some doubt has been expressed as to whether the timber of this and some other old roofs are of Oak or Spanish Chesnut, but he, without desiring to speak authoratively on the subject, was of opinion that they are of Oak, probably of the *quercus sessiliflora*. He was doubtful if Spanish Chesnut could have been found in this country to furnish such a roof,[1] and, if found, whether it would have lasted until the present time.

The following paper was contributed by Mr. Pope, of Bristol:—

As the Society proposes at the Stroud meeting to make an excursion to Frocester Barn, I send you a few notes which may be interesting, as

1 Though not differing from Mr. Playne's conclusion that this ancient roof, that of Westminster, and others supposed to be constructed of Chesnut, are more likely made of the *quercus sessiliflora*, there can be no doubt that Spanish Chesnut grew in sufficient abundance in this country, at the time Frocester Barn was built, to have provided the necessary quantity of timber. The *castanea vesca*, though classed as indigenous, is probably not so. It is supposed by some that it was introduced into this country by the Romans. At all events, it grew abundantly in the Forest of Dean at a very early period. In the grant of lands for the foundation of Flaxley Abbey, the district is described as *Vallem de Castiard*, probably signifying the vale of Chesnuts, and the tithe of the Chesnuts of the whole forest was granted as part of the endowment. There are several places in the Forest now traditionally known as "Chesnuts," where there are now no chesnut trees, though in other places they are abundant and thrive well.

illustrating the subject of mediæval barns, many of which, though fast disappearing, are very remarkable buildings, both as to appearance and also as to construction. I send these notes as I have paid considerable attention to the subject for some years. The Glastonbury Barn is probably the best known, and is the most ornamental of all such buildings with which I am acquainted. It is so well illustrated in Pugin that it is needless to refer further to it. The Abbey Barn at Ardennes, near Caen, is also well known and illustrated. It has two aisles and nave, and measures 154 ft. 6 ins. long, the nave being 22 ft. span, the aisles being 5 ft. 8 in. and 11 ft. 6 in. wide respectively. The arcades in this case are of stone; the English examples are generally, when consisting of nave and aisles, formed of oak posts. The great barn at Peterborough, now destroyed, was about 150 ft. long by 36 ft. wide, and consisted of nave and two aisles, the posts being of oak. It appears to have been an early barn, with the roof to a pitch of about 55 degrees, in one span, with two well-proportioned transepts. Remains are still existing of a very remarkable barn at Abbotsbury, which has a parapet upon the exterior evidently for the purpose of defence. Unfortunately I had no time, when there, to make a plan, but, judging from the roof, which is hammer beam, and the niche which terminates the gable end, I should judge this building to be fifteenth century work. The barn at Bredon, Worcestershire, is well worth a visit; it consists of nave and two aisles, nave 20 ft. wide, aisles 8 ft. 6 in. each, oak pillars about 13 in. square. The aisles have collar beams at the springing of gables, from which rise large curved braces to support collars of centre roof. The roof is of one span on the exterior, as usual, and there is a remarkably beautiful stone chimney to a chamber formed in one of the transepts. The length of this barn is about 130 ft., and the exterior effect is quite equal, if not superior, to many churches; there is no straining for effect, everything is natural and fitted for the work it has to do. The gables of the transepts are formed of oak and plaster. There is nothing to mark the date. At Winterbourne, in this county, near the church, half the ancient barn still remains; it consisted originally of ten bays, and measured about 26 ft. span in the interior. The roof is in one span, with collar beam and king post, and large carved braces brought down to within a few feet of the ground; the walls are 3 ft. 9 in. thick, and built battering. There are two transepts with granaries in the gables, and with Jacobean stables built with gabled ends between the transepts, it forms a very picturesque building, and one only regrets the loss of half of it. A fine barn remains at Clach, or Braidenstoke Abbey, of nine bays, with transepts. The roof is very good, of one span. This roof has the peculiarity of having a row of windows between the tops of the buttresses and eaves. I should think it is of fifteenth century date. The Abbey Barn at Lacock is curious in plan, having evidently been built to suit the streets which bound it upon two sides. I can give the scantlings of the timbers of this barn, which will afford our members some idea of the profuse use of oak in these old buildings—plates 6 in. by 6 in., principals 18 in. by 10 in., purlins 9 in. by 6 in., rafters 4 in. by 4 in. The width of this barn is 24 ft. 6 in. by 95 ft. long, with one transept 35 ft. by 20 ft., height about 32 ft., walls from 3 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in. thick; the curved braces are brought down to about six feet from ground level. The way the natural bend of the timbers is utilised is

interesting. Most persons have noticed the Bradford Barn, in going by railway from Chippenham towards Salisbury, with its elegant early detail and transepts; it appears to me to be about fourteenth century date, but it is difficult to assign any date without mouldings or documents as a guide. At Coxwell, near Shrivenham, is a remarkable barn, commonly called Shrivenham Great Barn. It consists of nave 17 ft. 6 in. wide, and two aisles, each about 7 ft. 6 in. wide. Transepts, one on either side, one about 24 ft. by 18 ft., and the other shallow. There are 7 bays in this barn, oak pillars resting on freestone square bases, about six feet above ground; and here it will be well to remark how careful the builders were to avoid any projections that might injure the cattle; every corner is chamfered or rounded. At Woodspring Priory, near Weston-super-Mare, the jambs are rounded, evidently for this purpose. The construction of the roof at Shrivenham shews how good a carpenter must have framed it, angle ties at the corners, and ties wherever there was the slightest chance of pressure upon the walls. The corbels supporting the principals in this barn look almost like early English work, but may possibly have been re-used from some other building; the walls are about 4 ft. 6 in. thick and buttressed. The roof is in one span to the exterior. There were formerly remains of a fine barn at Llanthony, Gloucester Docks. A portion of the barn attached to the Abbot of S. Augustine's country residence, still remains at Almondsbury, in this county, one rather interesting at English Combe, near Bath, and no doubt the members of this Society will be able to mention many others of which it would be interesting to make sketches before they disappear. There is a sketch of a fine barn, said to be early English, at Rameds, Northamptonshire, in Turner's Domestic Architecture. At Calcot, in this county, is a fine barn, Decorated in style, with transepts in form of two towers; this barn I have never seen, but perhaps some of our members may be able to add to our knowledge by furnishing us with other examples worth studying and illustrating. The chief interest in the Frocester Barn is, to me, the excellently framed trusses brought well down towards the ground, and the wind braces so formed as to strengthen the rafters, and to give support, the lower one to the upper one; you will notice, also, the short ties between the curved braces and collar beam, for the trusses only go half way up the roof.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN introduced a paper by the Rev. T. P. Wadley, Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, on the Great Orphan Will Book at Bristol, which time did not admit of being read. It will be printed in this Volume as an introduction to Abstracts of the Wills kindly made for the Society by that gentleman.

FRIDAY, 23rd July.

This morning, after a preliminary meeting of the Council, the concluding meeting of the Society was held in the Subscription Rooms. Mr. J. E. Dorington presided, supported by Sir William Guise, Bart., Sir John Maclean, Dr. Paine, Major Fisher, Mr. W. Leigh, &c. &c.

In opening the proceedings, the CHAIRMAN said his functions as president hardly commenced before it was his duty to bring them to a close. That was the last formal meeting of the Society in Stroud, and they

had now to proceed to the arrangement of their business for the next year. The first thing they had to consider was where the meeting should be held, in regard to which he would call upon Sir John Maclean to move a resolution.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said it would be in the recollection of those present who were at Cheltenham last year that the question was discussed whether the meeting this year should be at Chepstow, with a view of visiting the Forest district of the county, there being no place within the district itself which would afford the requisite accommodation. Mainly, however, through the influence of Mr. Dorington, Stroud was selected, and a very happy selection, he was gratified to say, it had been. The question now arose as to the meeting for next year, and he had very great pleasure in proposing that Chepstow be selected for the same reasons suggested on the last occasion. He would, therefore, move that the place of meeting next year be Chepstow, with a view of visiting the Forest district and neighbourhood, and that the election of a President be left to the Council. It must be borne in mind that the Society could not elect a President without first obtaining his consent, and they must, therefore, give the Council an opportunity of ascertaining the willingness of any gentleman in the locality to accept the office. The Council had two or three in view, all good men, and he trusted the eventual selection would be one satisfactory to the Society at large.

Mr. W. LEIGH seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Sir WILLIAM GUISE said he had much pleasure in proposing the next resolution, which had been placed in his hands to this effect: "In the opinion of this Society, it is desirable to preserve the Woodchester Pavement *in situ*, and that the Council be instructed to take steps for securing that object if possible." He apprehended there would be no difference of opinion on this subject. It seemed to him a most important thing that this valuable and splendid pavement should be preserved where it now is, and, if possible, preserved in such a manner that it should be permanently secured to the public. The people of the place very naturally resented the idea of its being removed from its present position, and he entirely sympathised with them ; but, of course, having regard to the fact that part of it was now in a churchyard, and as it was probable that an alteration would be made in the law of burial, some individual might take a fancy to lie amongst the Roman pavement—and if anyone should take this into his head there might be no means to prevent his being interred there ; not that he (Sir William) apprehended that any society, or individual, would so oppose themselves, or himself, to public opinion and to cultivated taste. He trusted that in these days, with the spread of education, such valuable remains will be so appreciated that the humblest and most ignorant amongst us will exert themselves to preserve them.

Dr. PAINE had very much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He might mention just one fact in connection with it. One of the principal reasons he heard urged at Cheltenham for coming to Stroud was that the meeting might lead to steps being taken for the preservation of this beautiful pavement. This resolution having been adopted :

Sir John Maclean said he had a resolution to propose upon a somewhat similar subject. It was this: "It having been stated that a portion of the Roman road in the Forest of Dean is being enclosed, resolved that the Council be instructed to watch the proceeding, and to endeavour to avert the danger, if any, to which the road may be exposed." He did not know precisely the position of the road itself, but there could be no doubt they ought to watch proceedings of this kind whenever they might be communicated to them. He thought one of the great objects of a society like this was to preserve monuments of antiquity which exist, more especially in their own district. He explained that the road itself was not actually within the boundaries of the Royal Forest of Dean; he wished to guard against the idea that it was against any anticipated action of the Crown that they were cautious.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Chairman said the next resolution devolved upon the president. It would be impossible for the Archæological Society to successfully hold its meetings unless it met with liberality on the part of those gentlemen who had the control of the various objects of interest in the neighbourhood. They had been greatly indebted to numerous gentlemen, on this occasion, for the facilities they had afforded them, in lending objects of interest in the town and neighbourhood, either in their possession or over which they had control. They had been received with great liberality in this respect, and these gentlemen had been at great pains to show them its different beauties. He proposed that they should accord their best thanks to the Rev. F. Smith, to Mr. Wise, to the Prior of the Dominican Monastery, and to Mr. W. Leigh to whose kindness they were indebted for being allowed to go through Woodchester Park and for leave to view the tumulus at the top of it. Their thanks were also due to the Rev. E. C. Oldfield, of Minchinhampton, for showing them the Parish Church, to the Rev. T. Keble, who proposed to show them Bisley Church, to Mr. Stoughton, for showing them his Manor-house at Owlpen, and to Mr. Dancer, whose field they were about to invade, to open a tumulus, to the Rev. A. S. Page, and to the clergy and gentry, generally, of Stroud and its neighbourhood, for the facilities afforded for visiting the monuments of the district. Their thanks were also due to those ladies and gentlemen who had sent valuable objects of interest to the temporary museum. Besides these gentlemen who had afforded facilities to the Society by placing objects of interest over which they had control within their reach, they were all greatly indebted to those who had looked after their material comforts during the several days. He begged to move that the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Stoughton, and their other entertainers, for the extremely kind and courteous hospitality with which they had welcomed the Society to Stroud—and also to the proprietors of the Subscription Rooms for the facilities they had afforded them in holding their meetings. This is the resolution he wished to propose, and Mr. Leigh would respond both for that resolution and the previous one. They were very much indebted to Mr. Leigh, who had taken an immense interest in the promotion of the meeting throughout.

Mr. W. Leigh said he was sure all who had been connected with the

meeting, and preparing for its success, had been very much gratified by the thanks the Society had accorded. He, personally, had had very much pleasure in opening his park, and he was glad those who had been there had derived pleasure from it. He had to thank them on behalf of the entertainers and others for their kindness in according their thanks.

The CHAIRMAN said whatever facilities they received to see the various places, they could not have seen them with any satisfaction if it had not been for the gentlemen who kindly undertook the office of guides, and got up addresses on subjects of interest. He, therefore, proposed that their best thanks be given to the rector of Minchinhampton, and to Mr. C. R. Baynes for his lecture on the druidical stones, and to Mr. Witchell, to the latter of whom they were repeatedly indebted, and whom he would call upon to return thanks for the resolution, assuming it was carried. Their thanks were also due, in anticipation, to Mr. Lowder, who would explain Bisley Church to them that day, to Mr. Davis, who would read a paper on the Court House, Painswick, to Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, and the Rev. Canon Scarth, and to Mr. Hyett, who so ably and efficiently acted as guides in their visits. The resolution having been adopted :

Mr. WITCHELL said on his own behalf, and on behalf of the gentlemen named, he begged to thank the meeting for that resolution. He thought it would be admitted that the gentlemen whose names had been given had really afforded great assistance, but for himself he thought he ought rather to be excluded, because he had been generally called upon, in an impromptu way, to do duty when no one else would undertake it. He was not a good archæologist, and he thought they had rather taxed him beyond his strength, but he had done his best to promote the interest of the meeting. He was glad it had been a success, but with regard to the museum, he thought now they were acquainted with their requirements if they had to do it again they would do it much better. Possibly the Society might visit Stroud again, and then some of the younger archæologists would be able to give them a better greeting, and assist them to much greater advantage.

The CHAIRMAN said one of the leading objects of the Archæological Society was to induce gentlemen to write papers which should permanently record the operations of the Society, and the history of the district. They had had a considerable number of good papers read, and some taken as read, some of which would be published in the Transactions of the Society. They were greatly indebted to the gentlemen who had advanced the objects of the Society by their studies and investigations in archæology and by the preparation of papers and reading them at the meeting.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY, in responding, said he was sure all those who had read papers would join with him in thanking the Meeting for the vote of thanks it had passed. He felt sure, from his own experience, that what they had done had only been a labour of love. He felt, as they must all feel, that though the popularity of the Society might depend upon its excursions, its permanent success depended upon the character of its Transactions. He trusted, therefore, many gentlemen would do what he had attempted to do, try to collect any traditions or accounts they might

find in chronicles or county histories of their immediate neighbourhood, put them together, and present them in the form of a paper for the "Transactions." He thought he might say what they wanted was not so much compositions drawn up by outsiders, people who might write well, as real traditions of the early records of their own immediate neighbourhood, drawn up and carefully collected through a course of years, by gentlemen loving the spot, and loving everything around them, and who looked forward with the greatest pleasure to a future valuing what is past as much as ourselves.

The Chairman said the meeting could not possibly have been conducted as it had without the very active agency of the local committee. For some time they were somewhat in difficulty over their local committee. He believed the people of Stroud thought they were so extremely competent that everything could be done at the last moment. The officers were rather uneasy and backward as to their preparations for a long time. Considering that it was about twelve months ago they agreed to come here, and that no steps were taken till about two months ago, he thought all would allow that in these two months all had been most admirably arranged, for which they were indebted to the local committee. He, therefore, proposed that they should give the members of that committee their best thanks for the admirable manner in which they had organised and managed the Stroud meeting. He called upon Dr. Paine and Mr. Ball to respond.

Dr. Paine said he would not detain them longer than to say the committee felt very much obliged to them for the compliment they had paid them. The work of the local committee had been quite a labour of love ; they had worked from the first well and vigorously. He must confess to an apprehension that something might go wrong, but thanks to the advice and assistance of their excellent President they had got things into shape. He could only say that those who had had the honour of entertaining the friends of the Society had found the apostolic precept hold good, that whilst they were entertaining strangers they had found they were entertaining angels unawares.

Mr. Morton Ball, in responding, assured the meeting that the committee were deeply indebted to the assistance of the president, Mr. Dorington, and the Secretaries, Major Fisher and Mr. Denne, upon whom the chief share of the work had fallen.

The President observed that his services had been somewhat overrated. Dr. Paine suggested the Stroud meeting, and they at once set to work to get secretaries and a committee. The committee had acted, for the most part, without his advice ; he only dropped in upon them occasionally, unawares. The labours of the local secretaries were recognised in the resolution he was about to move. Major Fisher had devoted himself to the museum, and the collections of objects of interest, and had done his work extremely well, while Mr. Denne had done all the other work, and seen that everybody else—including the president—did his share. He moved "that the best thanks of the Society be given to Major Fisher and Mr. Denne, the secretaries, and Mr. Hallewell, the excursion manager, for their patient, able, and efficient services in carrying out the largest meeting the Society has yet held."

The motion having been seconded and carried unanimously,

Major FISHER, in thanking the meeting for its appreciation of his services, observed that through his friends and others he had been enabled to collect something to show them, and he hoped those who were previously unacquainted with Stroud would go away with agreeable recollections.

Mr. DENNE thanked the meeting for the way in which the services of the secretaries had been mentioned, but pointed out the great assistance and help they had derived from having a president like Mr. Dorington so near at hand.

Sir W. GUISE said he had a resolution to propose, which, though it came last, was not the least interesting, or the least important, that had been submitted to them; that was to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Dorington, their President. In a meeting such as this a very large measure of the success depended on the President; and since the Society had been founded it had not had a president who had worked better than Mr. Dorington. They knew his capacity for work, and when he was elected they knew they would have a good working president. He moved: "That the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Dorington for the great interest he had taken in the meeting, and his active exertions to ensure its success, as well as for the friendly and courteous hospitality he has shown during the meeting."

The motion, having been seconded, was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT, in briefly expressing his thanks, said he thought the Society was in its infancy; it wanted strengthening in the number of its members, and he hoped this meeting would have the effect of inducing many gentlemen to join the Society throughout the County, so that if, in the course of its peregrinations, another visit was paid to Stroud, the number of members might be doubled, or, at any rate, largely increased. He hoped, also, that in their visit to Chepstow next year, they would be accompanied by a large contingent from Stroud. He would not detain them with any further remarks, but advise them to, at once, seek their carriages for the excursion.

Those present then proceeded with all haste to the carriages, which were in readiness opposite the "George" Hotel. The weather was beautifully fine, and the committee was almost as greatly embarrassed by the large number of demands for tickets as on the two former days. About a quarter to eleven o'clock the cavalcade made a start for Painswick, and the imposing display created some excitement as it passed through the town, and at the various places *en route*. At Painswick, at the churchyard gates, the vicar, the Rev. H. McCrea, met the party, and courteously informed them that the church was open for their inspection. Many availed themselves of his kind offer, and walked through the building. From the church a move was made to "The Court House," through the churchyard, with its clipped yew trees. At "The Court House" Mr. U. J. Davis read a paper, from which we give the following notes, as the paper itself, will, in substance, appear in Mr. Davis's forthcoming work: "Short Notes on Painswick."

PLATE I.

COURT HOUSE, LAWN FRONT.

At some fifty yards from the south aisle of the church "The Court House" is built. The site chosen not only possesses great natural beauty but it also commands extensive views over as fair a country as old England can anywhere show—a picturesque blending of hill and vale and woodland, here brought into sharp and effective contrast. The house is approached through an avenue of ten elms and two lindens. The ground (owing to the slope of the hill) is laid out in three terraces, and the basement story of the house, though nearly on a level with the third terrace, is buried beneath the second terrace; this arrangement dwarfs the house when viewed from the north and east. The house, as it now appears, was built at two different periods, having a gap of 36 years between them. The ground plan of the first structure has some resemblance to a Roman capital letter H, and, from the date which is over the entrance of the porch, was built A.D. 1604. Though the house possesses no special architectural features, it is a good example of the ordinary domestic architecture of the Tudor period, somewhat common in the neighbourhood. It is built of stone quarried in the district, and the ashlar and mouldings still bear testimony to the skilled and excellent work of the Painswick masons. The main block has the usual features of the Elizabethan style;—pointed gables, hollow-moulded mullions, lintels, and characteristic chimneys. The lawn front is flanked by gables with moulded coping projecting from the main block, the intervening space being occupied by a porch also projecting from the main building, but not to the extent of the gables. The porch has a square doorway with moulded jambs and lintel, with a small chamber over it, and terminated by a gable, which is carried into the main roof. The porch, however, is not disposed centrally between the flanking gables, but is placed to the right, and abuts against the side wall of the projecting gable. This gives a somewhat one-sided effect to the composition. No doubt the interior arrangements at the time necessitated this treatment, for in this style of architecture no balance of parts was considered imperative; doors and windows were placed where convenience required them. The windows on the ground and first floor are in three lights, divided by hollow-moulded mullions without transomes, and with labels over the lintels. The windows in the gable are labelled, but have only two lights. The several parts of the block are united together by a horizontal moulded string-course, which runs completely round the building, serving also as the label moulding to the ground floor windows and the porch door, where it is carried up to fit over the lintel *(see Plate I.)* The orchard elevation corresponds, to some extent, with the front, in having the flanking gables continued through from front to back, but with a central gable in addition, thereby presenting a more regular appearance. In other details it is similar to the lawn front, with the exception that two of the bays in the ground floor have windows of four lights *(see Plate II.)* Passing from the lawn terrace down a flight of eleven steps to the third terrace, we get a view of the south side, where precisely the same treatment is adopted as in the other sides of the house. But the charm of one of the three-light windows is gone; some vandal has cut away the stone mullions, and a modern creation of frame and sliding sashes has been substituted. From this lowest terrace we get a view of the wing which was added to the main block in A.D. 1640. This wing is three stories high, with a gable at

each end and another in the centre of the north side. It contains one room on each floor, connected by a staircase built in the thickness of the wall. The middle room is the principal one. It is a lofty and spacious apartment, 33 ft. by 17, by 10 high, panelled with oak and carved. In this room, tradition says, King Charles I. held his Court, and from this circumstance the house takes the name of "The Court House." This room is abundantly lighted from both ends, at the east end by a four-light mullioned and transomed window reaching almost from floor to ceiling, and at the west end by a finely proportioned bay window of five lights, which, rising from the ground level, is terminated above the first floor by a battlemented parapet. This window, as seen from the orchard, has a fine effect, and gives evidence of the Elizabethan style, although retaining the Tudor detail. The ground floor has two wide arched entrances, and is said to have been used as a stable. The walls are in some places two yards thick, and this portion is strengthened by four massive buttresses, on one of which, in a shield, is the date 1640. The chimneys also deserve a passing notice. Rising boldly through the roof, or coming out at the apex of a gable, as necessity required, they have their bases weathered off, and the shafts, being set on angle-wise and mitring with the weathering, form a pyramidal stopping, which has a pleasing effect. Each shaft is detached and crowned by a moulded capping, thereby avoiding the heavy appearance they would present had they been carried up solidly. There are two groups of four shafts each ; one a cluster of three and one, the other a straight row of four. There are upwards of 20 rooms in the house, and though the ceilings are somewhat low, yet the rooms are of considerable area. Little need be said of the interior. It has been so altered to meet modern requirements that one can scarcely describe its original appearance. The winding staircases remain, but the large old-fashioned fire-places are no more. The strong iron bars that protect the windows—the bolts—the doors of oak cross-planked, studded with nails clenched, show that the house was well fitted to resist attack. And I need not say anything respecting the pleasing picture its external appearance presents, as Mr. C. Wethered has, in his paper on the "Domestic Architecture of the District," so well described the picturesque effect of these old houses that I cannot add to his glowing picture, but will at once pass on to the second portion of my paper: the brief history connected with the house.

Alluding to certain traditions concerning the house which he considered untenable, Mr. Davis said he would only speak of two events which, though disputed by some, could be fully established: viz., the presence of King Charles I. at Painswick, and his holding a Court in this house, from which circumstance the house derived its name of "The Court House." In support of the first proposition he quoted the "*Iter Carolinum*," a record of events collected by a daily attendant upon his Sacred Majesty, in which every march, halt, and quarter is carefully noted—two important items. First, that after a journey from Cirencester of some eleven miles the king arrived at Painswick, and that he there passed the night of the 9th of August. This statement, Mr. Davis said, is confirmed by a most interesting document now in the possession of Mr. W. Nicks, of Gloucester, of which, by his permission, the following is a copy:—"Charles R. By

COURT HOUSE, ORCHARD FRONT.

the King. A Proclamation commanding all the Souldiers of his Maties Army not to molest, robb, or spoyle, any people bringing victualls of any kinde to the Campe before Glocester upon payne of death. Wee being enfourced to sitt downe with our Army before the Citty of Glocester now in Rebellion against Us, and to reduce the same to their due obedience, have for the ease and good of our Army, Comanded that there should be dayly Marquetts kept in our Campe, where our Souldiers may provide themselves of all manner of victualls for their releife, paying reasonably for the same, which if it should be eyther taken away, or the Marquett people be robbed in any kinde, would occasion some want and scarcity to the manifest preiudice of our service, Our Will and Commande therefore is, and wee doe hereby signifie our pleasure that if any Souldier or other of our Army shall at any time during our stay at, or before our Citty of Glocester, robb, spoyle, or take away, from any person, or persons coming to Marquett to our Campe, any of their goods or Victualls of what kinde or qualitie soever, That upon Complaynt made, such Souldier shall be forthwith apprehended, and hanged without mercy, as iustly deserving the same. This our pleasure wee Comand instantly to be published at the head of our Army; that so each person may know the Offence, and avoyd the punishment of the same. Given at our Court at Paynewicke, this Tenth of August, 1643. In the Nineteenth yeare of our Raigne." Here, then, he said, we have a written proclamation under the king's sign manual, most remarkably and undesignedly confirming the statement in the "*Iter Carolinum*," and also proving that the tradition is founded upon truth. Supported by such authority, he could arrive at no other conclusion than that the visit of King Charles I. to Painswick is an indisputable historic fact, and that the old house is rightly and truly called "The Court House."

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said that the name Court House was most commonly applied to those houses in which the Courts Leet and Courts Baron were held by the Lords of the Manor in years gone by; and he thought it more likely it was from that circumstance, and not from the fact of King Charles having held a Court there, the house had obtained the name of Court House.

Mr. DORINGTON (the President) having highly eulogised the paper, moved a vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. DAVIS duly acknowledged the vote of thanks, and, in reply to Sir John Maclean, said that his assertion respecting the old house being called the Court House solely from the fact of the Court held in it by Charles I. was incontestably true, for the former name of the house was the "Banat Court," but ever since the king's visit it has been called "The Court House." Moreover, no Courts Leet nor Courts Baron have ever been held in it. These courts were held in The Lodge—an old house, distant some mile and a quarter up the valley. That house was the residence of the Lords of the Manor from before the days of the Conqueror down to the present century. There John Talbot, the great "earle of Shrewsbury," in "his owne p'son," granted "by the advice and consent of his homage" those concessions "very much to the advantage of the tenants" which "contain several curious particulars," and are so full of interest. With that old

house the Lacies, the Talbots, the Kingstons, the Jerninghams have been connected; as also the Earls of Pembroke, Lord Lisle, Earl of Essex and Lord Sudely. Looking back through the vista of many centuries, The Lodge is pre-eminently the object which engrosses the attention of the student of history, and most richly will it reward the labour of the earnest worker. It was in every way worthy of a visit.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said he was glad his remark had called forth an explicit statement; he had been wrongly informed and thought the Court House was the old Manor House, and he thanked Mr. Davis for his explanation.

At the conclusion the company assembled, wandered through the house, noticing more especially the room in which, according to tradition, the court was held, and the oak-panelled room in which it is reported that King Charles I. slept. Mr. Davis and his family were most obliging in accompanying the visitors to the rooms and in answering enquiries.

As the church bells were ringing a merry peal every one sought his or her place in the varied assortment of vehicles which had been provided for the conveyance of the party, some proceeded up the Cheltenham road, leaving on the left the picturesque cemetery, where lie the mortal remains of Sydney Dobell, the poet, W. H. Hyett, Esq., and S. S. Dickinson, Esq. But the majority proceeded up the Gloucester road, passing through the delightful shade of the plantation. Presently all met on the summit of Painswick Hill, where Mr. Cecil Davis read an account of the encampment, taken from Rudge, and supplemented it with a few original remarks. Owing to the haziness of the atmosphere, the visitors were unable to see all the notable places ordinarily seen on a clear day, but Mr. Davis pointed out Gloucester, Cheltenham, the whereabouts of Tewkesbury, Robin's Wood Hill, and the church on Chosen Hill, May Hill, the spire of Bisley Church, and mentioned that one could generally see the Severn Bridge, the Sugar Loaf of Abergavenny, and the Malvern Hills. He also showed Sheepscombe Green, the place where that terrible Provost Marshal, Sir Anthony Kingston, hanged the rebels in the reign of Edward VI., and the Lodge Farm, which was the Manor House of the various lords of the manor, though the present lord of the manor, T. M. Croome, Esq., does not possess the lodge. He also showed Holcomb, where, it is said, the Druids assembled in great force, and in whose deep recesses they carried on their mystic rites. On being asked whether any curiosities had been found on the hill, Mr. Davis replied that Rudder, in his history, says that "several Roman coins have been found at different times, and not above thirty years ago (that is about 1749) a sword and some heads of spears were taken up, but so corroded with rust as hardly to hold together." He also said that he had some bones of the foot of a rhinoceros in his possession that had been dug up in the gravel pits, and that the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, in one of its early numbers, gave an account of a human skeleton being found here. In answer to the question if flint instruments had been met with, he said that he had heard of a flint arrow-head that had been found here, but that he (Mr. Davis) could not vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

A vote of thanks, on the proposition of Mr. E. C. Little, was given to Mr. Davis for his account.

After inspecting what was supposed to be the site of a well within the fortified area, the company returned to the Cheltenham road, where the vehicles were in attendance, and having resumed their seats, proceeded by Hall's-in-the-Wood to Prinknash Park wall, and through Buckholt Woods, past Todd's Cottages, now called Cranham Lodge, to Hungerfield, where the sight of the refreshment tent was truly grateful after the hot and somewhat dusty ride. Here, in a field on Mr. Dorington's property (in the occupation of Mr. Dancer) men had been employed to open a round barrow, and the work was proceeding when the party arrived.

Mr. DORINGTON said when they commenced the excavation, they drew a line across the centre of the barrow, and dug to the right. At the depth of about 2 ft. 2 in. they found bones mixed with concrete, resting upon clay.

Dr. BIRD said they had before them the bones of two distinct races of men—one very much older than the other. Those of the older race were distinguishable by the smaller character of the bones; the later race had the large strong bones, which he pointed out.

Dr. PAINE said the bones before them appeared to be portions of two or three skeletons, there being a remarkable absence of cranial bones, and those only in very small pieces, from which very little could be made out. There was, however, a tolerably perfect sphenoid bone from the base of a skull, which had been fairly well preserved. He did not agree with Dr. Bird that there was anything about these bones to indicate the age of a race—though they did indicate the age of the individual—and he should think the bones believed by Dr. Bird to belong to the smaller and older race were simply the bones of younger persons. Many of the bones showed that they had been exposed to the action of fire, and there was much burnt vegetable matter, probably beech fibre, mixed in the stuff that had formed the concrete mass above them, which he considered nearly as interesting as the bones themselves.

An excellent luncheon had been provided in a large tent, by the president (Mr. Dorington), and while many of the party were partaking of this, others were engaged in carrying on the explorations within the tumulus, and were soon rewarded by finding a skull, which proved to belong to a body which had been placed in a crouching position, quite doubled up. This was as far as possible removed in a matrix of the clay in which it was embedded, and reserved for further and more complete examination. Considerable discussion ensued at the tumulus as to the mode of the interment, and the anatomical characteristics of the remains found, in which Dr. Bird, Mr. A. S. Cooke (Stroud), Dr. Cooke (Cheltenham), Dr. Edwards (Cardiff), took part. Dr. Paine showed an arm bone, to which Dr. Cook had called his attention, which he said appeared to have been broken during life, and very badly set. (*see further remarks, post.*)

A move was then made for Bisley, and here Mr. Lowder explained the details of the church, within and without, the particulars of which will be

found in his paper, (*ante p.* 38). Many archæologists present expressed regret that when this church was restored it had been found impossible to preserve the noble carved oak roof which was one of the most interesting features of the former edifice. The cross in the churchyard was also described by Mr. Lowder and Mr. Keble. It might easily be mistaken for a sepulchral monument, but Mr. Lysons has figured it as a cross of the 13th century; and it is also well drawn and described in "Pooley's Notes on the old Crosses of Gloucestershire," published in 1868 and dedicated by him to the President and Members of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club. The construction of this cross differs so much from that of most other crosses, that it has been doubted if it was intended for a cross at all. The Bisley people call it the "Bone House," and there is a tradition that a man was drowned in a well in the churchyard, as mentioned in the President's address, after which the well was closed, and this building erected over it. At one time the basin of the present baptismal font had been placed on it, a most incongruous addition. This was removed about fifty years ago and replaced in the church, from which, for some unexplained reason, it had been taken. Some persons think it is an isolated campanile, but this is very improbable. The small cross at the top is of modern date, and not in keeping with the original structure, which, as a 13th century work, is of great interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Keble had most hospitably provided tea, under the shade of the trees of the pleasant vicarage garden, and exhibited an interesting collection of old lace, needlework, and coins.

A beautiful drive brought the party to Lypiatt, where they were welcomed by the President, Mr. Dorington, who at once proceeded to show them all the objects of interest this fine old house contains. The situation is most beautiful, the house standing on the edge of a plateau, with a terrace walk overlooking Stancombe and Toadsmore valleys, and affording most lovely peeps of characteristic Cotteswold scenery. In Sir Robert Atkyns' *History of Gloucestershire* is an engraving giving a bird's-eye view of it, drawn for the work before 1712. Atkyns spells it "Lupiatt," and in 1624 it is called a "fair house of stone, with brewhouse, malthouse, stables, barns, gardens, &c." Mr. P. H. Fisher, who has given a very good account of Lypiatt in his *Notes and Recollections*, says that he finds the first mention of the chapel at Lypiatt in the marriage register of Stroud, where it is entered that on June 5th, 1688, Edw. Fust, Esq., married Ann Mary, daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Lypiatt, in the "Chappell atte Over Lippiatt," the marriage probably having been solemnized by the minister of Stroud it finds a place in the Stroud Registers. In 1712 Sir Robert Atkyns described this chapel as "a handsome chapel, decently kept in repair," but in 1749, in an "Inventory of the effects of John Stephens in and about his house at Over Lupiatt," it is said that the chapel contained "one cider press, one grind stone, three hen-coops, and two pairs of steps"—having in this short period obviously become a mere receptacle for lumber. The Manor of Lypiatt was held of the honour of Hereford, and was anciently in the family of the Mansells, for Philip Mansell died seized thereof in 1396. Sir Robert Atkyns says that the Whittinghams were formerly lords of the Manor, but Rudder seems to doubt this; how-

ever, Mr. Fisher says he has met with notices of the Court Baron of Thos. Whytington, "held for the Manor of Lupeyate," on the 12th of October, in the 36th and 37th years of King Henry VI., and again in 1478. After that it was held by the family of the Wyes for three descents, and the last Wye of Lypiatt was Thomas—sheriff for the county in 1575—and his widow, who was entitled to the estates, re-married with John Throckmorton, who in 1596 became possessed of the fee of the manor and estates. Here begins the supposed connection of Lypiatt with the Gunpowder Plot, for Sir Thos. Atkyns says that John Throckmorton "was concerned in the Popish powder plot," and a room in the house has always been shown as the place where the conspirators met. Curiously enough the name of Fawkes, the arch-conspirator, is well known now in the neighbourhood of Lypiatt and Stroud, and the bearers of it are admitted to be an old family. Certain lands which once belonged to the Lypiatt estate were conveyed away by one "Dame Alice Throckmorton," who *signed with her mark*, probably with a view to escape their confiscation to the Crown when the results of the plot should become known, but, as it was, the Throckmortons escaped without any penal consequences. A letter from W. Mounteagle to Robert Catesby, one of the conspirators, was clearly addressed to him from this place, and seems to show some connection with the plot. Most interesting particulars, and the letter itself, may be found in Mr. Fisher's *Notes and Recollections*, to which the reader is referred. In 1610 John Throckmorton sold the place to Thos. Stephens, of the Middle Temple, London, who was Attorney-General to Prince Henry and Prince Charles, and these Stephenses held it for five generations. Their tombs are in Stroud Parish Church and churchyard, and it is to be regretted that their remains have been rudely disturbed from time to time, during various alterations and re-buildings of the parish church of Stroud. From the last of the Stephenses Lypiatt passed to Thomas Baghott—De la Bere—and was then sold to Mr. Paul Wathen, of Woodchester, in 1802. This Mr. Wathen was afterwards knighted, and assumed the name of Baghott. At this period the house had fallen into a state of great disrepair, so much so as to be nearly uninhabitable. Mr. Wathen, with the help of Sir Jefferey Wyattville (celebrated for his restoration of Windsor Castle) entirely restored the front, built the cloister and adjacent tower, and commenced a large octagon tower, on the south side, which was never completed. Sir Paul Baghott disposed of the estate to Mr. William Lewis, a clothier at Brimscombe, who resided there from 1825 to 1842. He sold it in 1842 to Samuel Baker, Esq. (the father of the African explorer, Sir Samuel Baker), who greatly improved and embellished it, and in 1847 it was sold to John Edward Dorington, Esq., the father of its present possessor. During the last four years the house has been greatly enlarged on the southern side, in a style in harmony with the older work, the result being very much to the credit of the late Thomas Henry Wyatt, the architect employed, himself a nephew of Wyattville, mentioned above, and it is now an excellent specimen of a Tudor house of moderate size *(see Plate III.)* The attention of the visitors was especially drawn to a picturesque granary and dovecot of the 13th century, the oldest unaltered buildings on the premises. During the civil war Lypiatt was garrisoned for the Parliament by Colonel Massey, but was taken in 1642 by Sir Jacob Ashley,

who came down from Cirencester ; but this was an easy task, as the house was unfortified and incapable of much defence, and its garrison was instructed not to hold it if any serious attack was intended ; nevertheless they seem to have lost on the occasion a captain and fifty or sixty men, but whether slain or taken prisoners is not recorded. No wonder that the company lingered long at this beautiful house, with its picturesque surroundings and most interesting historical associations, and nothing could exceed the kindness and assiduity with which Mr. Dorington showed and explained everything worthy of interest to his guests. A large number partook of tea in the splendid dining room, and all were sorry when the time came to depart to the various trains.

The secretary's whistle having called the company together on the lawn in front of the house, Sir John Maclean briefly expressed the thanks of the society to the worthy President for his most kind hospitality during the whole of a most pleasant day, and as the carriages wound out of the beautiful drive, and descended the hill to Stroud, all present felt, with much regret, that one of the most successful and enjoyable meetings the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society had ever held was now a thing of the past, but would be full of pleasant memories, and, it may be hoped, of much instruction.

The engraving of Lypiatt, referred to above, is a view of the North Front, as it was completed by Wyattville, and exists at the present time.

THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

List of Objects exhibited in the Temporary Museum.

By The Prior of Woodchester—

Old Dominican Seal, Old Watch.

Ecclesiastical Vestments.

Five old Books, comprising Biblia Integra, The Holy Bible, printed at Basle, by John Proben de Hammel Burch, 1491 ; Parchment MS. ; Speculum Charitatis (1145) ; a Dominican Collectarium of Dr. Robert Mylis, 1523.

By Mr. A. E. Smith, of Nailsworth—

Roman Altar, 2 feet high, found at Cherrington.

Stone Cup, found at Hyde, weight, 10 lbs.

Small Roman Vase, from Woodchester.

Carved Bishop's Head, from Old Bisley Church, 5 inches high.

Part of a Quern, from Hazlewood.

Anglo-Saxon Hand Bell, from Hazlewood, 10 inches high.

Two Engraved German Glasses, date 1699.

Glass Case, containing Old Silver Plate, &c., and other small and interesting objects.

By The Rev. A. Turner, of Dunkirk—

Glass case of Curiosities and Roman Coins.

Broken Roman Vase.

Curious Yellow Jug, 1761, "The Mermaid."

Part of a Brick with the cuniform character, from Babylon.

One Iron-stone Axe, from New Zealand, used in processions.

Four Curious Cabinet Pictures on Religious Subjects, on copper and oak.

By Mr. Charles Playne, of Theescombe, near Stroud—

Old Black Boy Roasting Jack.

Old Pipe-Lighter.

Glass case of Pre-historic Remains.

By Mr. Hancox, of Daneway—

Collection of Roman Coins found in the neighbourhood.

By Mr. Scott Hayward, of Frocester—

Old Alms Dish (probably German).

Old Book, written in the time of Cromwell, relating to the County of Gloucester.

Old Dictionary, dated 1677.

By Mrs. WHITEHEAD, of Amberley Court—

Ancient Mosaic Head, from Ravenna.

Abruzzi Jug.

A Pilgrim's Bottle.

Ancient Chinese Bronze.

Admiral Frobisher, Lord Howard, of Effingham (both of 16th century ivories).

Curious Vase, found in an old wall on Hampton Common.

By Mr. F. A. HYETT, of Painswick House—

Old Iron Casket.

Two old Cross Bows.

Title Deeds of Land in the Parish of Bulley, in the County of Gloucester on leather—*temp.* Rich. II.

MS. Records of Land belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

An old MS., on Parchment, which could not be read, and of which nothing was known.

MS. Notes, by Archdeacon Furney, collected for a History of Gloucester.

Curious old Water-colour Drawing of Painswick, 24 inches by 19, from where Pans Lodge formerly stood, by Robins, 1758.

Ditto of Pans Lodge.

Samplers of old Needle-work, 1661 and 1670.

Hand-worked Bed Curtain, 1712.

Bible (1654) in hand-worked cover.

Plutarchi Vitæ, Florence, 1507.

Gerard's Herbal, 1597.

Old Plays.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, 1575.

The Glasse of Government, 1575.

Tragical Tales, by Turberville, 1587.

Customs of the Manor of Painswick, 1660.

Gold Thimble and Guard, which belonged to, and was used by, Queen Anne.

By Mr. EDWIN WITCHELL, F.G.S., of Stroud—

Drawer of Flint Implements, found near Stroud.

Bones and Pottery, found in various Tumuli in the neighbourhood.

By Mr. E. W. WINTERBOTHAM, of Stroud—

Old Spanish Chest, curiously carved and painted.

By Mr. PAUL SMITH, of Stroud—

Photographs of Churches and Residences in the neighbourhood.

By The Rev. E. C. OLDFIELD, of Minchinhampton—

Mitre of Buddhist High Priest.

Thibetan Prayer Revolver.

Wooden Model of the Five Buddha.

Piece of an Ancient Tablet from an Egyptian Tomb.

Very old Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Minchinhampton. (Extracts from these Accounts have been printed by the Camden Society, a copy of which is in the Library of this Society.)

By The Rev. A. S. PAGE, of SELSLEY—

Breeches Bible, 1614.

One ditto (re-bound), 1600.

A Latin Testament, 1537.

An English Black Letter Testament, 1649.

History of Knights of St. John.

Six old Books.

An Assyrian Stone.

Two Hollowed Stones, from a burying place on Selsley Hill, and accompanying an interment.

A Striated Stone, from the Maritime Alps.

A volume of Autographs.

A Box of Tesseræ, from Pompeii.

A Piece of Pavement, from the Colosseum.

A Roman Lamp.

A Lachrymatory.

A Book-shelf, with four shelves of specimens of wood in the form of books.

By Mr. W. C. GRIST, of St. Mary's, Chalford—

Lysons' Woodchester.

Lysons' Antiquities of Gloucestershire.

Fine Copies of Atkyns, Rudder, Bigland, Fosbroke, and Rudge,

County Histories of Gloucestershire.

Sir G. Naylor's Coats of Arms, and many other interesting books relating to Gloucestershire.

By Mr. THURSFIELD, of Rodborough—

Book of old Copper-plate Engravings illustrative of the Bible.

By Mr. W. L. NASH, of Reading—

Collection of most valuable and perfect English Gold Coins.

By Mr. A. T. PLAYNE, of Longfords—

Small Roman Altar, with Figure of Mars.

Ancient Oil Painting.

By Mr. F. PINFOLD, of Rodborough—

Two Bronze Spear-heads, from Woodhouse Estate.

Copy of *Gloucester Journal* of 1739, published by Robert Raikes.

Black Jack, or Leathern Jug.

Curious old Drinking Glass and Cover.

From the GLOUCESTER MUSEUM—

Case of various Articles recently found in a Tumulus between Birdlip and Critchley, Gloucestershire, comprising, amongst other things, a singularly perfect Metal Hand Mirror, ornamented on the back.

Large Metal Basin.

Necklet, of very large beads, mostly amber, but comprising also two of marble, and one of jet.

Fibulæ, Pins, and other small implements.[1]

By Mr. J. E. Dorington, of Lypiatt Park—

Conveyance of Land, part of Calfway Farm, from the Duke of Buckingham to J. Ward, Vicar of Edgeworth, dated 1620 (The Duke was murdered in 1628, by Felton.)

Deed of Gift of same property, by J. Ward, Vicar of Edgeworth, to his nephew, Francis Raleigh, 1632.

Sale of same Property by Francis Raleigh to Samuel Allen, 1639.

Bill of Sale by J. Stephens to Thomas Stephens.

An Inventory of the Contents of Lypiatt House, 1746.

A Letter from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Edwards, a Lawyer, complaining of his son wasting his estate, and seeking a remedy, 1696.

A Letter to John Stephens from H. Neale on death of his father, 1719.

A Letter of J. Jane to J. Stephens, 1736.

A Letter of Elizabeth Codrington to J. Stephens, acknowledging receipt of mourning ring, 1737.

Catalogue, with prices, of Farm Stock at a sale at Lypiatt, 1800.

A Poors Rate for Parish of Bisley, at sixpence in the pound, 1777.

Book, containing copies of older deeds, commencing in 1546, by Thomas Stephens.

Roman Altars, Pottery, and Bones found in a Tumulus on Bisley Common, 1860; Coin of Faustina found with them.

Passport, or Safeguards, signed by Prince Rupert– *temp.* Charles I.

By W. H. PAINE, M.D., F.G.S., of Stroud—

Human Bones, Pottery, &c., from Tumuli in the neighbourhood.

By The Misses STANTON, of Upfield Lodge—

Old Carved Oak Chest.

Two old Oak Chairs.

Ancient Illuminated Service Book.

Ancient Brass Clock.

Old China, Bronze, and Metal.

Two Pictures of Stroud.

1 A description and illustrations of these singularly interesting articles will appear in this volume.

By Mr. WILLIAM LEIGH, of Woodchester Park—

Old Coins, from the neighbourhood.

Fragments of Pottery, from tumuli at West Hill, near Uley Bury.

By Mr. J. A. GRAHAM CLARKE, of Frocester Court—

Old Iron Chest.

Curious Grotesque Wood Carving (a monk seized by the ear by a dog).

By Mr. C. H. STANTON, of Upfield Lodge—

The Prayers of Queen Elizabeth, 1594.

Annals, &c., 1540.

Bible of James I.

A short MS. Account of the Siege of Gloucester, written by Dorney.

A Mastodon's, or Elephant's Tooth, found in the gravel at Gannicox.

A Silver Spoon, with seal handle—*temp.* Edward IV.

The Wrappings of an Ibis, brought from Egypt.

A Silver Coin, in good preservation, of King Coenwolf, of Mercia, about 800 A.D., found in a field at Rodborough 30 years ago.

By Mr. DAVID FARRAR, of Brownshill—

Five Books of Scripture Medals.

Three Saxon Ornaments and three Daggers.

Four Bronze Saxon Ornaments, two made of lead, and a key.

Two Bronze Figures, from Pompeii.

Roman Eagle and two Fibulæ.

A figure of a Roman Horse and a Thimble.

Arrow Head, and Silver Coin of Gratian.

Roman Stiletto and Knife.

Roman Silver Tazza, supported on three silver eagles, with 73 Silver and Bronze Coins.

Leaden figures of a Saxon Bishop and a Chief.

Large Bronze of Alexander the Great and Silver Medallion (framed) of Alexander Magnus.

Persian Engraved Goblet.

Persian Oxydised Silver Bowl and Stand.

Chinese Looking Glass.

Eight Ancient Spurs.

Old Oddfellow's Knife and Fork.

Figure of an Indian Dolphin, from a Temple.

Bronze Figure of an Egyptian Priestess.

Bronze Figure of an Egyptian Goddess.

Case with 18 Coins, Medallions, &c.

Buonaparte's Knife and Fork, used by him when in exile at St. Helena.

Roman Tazza, with Roman Gods and Goddesses.

By The REV. T. KEBLE, of Bisley—

Two Casts of Roman Altars, built into walls of Bisley Church.

Roman Pottery, &c.
Coins from the Roman Villa of Lilyhorn.
Two Grotesque Wooden Figures from the roof of Bisley Church.

By Mrs. AUTCHMUTY, of Bisley—
Bronze Roman Pin.

By Mrs. WHITCOMBE—
Photograph of Carved Wood Panel, from Cardinal Wolsey's Palace at York.

By GENERAL GORDON, of Bisley—
Curious old Gilt Boss.
Two Ancient Deeds of Over Court.
Roman Pottery.

By Mr. W. F. BLAKE, of Stroud—
An Old Book.

By Mr. F. A. WOOLASTON, of Toadsmoor—
Curious old Stone Carved Coat of Arms, found at Toadsmoor, Bisley.

By Mr. EDWARD EVANS, of Brinscombe—
Ancient Mill-stone.

By Mr. WILLIAM WARMAN, of Stroud—
Three Curious Ancient Deeds.

By Mr. W. GEORGE, of Bristol—
Bristol Portfolio, containing 136 views in Gloucestershire.
Plan of the City of Gloucester, 1610.
Old Wood-cut of Bishop Hooper's Martyrdom at Gloucester.
Ancient Manuscript, on vellum, from an old Manor House in Gloucestershire.

By Mr. D. T. J. NIBLETT, of Haresfield Court—
Three very large Hand-made Maps of the Country round Haresfield Beacon.
Copies of Gloucestershire Histories of Atkyns, Rudder, Bigland, Rudge, etc.
Lysons' Woodchester.
Lysons' Antiquities of Gloucestershire.

By MAJOR FISHER, The Castle, Stroud—
Six large Curtains of old Needle-work.
Small Bronze Roman Figure, from the neighbourhood.
The underpart of an old Stone Quern, or Hand Corn Mill, from the neighbourhood of Stroud.
Two Sepulchral Vases.

By Mr. AUGUSTUS MATTHEWS, of Pitchcombe—
Shoes, Slippers, and Apron worn by Queen Elizabeth.

By Mr. E. C. LITTLE, of Field Place—
Case of Coins.
Apostle Spoons.
Ancient Plate, &c.
Watches, &c.

By Mr. J. C. LITTLE, of Pitchcombe—
Antique Puzzle Jug.
Old Painting of Harescombe Church.
Pair of old Pictures of Figures worked in silk.
Watches, &c.

By Mr. E. P. LITTLE, of Pitchcombe—
An old Deed.

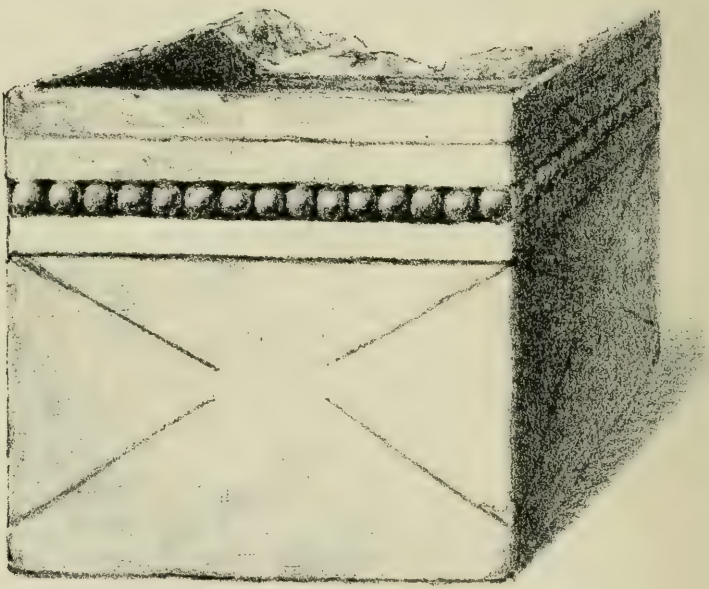
BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 22ND, 1880. **Cr.**

		£	s.	d.
To Life Subscription		5	5	0
,, Annual Subscriptions ..	1879-80	166	19	0
,, Entrance Fees ...	,, ...	13	13	0
,, Annual Subscriptions in arrear	1876-7	2	2	0
,, ,, ,, ...	1877-8 ...	3	13	6
,, ,, ,, ...	1878-9	6	6	0
,, Entrance Fees ..	1876-7 ...	2	2	0
,, ,, ,, ...	1877-8	0	10	6
,, Donation	...	2	2	0
,, Sale of Transactions		2	12	6
,, Dividends on Consols	...	12	13	10
,, Life Subscriptions invested		414	15	0
,, Balance due to the Treasurer on General Account		57	14	5
		£690	8	9

			£	s.	d.
By Balance brought from last year ...		...	8	12	8
,, Expenses at the Congress at Cheltenham ...			40	12	10
,, ,, Winter Meeting at Bristol ...		...	5	15	0
,, Printing the Transactions of the Society ...			152	12	9
,, Miscellaneous Printing, Postage, &c.	37 5 8				
Deduct surplus ...	11 5 8				
			26	0	0
,, Advertising		...	6	13	2
,, Clerical assistance		...	18	1	5
,, Petty Disbursements		...	12	0	11
,, Life Subscriptions invested in Consols ...			414	15	0
Do. in hand			5	5	0
			£690	8	9

Audited and found correct,—JOHN MACLEAN, WM. C. LUCY. } *Auditors.*



Font in Staunton Church
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LAVARS, LITHO BRISTOL

REMARKS ON THE ANCIENT BAPTISMAL FONT IN STAUNTON CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By The Rev. CANON SCARTH, M.A.

The Stone Font in Staunton Church, which has been thought to be a Roman altar adapted to Christian uses, is of very rude and primitive form.

It is almost a solid cube, being hewn out of a single block of stone and very slightly ornamented on the exterior.

The height is 28¾ inches.
The length 23 ,,
And breadth 22 ,,

and it is hollowed with a square basin, nearly 13 inches deep.

The upper portion of the surface is divided into four bands, each about 2 inches broad, and the third of these is ornamented with circular pellets, which run round the faces. The lower portion has lines converging to a point, but which do not meet. The tooling is rude, and gives the impression of a very early date (*see Plate IV.*)

Having carefully examined this Font, I am inclined to think it has no characteristics of a Roman altar, but is a very early Christian Baptismal Font. The cubical form is totally different from the ordinary form of a Roman altar, which is usually about 4ft. in height, and about 1 ft. 4 in. in width, and consists of a plain squared shaft, with base and capital, like a short stunted column. On the top is the Focus, usually with a round scroll on each side—forming the side ornaments of a projecting capital.

On the Front Face is the dedicatory inscription, and often on the sides are carved, in relief, the sacrificial instruments, and sometimes a figure of the victim. Many instances of this may be

seen in the engravings of the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," by Dr. Collingwood Bruce, and in his work on the Roman Wall; other instances may be given, as the Roman altars found in Bath. The form sometimes varies[1] and takes a more elongated figure, but is never cubical. It is sometimes circular, but this form, as far as I am aware, has not been found in Britain. All these forms vary essentially from the cubical form of the Staunton font.

The Norman Fonts are often cubical in shape. These are represented in Mr. Paley's work on Baptismal Fonts (London: John Van Voorst, 1844), which will help to shew that the plain cubical form of the Staunton Font is much more in keeping with the early Norman font than with the supposed Roman altar. Two may be particularly mentioned, one at Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire, another at Fincham, Norfolk. When the height is sufficient these cubical fonts stand on the floor, being raised upon a single step; in other cases they are placed upon stone pillars, or on a single massive short column.

There is every reason to believe that the Stone Font in Staunton Church is of very early date, and of very primitive workmanship. There is no reason why it may not be pre-Norman; and as it bears no distinctive Saxon characteristics it might even go back to a still earlier period.

Mr. Paley remarks that "a rude block of stone hollowed out at the top, with scarcely a moulding or a particle of sculpture upon it, requires a practical eye to guess at its probable antiquity. For it is manifest that the date of the church in which it may be placed is the most unsafe and unconvincing evidence that can be followed in deciding that of the font. The sanctity rightly and reasonably attached to the consecrated instrument of a Holy Sacrament, caused the careful preservation of fonts unchanged by centuries of rebuilding and alteration. Thus we cannot doubt that a considerable number of fonts now exist in England wherein the Saxon infant received the waters of salvation from the hand of that ancient priest whose bones, for aught we know, may moulder under the pavement of a church re-constructed on its original

[1] See Aquæ Solis, p. 48 and p. 52.

foundations six centuries after his death."[1] I am not acquainted with the early Ecclesiastical History of Staunton Parish, and perhaps little is known of it; the font, however, proves it of very early date.[2]

Some few fonts in England lay claim to be British-Saxon, though if we may rely upon Mr. Paley's assertion that "we know from Bede that stone fonts were not used in his time,"[3] we must not expect to find many of them.

For this assertion, attributed to Bede, he gives no reference, nor have I been able to find it in his writings.[4]

The font at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, has been supposed to be Saxon,[5] but some of the ornamentation leads us to believe it is of later date.

The curious sculptures on the font in Kirkburn Church, near Driffield, Yorkshire[6] have been thought to be Saxon, but this is very uncertain, as it may be also regarded as very early Norman. The font, also, in Winston Church, County of Durham, has been considered to be Saxon, and remains of undoubted Saxon date have been dug up in the churchyard, but no certain date can be ascribed to this font. The font in Penmon Church, Anglesey, is also very ancient. Here we might expect to find very early fonts. The form is cubical, and tapers upward, having a panelled ornament somewhat of a classical character, but certainly not mediæval, and more probably of pre-Norman date.[7]

It will probably be most safe to regard the Staunton Font as of uncertain date, but certainly not later than early Norman times.

[1] See Illustration of Bap. Fonts. Introduction pp. 9-10.

[2] I am informed that Roman remains have been found in Staunton parish, which probably gave rise to the idea that the Church Font was Roman.

[3] See Note, Paley's B. F., p. 10.

[4] In Bede's Eccl. Hist. : C. xiv., speaking of Paulinus and his work among the Bernicians, Bede observes "for as *yet* Oratories, or *Fonts*, could not be made in the early infancy of the Church in *those parts*;" but this does not shew that they were not general afterwards.

[5] See Journal of British Archæol. Association, Vol. I., pp. 65 and 250.

[6] See Journal of British Archæol. Association, Vol. VII., p. 38.

[7] See Archæol. Journal, Vol. I., p. 122.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

By the late Rev. J. L. PETIT, M.A.

Read before the Archæological Institute, at Gloucester, 18th July, 1860.

THE following monograph on the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury was read by the late Rev. J. L. PETIT, at the Meeting of the Archæological Institute held at Gloucester, in July, 1860, the day preceding that on which he acted as *cicerone* on the visit of the Institute to the Building. In consequence of the pressure of Papers at the time this valuable monograph was not printed in the Archæological Journal. Anything from the pen of the lamented and accomplished author, whose great knowledge of the details of ecclesiastical architecture was only equalled by the facility with which he could pictorially grasp the general effect of an edifice, and illustrate it by a very wide range of observation, is too valuable to be lost. And upon my representation to the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute that the Transactions of our local Archæological Society would, I thought, in the circumstances, be a more fitting place for its publication than in the pages of the Archæological Journal, the Council kindly caused the MS. to be transferred to me for that purpose. For the courtesy thus shewn this Society is greatly obliged.—ED.

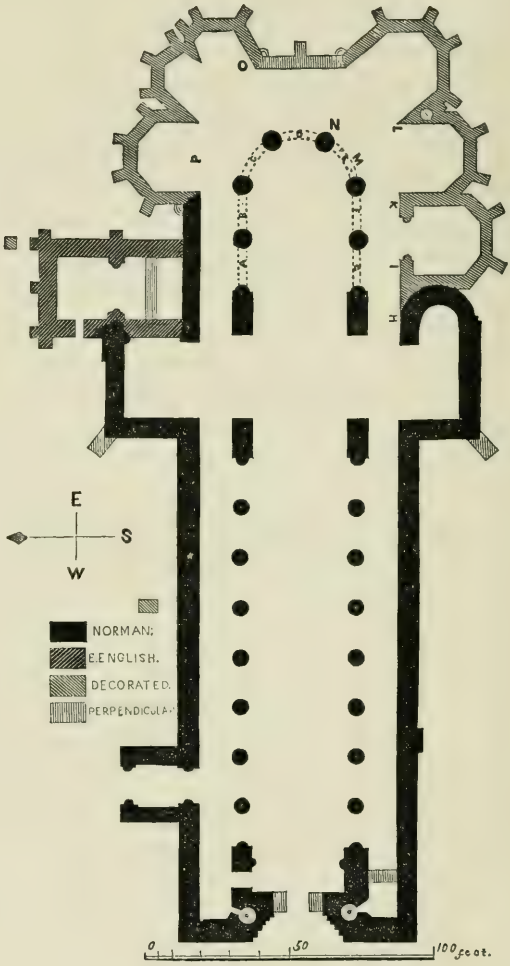
THE fine old Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, which, like S. Albans, Southwell, and Beverley Minster, might worthily rank among our English Cathedrals, has some points of architectural interest, almost, if not altogether, unique, and I am not acquainted with any cathedral in which are to be found more valuable objects for attentive study. In the first place, though it received important alterations in the 14th century, it still presents, with but little change, the primitive Norman arrangement, and a general outline, representing, pretty fairly, that of the original building. You will observe that it has much in common with Gloucester Cathedral. The apsidal aisle of the choir, with radiating chapels; a feature more usual in the south of France than in England, or even Normandy. The tall massive columnar piers of the nave, and disproportionately small triforium and clerestory, and the low

columns of the choir, which, doubtless, had a triforium, as at Gloucester, nearly as lofty and spacious as the aisle below. The arches also under the east and west walls of the tower are not contracted by any pier projecting into the area of the body, the span being equal to the full width of the nave, so as to allow any stall-work or screen enclosing the choir to be carried westward of the tower without interruption. The arches into the transepts on the contrary are narrowed between large masses of masonry to the east and west, thus expanding the foundations of the tower in those directions, while the more massive structure of the transept gives a firm abutment to the wider arches.

I have said that the general outline appears to differ but little from the original Norman; and, therefore, it deserves to be studied. For at no period during the prevalence of mediæval architecture were the proportions and composition of important churches finer than when the early Norman style flourished in England, and the still earlier Romanesque on the continent. There was greater breadth of effect in the churches of that period, than after the establishment of the Gothic, when the masses were more broken up with buttresses and pinnacles, and the beauty of the building was made to depend less on proportion than richness of detail, or multiplicity of striking features. We have splendid exceptions in Salisbury and Lichfield, but most of our grandest cathedrals owe their impressiveness to the Norman element, either from retaining actual portions of the original structure, or from preserving something of a Norman outline in a later style, as, for instance, the central tower of York. The large French cathedrals are, in many cases, positively unpleasing to the eye from their abandonment of the Romanesque forms; indeed, the architects of the 14th century, in that country, though they produced buildings of unparalleled richness and magnificence, seem to have cared very little about the external proportions of the whole mass, so long as gigantic height was attained. But when we meet with their Romanesque or earliest pointed churches free from later additions and alterations, as well as from modern restorations, we are struck with a certain purity and simplicity of outline shewing a refinement of architectural art which is not carried out in the

sculpture. In Normandy we have a well-known and easily accessible example in the church of St. George, Bocherville, near Rouen, which, by the way, somewhat resembles the subject of our present consideration in the beautiful turrets of the west front. There is, indeed, a great similarity in the proportions of the ground plan; and the present aspect of the Norman church is probably not materially different from that which, at one time, was presented by our Gloucestershire specimen, before the high-pitched roofs were lowered. The tower, however, of Tewkesbury church is loftier than the other, and altogether finer and richer; and the apsidal aisle, with its radiating chapels, does not occur at Bocherville. The proportions, as far as ground plan is concerned, are those which are very commonly, I believe, adopted in buildings of that date, and are such as enable the architects to ensure a pleasing and impressive outline. A square central tower, with transept of the same shape, and, consequently, an equal area; a choir forming a square, to which is added an apse of about the same width, and a nave the length of which is, externally, between three and four times the external breadth of the tower. The nave may, however, be somewhat shorter, or considerably longer. Where the east end is flat, the length of the choir (by which I mean the eastern limb, independent of any aisles or chapel) is to the breadth of the tower about as three to two; which, if I remember, is nearly the proportion at Romsey. In the case before us, the choir is polygonal, and the distance from the tower to the angle of the oblique face of the apse is pretty much the same as the breadth of the tower. The apsidal aisle, however, with the radiating chapels, gives, as it were, a weight to this part of the building which compensates for its shortness. In some instances, both the transepts, choir, and nave are much longer, in proportion to the width of the tower, as at Winchester, S. Albans, and Peterborough. In the church at Bocherville, you will observe, there is no apsidal aisle, though the other part of the choir has aisles and there is an apse on the east side of each transept. This latter seems to have been a universal Romanesque feature, both throughout France and England. One still remains attached to the south transept in the church we are now examining. Another,

FIG. 1.



General Plan of Tewkesbury Abbey Church.

doubtless, existed belonging to the north transept *(see Plan, fig.* 1). And in almost all Norman churches with transepts we find indications of such apses, even where they no longer exist. In the south of France, we find many magnificent examples of radiating chapels; some from the principal apse itself, without the intervention of an aisle, others from an aisle taking the form of the apse. This arrangement gave rise to some curious and intricate forms of vaulting at a later period, as any one must have observed who has studied the larger foreign cathedrals.

The central tower of Tewkesbury is perhaps one of the grandest that was ever designed in the Romanesque period. There is a greater variety of forms in continental towers than in those of England, as the octagon was frequently used, sometimes of great lightness and elegance, and often crowned with a spire of stone. At Arles is a very beautiful specimen of the octagonal lantern in two stages. In the neighbourhood of Angouleme are several churches with conical spires of masonry, the surfaces of which are enriched with an ornament resembling a fir-apple. Wooden spires are common, and though, probably, few are now in existence coeval with the towers, there is no reason to suppose they have not been re-produced with tolerable accuracy. There is one at Bocherville, and a similar finish is known to have belonged to this tower of Tewkesbury, till it was blown down by a storm in the sixteenth century. The present pinnacles are not original, having been added in the 17th century. Though not in character with the architecture, they do not on the whole materially disfigure the building *(see fig. 3)*. It is fortunate they are not larger; had they been, they must have affected the general outline most unfavourably, and taken off from the dignity of the composition. The lower stage of this fine tower is perfectly plain, and does not much outtop the original roof. Each face is pierced with two round-arched windows. The interior, however, is enriched with arcades, and was evidently intended to form an open lantern. On examining it you will notice a certain disposition of the arches by which effect would be given them as seen from the area below (*see fig.* 2.) Some arches, which if intended to be seen by a spectator at nearly their own level would have rested immediately on the

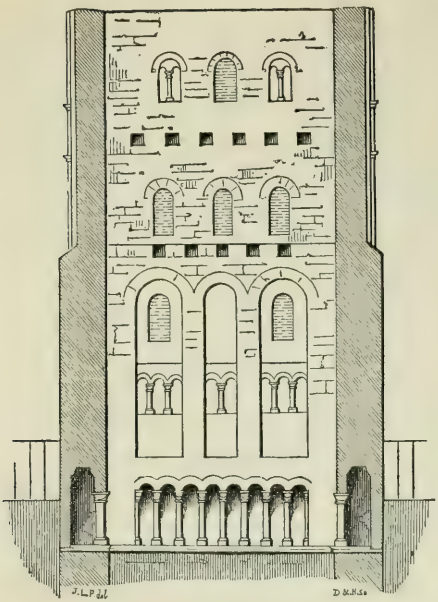


Fig. 2.

The embattled parapet is modern; probably built at the same time with the pinnacles. I do not think we have sufficient data to determine what was the original finish; whether there was a parapet at all, or whether the roof or spire rested upon a course of brackets, which seems the usual arrangement in those French examples, which remain perfect. The height of the tower is about 74 ft. above the ledge at the base of the compartment to which they belong, are raised to a considerable height above it, that they may be visible from the floor of the church.

The upper stages of the tower are perfectly plain inside, but much enriched externally, having two ranges of windows and narrow blank arches between, and an intermediate tier of intersecting arches on shafts (*see fig.* 3). The chevron or zigzag ornament is used profusely.

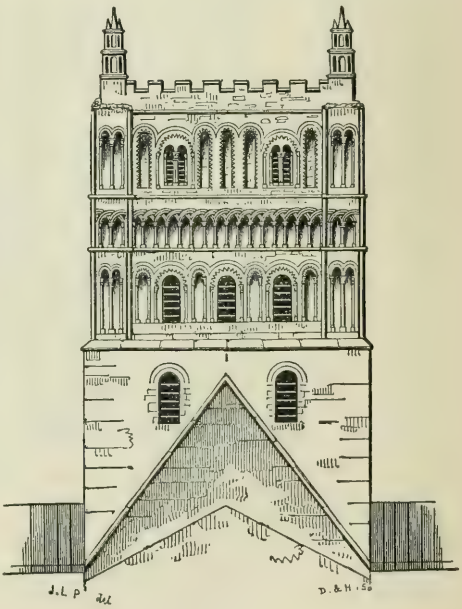


Fig. 3.

parapet of the nave; which itself is about 58 feet from the level of the ground. The breadth of the tower is about 46 feet, consequently its height above the parapet is somewhat greater than its diagonal, though its height above the roofs, if restored to the pitch indicated by the weather mouldings, would not very much exceed the width of one of its sides.

I have rather dwelt on the measurements of this tower, as it is one of the most difficult to sketch that I ever attempted, owing to its peculiar combination of height with massiveness.

The restoration of the roofs would not, I think, be an improvement, as it would take from the dignity of the tower, and still more, from the effect of the two very beautiful turrets that flank the west end.

The character of the church is breadth rather than height. It will be observed that the proportion which was very prevalent in Gothic buildings, and was often given also to Norman churches, namely, an equality between the height of the roof and the full width of the nave and aisles, is disregarded in the present case, the width being considerably greater than the height. This latter dimension has, it is true, been somewhat reduced by the later vaulting, but even in the original state of the edifice there must have been a considerable difference, unless, indeed, the inner roof nearly corresponded with that outer one, as marked on the tower. But as in the tower, so also in the west front, the dimensions of breadth and height are both strongly emphasised, and without disparagement to each other. This front is, I believe, unique in its composition. A vast semi-circular arch, recessed in six orders, supported by lofty shafts, occupies the central compartment. The height of the outer order, from its highest point to the ground, is greater than that of the present roof, and its breadth leaves little beyond the thickness of the wall on each side. The fronts of the aisles are extremely plain; and I cannot perceive on them the remains of any Norman ornament. The space of the arch is now occupied by a large window put in near the end of the 17th century, in place of the one destroyed by a storm. The old Norman arrangement most likely comprised several smaller windows,

and was superseded by a single large one at the time when the great alterations were made in the 14th century. On the north side of the nave is a porch, both the outer and the inner doors of which are semi-circular, and the roof cylindrical.

On entering by this, or by the west door, which seems of much the same date and character with the window, we find ourselves in a vast nave divided from its aisles by rows of round arches resting on tall and massive cylindrical columns, very much resembling those of Gloucester cathedral. The triforium is very small and plain, consisting, over each pier arch, of two couplets of narrow round arches with a massive shaft between (*see fig.* 4.) The abacus of the pier is round; that of all the smaller shafts is square. The clerestory has been reduced in height and gothicised. The proportions of the nave must have been finer when the Norman work was altogether undisturbed. As it is, the vaulting is too low, and not sufficiently simple to harmonise with the vast columnar piers beneath. In the choir the piers were also cylindrical, but very short, though equally massive. The original capitals are still visible towards the aisles, the vaulting of which they support, but the capitals supporting the present pointed pier arches are somewhat higher. The way by which this inequality in height is managed is one of the points that will attract your attention. The Decorated work of this choir is extremely beautiful, and the tracery of the vaulting is unequalled in delicacy and intricacy. It has more design in it than that of Gloucester, and gives expression to

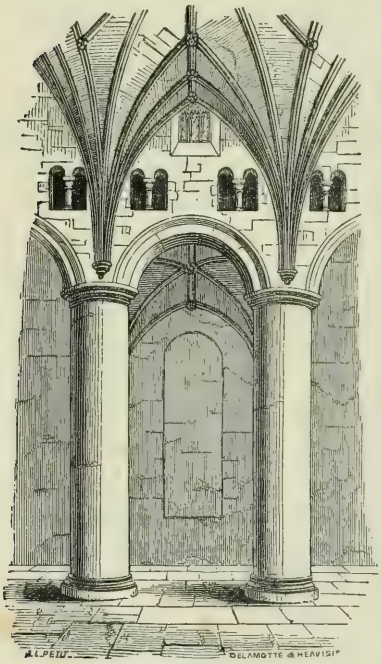


Fig. 4.

the width which so pre-eminently characterises this church. The clerestory windows are large, and varied in their pattern, and filled with beautiful painted glass. Of their date we will speak presently.

We will now consider the architectural history of the church, which, as in many cases, must be inferred rather from details of style, than derived from authentic records.

A Benedictine monastery was founded here in the 8th century, but probably no part remains of an earlier date than the church, which was built by Robert Fitz-hamon, near the commencement of Henry 1st reign, being begun in 1102. This date answers very well to the architectural character of the whole of the church, so far as the Norman work is untouched, unless it be the ornamented upper stages of the tower, in which the intersecting arcade is used, a feature usually indicating a later phase of Norman work. It may be that the original tower was only intended to consist of the lowest stage, which is plain externally, but, as we have observed, evidently open as a lantern to the interior, where it was as much enriched as any part of a structure so remarkable for its severe simplicity. The western turrets have, I think, the character of early, rather than late, Norman (*see fig.* 5). Had they been built later than the central tower, they could hardly have escaped the band of intersecting arches, as occupying a position where increased richness of ornament would have been appropriate. Whoever gave them their present finish in modern times could not have had a very bad eye, particularly if the gable was destroyed at the same time, for their present effect at a little distance is pleasing and satisfactory. But it seems probable they had originally simple conical spires of no great height, and also shorter pinnacles, if any. When the gable existed, this was perhaps the

Fig. 5.

better form, as it gave them the character of ornaments to the west front, and abutments to the great arch, instead of features in the general outline. As such they would not be so effective while the high pitched roof was retained, as now that is nearly reduced to a flat roof.

It may however be questioned whether these turrets, although of early Norman and admirably adapted to set off the noble arch which is placed between them, were contemplated in the original design. I am led to question this from having noticed above the vaulting of the south aisle, within the outer roof, a portion of rough wall occupying very much the position of the east wall of a western tower. Most probably such a tower was never built, but it may have been intended and the plan changed upon a change of architect, or some other cause. Such changes, we know, not unfrequently occurred; as you may remember at Wenlock in Shropshire, where a Norman west tower is built against an enriched Norman front.

Nor I cannot detect any indications of the great arch having been open, so as to form a kind of vast porch the full height of the building, though this arrangement would have been one of great beauty and grandeur. It is, however, clear that the surface of the present wall stands more forward than that of the original one, as the recessing of the arch itself was continued. This is indicated by a vertical joint dividing the wall from an order of the arch-pier. The present window, with the date 1686, no doubt replaces one of decorated character, which had been inserted at the time of the other alterations.

The vaulting of the whole church, carried out towards the end of the 14th century, leaves us no data upon which to determine what was the original roofing. It is not likely that any part except the aisles was vaulted with stone, as the principal roofs at that period in England were usually flat timber ones, or else consisted of merely the open rafters of the outer roof. In Normandy, and throughout most of France and Germany, the stone roof was generally used, and even small village churches often shew fine specimens of vaulting; but in our country even the massive walls of the Norman style, which, as we see in the present instance, are fully equal to a

heavy vault, generally support merely a timber ceiling. This would give more unity of design to the nave of Tewkesbury church, and take away from any disproportion which may now seem to exist between the tall massive columns and the walls above them, which latter would have gained considerably in height. There may be some traces of the Norman clerestory windows to be seen by going between the roof and the vaulting of the nave, but they are hardly sufficient to determine their size and shape.

The walls of the aisles are original, at least in their position, as they contain the shafts which supported the ribs of the vault.

There seems reason to suppose that the aisles of the nave had a quadrantal vault, abutting against the wall above the pier arches, as an abutting arch of that form still opens into each transept, and in the pointed vaulting the ridge rib of the cell towards the outer wall is curved downwards, while the rib of the cell running to the pier arch is horizontal, the apse of the cellular arch or scutcheon on the wall being considerably lower than the crown of the corresponding pier arch. Indeed I am by no means clear that much of the old aisle vaulting does not exist (*see fig.* 6.)

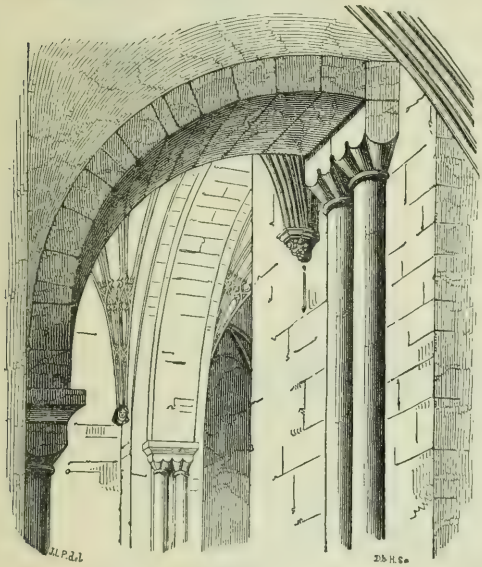


Fig. 6.

The plan of the transepts is undisturbed, except by the destruction of the apse belonging to the northern one. This apse has now a ribbed cellular vaulting, and a Decorated window inserted. The arches opening into the choir aisles exist, and are probably the oldest architectural features in the church, they

are round, of a square order on a double shaft (*see fig.* 7). These aisles, as we have observed, are very much lower than those of the nave, in fact the triforium range of arches in the choir scarce reached the height of the nave pier arches. This is shown by an arch on the east side of each transept, now containing a Decorated circular window. All the choir above the capitals of the piers, seems to have been destroyed to make way for the Decorated work. The Early English style is represented only in some tombs, and in a building north of the choir, called the chapter-house, which exhibits some good work

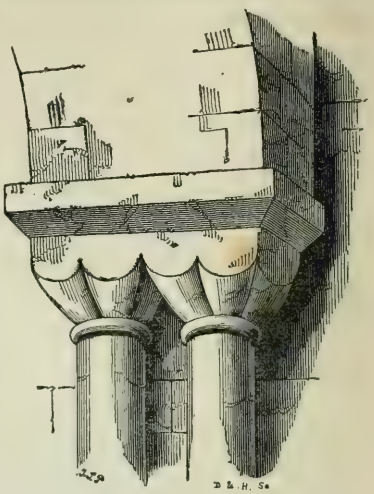


Fig. 7.

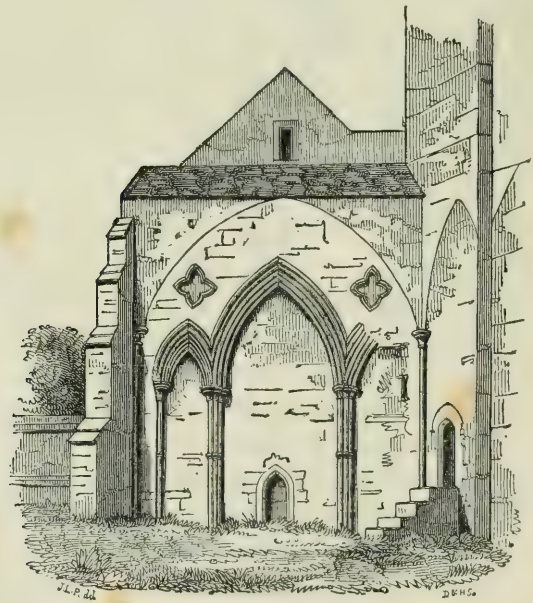


Fig. 8.

(*see fig.* 8). Some buildings were also joined to the north transept, as shewn by the marks on the vaulting arches.

But the great alterations in the church took place in the 14th century, probably very little, if at all, before the work at Gloucester, though the one is Decorated, the other Perpendicular. First the aisle piers were raised, leaving enough of the old capital to support the vaulting arches of the aisle. They are still, however, low and massive, and by their plainness give value to the beautiful work with which they are connected. The pier arches are enriched with mouldings, at once delicate and effective, the fine clerestory and roof we have already noticed. My friend, Mr. Winston, assigns the glass in these windows to an early part of the second quarter of the 14th century. This would give at least as early a date to the architecture, as it is more likely the glass was made for the building, than the building for the glass; nor is there anything in either the arches or windows that need make us hesitate at accepting this date. Whether the vaulting itself presents a difficulty is another question. It is true that the vaulting of that period was generally less intricate, but, again, the feeling and character of the design is more that of Decorated than Perpendicular work, and the period to which we are referring will be found to present many delicate and intricate patterns in other parts of buildings. The vaultings of the nave, tower area, and transepts are clearly of Decorated character, and these, I should say, are more likely to have been built after that of the choir, than before, as carrying out in a manner the design begun eastward. All the vaultings, however, are of an advanced character, and seem to point to the fan-roofs of a later period. The actual fan-roof, in its plainest form, with very few ribs, occurs in the Despenser Monument, the most beautiful in its design of that magnificent range, which encircles the choir. This has a few Perpendicular details, but its general aspect is Decorated, and I think there can be no doubt of its belonging to the 14th century. The principal apse occupied in the Norman church the same position as the present, but it may be doubted whether it was semi-circular or angular. In the former case, the piers standing where they do must have supported arches of double curvature, these however may have

been somewhat disguised by taking advantage of the thickness of the wall. As however the polygonal, rather than the curved, plan prevails in the apsidal parts of Gloucester, we may presume that it was also used here.

The chapels seem to have been re-built wholly from the ground. These are Decorated, and the tracery of the windows is remarkable; some of it has a flamboyant character; and most of it is rather curious than beautiful. Some windows of three lights, of which the central one has four or five cusps on each side, will attract your notice. The lady chapel is destroyed. The Perpendicular work of the church appears only in the remains of some cloisters on the south side, which must have been of great richness, and in tombs and screens. The O'Brien monument, forming the screen of a side chapel near the Despenser monument, is much of the same character, indeed is evidently an imitation. The roof over the figure has an appearance of great intricacy, though the design is, in fact, simple enough, being no more than a cross vault obtained by the intersection of trefoil-arched cells, instead of plain-arched ones. Some of the later monuments have fine fan vaulting; one of them has an open canopy at top, under which is the kneeling figure of a knight. But the description and history of these monuments would form an essay by itself.[1]

I hope I may be allowed to read to you the remarks upon the glass at Tewkesbury and Gloucester that Mr. Winston kindly wrote down for my use several years ago, when I drew up a slight architectural notice of Tewkesbury church.[2] I wish he were himself present at this meeting, that he might have made his observations to you on the spot, but this not being the case, the repetition of what he said then (as I believe he has not since visited Gloucester and its neighbourhood) may not be considered ill-timed, when important restorations are contemplated.

"With regard to the glass.....earlier than was at one time supposed."

[1] See Ante, Vol. II., p. 194; and Vol. IV., p. 231.

[2] The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, with a description of its plan and architectural peculiarities. Cheltenham: Henry Davies; Oxford and London: J. H. Parker; Tewkesbury: J. Bennett, 1848.

I may add that he is fully of opinion that the white glass in the head of the east window of the cathedral is original, and comprehended in the design in the window. It is easy to perceive why it was introduced; namely, to form a division between the rich colouring of the rest of the window, and the colouring no doubt equally rich, of the vaulted roof. I have often doubted whether opaque colour and transparent colour could be seen to advantage in the same building; but I am sure they could not in actual juxta-position, and that the decided break made by the white glass was absolutely necessary to the effect of the design. Even in the present colourless state of the roof, the fine cool tone of this white glass (which no modern material could equal) gives wonderful value to the painted glass, and by replacing it with colour we might chance to destroy one of the greatest beauties of this very remarkable window.

I hope in the course of the afternoon we shall meet at Tewkesbury, where I shall be happy to point out to you such of the architectural features as appeared to me the most interesting and impressive.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHAMBERED TUMULI OF ULEY AND NYMPSFIELD,

Visited by the Society on 22nd July, 1880, with remarks on other Tumuli in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.,

Vice-President of the Royal Archæological Institute, Hon. Member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c.

THESE tumuli are of a special type, and are rarely found in Great Britain, except in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, in which counties they are somewhat plentiful; with less frequency they are met with in Caithness, and a few, somewhat differing from the former, exist in Westmoreland and Yorkshire; but it should be here noticed that those in the latter county differ materially from the barrows in South-west England, for in the former there is scarcely an instance in which the bodies interred have not been more or less burnt, whilst in the latter they have very rarely been subjected to the action of fire.

The special characteristics of this type of barrow are very distinctly marked in the two tumuli specially under notice; consequently they are of singular interest, and, notwithstanding that they have been ably described, the former by Dr. Thurnam, in the Archæological Journal,[1] and the latter by Professor Buckman, in the Proceedings of the Cotteswold Field Club,[2] they would seem to be of sufficient local interest to render it desirable that a description of them should appear in the "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," for comparatively few

[1] Vol. XI., p. 315. [2] Vol. III., p. 184.

of the members of this Society have access to the privately printed works of the two Societies named, or to those of the Society of Antiquaries, upon which we have drawn for some of the following information.

Barrows of this class are generally known as *Long Barrows*, to distinguish them from the far more numerous barrows of a later date called *Round Barrows*, though there are some round barrows which, from their character, have been attributed to the same period and people. They are also, from their plan, called "heart-shaped," and "horned" barrows, and their characteristic feature is that they generally contain chambers in which the dead are deposited, and these chambers usually diverge from a passage, or long gallery, made of large slabs of stone set on end, sometimes running through the whole barrow, as at Nempnet. From this circumstance they are also sometimes called "Chambered" barrows. In situations, however, in which these slabs are not easily attainable, the gallery is frequently absent.

It should be here mentioned that a very close resemblance exists between the long barrows of England and barrows found in Denmark and Sweden containing chambers, though not of the same form. The latter are found to contain, in association with unburnt bodies, various implements and weapons, all of the Stone Period. No metal, of any kind, has ever been found in them in connection with the primary interment, except, perhaps, gold, from which we must conclude that they are the burial places of a race to whom the use of metal was unknown. The general character would lead to the conclusion that they belonged to the same race of people, but Professor Rolleston has pointed out that this was not the case, for the character of the crania found in the Scandinavian chambered barrows is entirely different from the type of those discovered in the British Barrows, the former being, with few exceptions, emphatically brachy-cephalic, and those of the latter, as emphatically dolicho-cephalic.

With these few introductory remarks we will proceed to give a short description of the two barrows visited by the Society, on the 22nd July, 1880.

Uley Barrow.—This tumulus is a very fine one. It is of an ovoid form, the larger end lying a little south of east. It is situate near the village of Uley, and about a quarter of a mile west of the great earthwork known as Uleybury. It lies about a furlong north of the highway, from which it is a prominent object. Locally it is known as "Hetty Pegler's Tump."[1] Being composed of stones it would seem to be rather a cairn than a barrow, though it is covered by a thin layer of mould and sward, perhaps partially placed there when the barrow was made, and further increased in the lapse of ages. It was formerly covered with beech-wood, which was cut in 1820, and the decay of the leaves falling from the trees doubtless contributed to the vegetable covering.

It was about the year 1820, that as some labourers were digging for stones they unexpectedly broke into the north chamber, where, it is said, they found two skeletons. This aroused interest and curiosity, and, with the sanction of the proprietor of the land, it was examined by the late Mr. T. J. L. Baker, F.S.A., whose notes, by the son of that gentleman, were kindly placed in the hands of Dr. Thurnam. It was from these notes, and from a further memorandum by the late Dr. Fry, of Dursley, now preserved in Guy's Hospital, that Dr. Thurnam drew up the account of the barrow printed in the Archæological Journal in 1854, to which we have before referred, and the substance of which we propose to give below. Its accuracy was, however, tested in that year by Dr. Thurnam and Mr. E. A. Freeman.

"The tumulus is about one hundred-and-twenty feet in length, eighty-five feet in greatest breadth, and about ten feet in height. Like many other

[1] This designation is treated by the peasantry with some degree of superstitious awe. Pegler is, however, a common surname in this part of Gloucestershire, and Capt. Henry Pegler, whose wife was named *Hester*, and who died in 1695, by his will gave 10s. per annum to the parish : 5s. to be distributed in bread to the poor, and 5s. to be paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on 17th February ; the said 10s. to be paid out of "Broadstonefield," in Uley." And on a tablet on the wall of the chancel of the church is this inscription : "Near this place lieth interred the body of Henry Pegler, gent., who died on 12 day of August, 1695, aged 85. He gave a parcel of land and ten shillings in money to the use of the poor of this parish for ever. Also the body of *Hester* his wife who died the 23 day of November, 1694, aged 69."

long barrows, it is higher and broader at the east end than elsewhere *(see Plan, fig.* 9). At the east end, and about twenty-five feet within the area of the cairn, the entrance to the chamber was found, in front of which the stones on each side are built into a neat wall of dry masonry, faced only on one side, the space between being filled up with loose stones. The

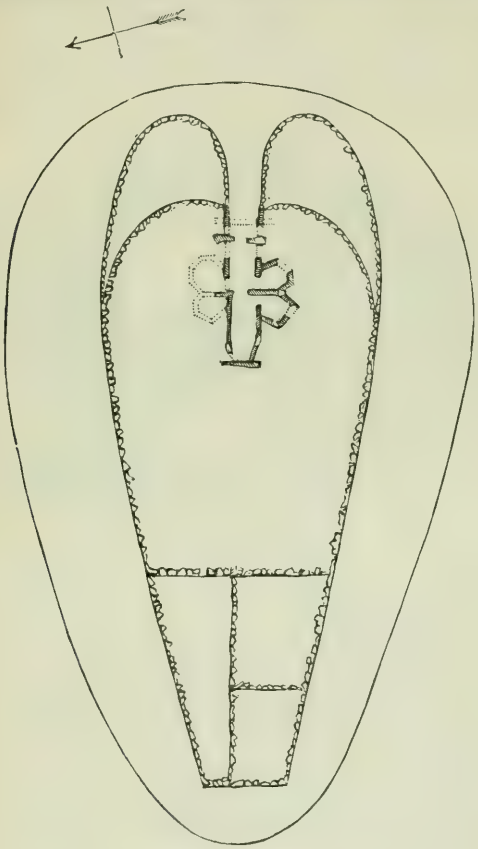


Fig. 9. *General Ground Plan of the Tumulus at Uley.*
SCALE—30 feet an inch.

entrance is a trilithon, formed by a large flat stone, upwards of eight feet in length and four and a half feet in depth, and supported by two upright stones which face each other, so as to leave a space of about two and a half feet between the lower edge of the large stone and the natural ground *(fig.* 10). On passing this entrance, a chamber or gallery appears, running from east to west, about twenty-two feet in length, four and a half feet in average width, and five feet in height. The walls of this gallery are formed of large slabs of stone, of irregular shape, set into the ground on their edges.

Most of these are about five feet high, and from three to five feet broad. They are of a rough oolitic stone, full of shells, and must have been brought, it is said, from a part of the Cotswolds, about three miles distant: none of them present any traces of the chisel, or other implement. Considerable spaces between the large stones are filled up with dry walling of small stones (corn-brash), such as form the body of the cairn, and may have been obtained near the spot. The roof is formed of large slabs of stone, which are laid across, and rest on the uprights. There are four of these upright slabs on each side of the gallery, and two pairs placed at right angles, projecting into the interior in such a manner as to divide it into three portions of unequal

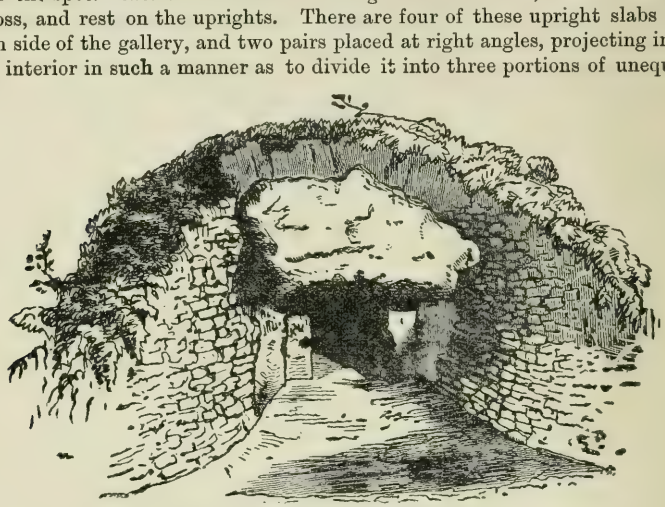
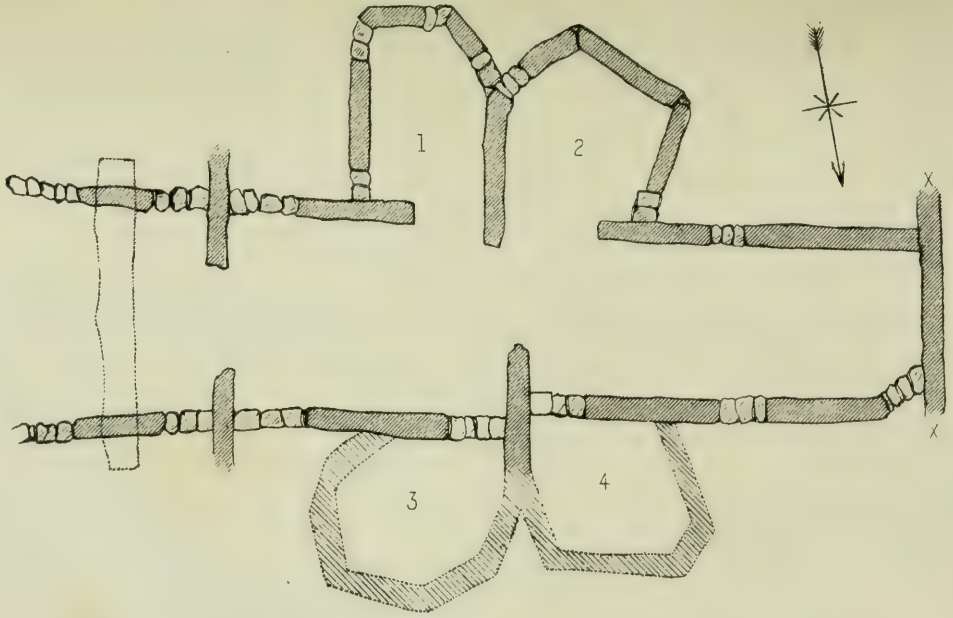


Fig. 10. *Entrance to tumulus at Uley.*

length. The first of these divisions is about two and a half feet within the entrance; the second about eight feet further to the west, and about ten feet from the upright stone which closes in the gallery at this end. On each hand of the projecting stone, on the south side of the gallery, are the entrances to two chambers, the first being two, and the second two and a half, feet wide. These side chambers are of an irregular quadrilateral form *(see Ground Plan. Plate V., 1 and 2)*, with an average diameter of four and a half feet, and are constructed of upright stones and dry walling, roofed in with flat stones, in the same manner as the central gallery. In each of the chambers are three upright stones, in addition to that already referred to as projecting into the gallery which is so placed as to form part of the walls of both chambers (*see Plan and Section, Plate VI.*)

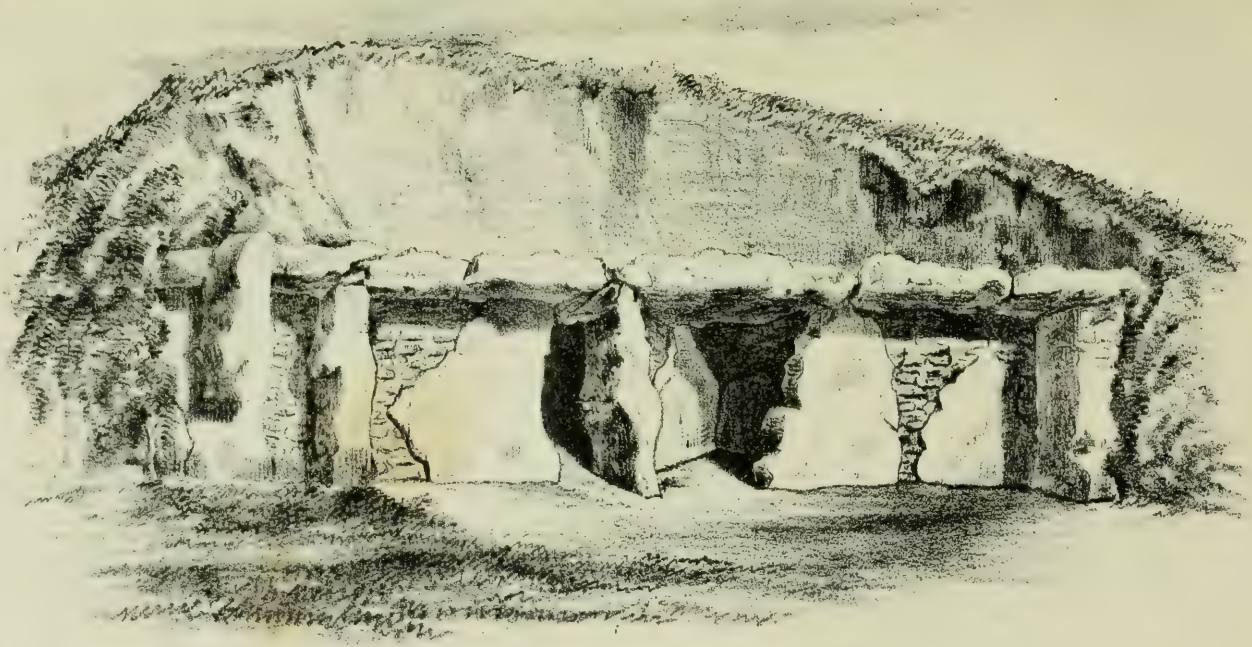
There were, no doubt, originally two chambers on the north side of the gallery, corresponding to those on the south; but which no longer exist, and their entrances are now filled up with dry walling. One of these *(No. 3)* is that accidentally discovered by workmen, about 1820, as already described. Of the fourth we have no other description than that, on account of its very imperfect state, it was not inserted in the plan made in 1821. Dr. Fry was of opinion that it had been injured at some very remote period, when the cairn had been opened. Its probable position, with that of No. 3, is laid down on the ground-plan (*Plate V.*) in dotted lines.



GROUND PLAN OF THE CHAMBERS IN THE TUMULUS AT ULEY.

SCALE - 5 FEET TO AN INCH

LAVARS, LITHO BRISTOL



Chambered Tumulus near Uley. Longitudinal Section, shewing the South side of the Gallery, with the two remaining lateral chambers
Scale - 5 Feet to an Inch

LAVARS LITHO BRISTOL

It appears to have been the custom to close up the entrances of these side chambers with dry walling, after interments had been made in them. Such, at least, was the condition of chamber 2, when opened in 1821; and, on clearing it out at that time, the lower courses of a second dry wall were found, in a somewhat different direction, just within the other, so that it seemed to have been doubly closed up. The roof of this chamber differed materially from that of any other part of the structure. Near the top of the side walls, a course of stones was made to overhang the course below it, the next to overhang this again, and so on, thus giving a domed form to the roof, which was closed in with a single flat stone at the top; the construction in this respect being the same as that of the chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton *(See Fig.* 18, p. 110*)*, those of New Grange, and Dowth in Ireland, and some others. Possibly, indeed, the whole structure had originally this character; as, when opened in 1821, there was distinct evidence of the greater part having been more or less disturbed and ransacked at some much earlier period: and it is not improbable that, as in the examination of 1821, this was effected by removing the cap-stones forming the roof, which were afterwards replaced, and in the course of which more or less disarrangement cannot but have occurred.

Over the gallery and chambers, a heap of stones, or cairn, was raised, which had been neatly finished on the outside with a facing of dry wall, carried up to a height of from two to three feet, in continuation of that observed on each side of the approach to the entrance *(fig.* 10*)*. At this end, the cairn appears to have been lengthened after its original formation, by an extension of the dry walling as shown on the general plan (*fig.* 9.) At the west end of the tumulus are dry walls, intersecting the others at right angles, the object of which it is difficult to understand; possibly it was intended to construct chambers at this end of the cairn similar to those at the east,[1] should the occasion have arisen. On the outside of the enclosing wall, the cairn was again piled up, so as to cover and protect this dry walling; and over the whole appears to have been laid a thin covering of vegetable mould.

Among the stones which filled up the approach to the entrance, and from two to three feet above the level of the natural ground, were two human skeletons, one of which was laid on the right side in a direction nearly east and west. The other was inadvertently displaced before its position had been observed. Near these skeletons, and close to the large upper stone of the trilith forming the entrance, were the lower jaws with the teeth and tusks of several wild boars, without, it is said, any other of the bones of these animals, even those of the skulls. The condition in which these two interments were found, appears to prove that the true entrance had not been discovered, or, at least, opened out, by those who rifled the interior in early times. These interments were probably contemporary, or nearly so, with those in the interior. Of this, however, there is no actual proof; they, perhaps, indicate sacrificial rites in honour of those entombed within; or the jaws may have been deposited in proof of the hunter's skill. The gallery and chamber were filled with small stones and rubbish, among which were the remains of no fewer than thirteen skeletons:

1 Most likely they were merely sustaining walls, of which we have other examples.

nearly all of them had been more or less disturbed. In the gallery, about three feet from the entrance, and just within the first pair of projecting stones, were the remains of two skeletons, one of which had been much displaced, but the other had evidently been buried in a sitting, or rather a squatting, posture, and had fallen forwards in decay. The feet were found under the hips, the thighs on the legs, the vertebræ and ribs in a horizontal position between the legs; and the skull, with the summit reversed, in front of the knees. A third skeleton was found near the centre of the gallery. Among the stones and rubbish at the west end, were some bones and teeth of a graminivorous animal; and on the floor, a little more to the east, the remains of three human skeletons: one that of a male, another of a female; the third, of which the sex is not stated, had been interred on the back, with the head to the east; the bones of these had been somewhat displaced.

In the side chamber (*No.* 1) were the remains of four skeletons, one at least, it was evident from the form of the pelvis, being that of a female. No mode of burial could account for the irregular position in which the bones of these skeletons were found. Above these, and mixed with the rubbish which covered them, were some pieces of earthenware and charcoal, a small vessel, described as '*resembling* a Roman lachrymatory,' and a few scattered bones of some animal; the remains, possibly, of a funeral sacrifice, or feast. In chamber No. 2, which, as has been stated, was found closed up with dry walling, were some pieces of pottery and charcoal, and a few human bones, but not an entire skeleton.

Near the highest part of the cairn, within about six inches of the surface, and nearly over the side chamber No. 3, was a skeleton lying in a direction about N.E. by S.W., with which were three Roman coins of the third brass of the lower empire, and described as of the three sons of Constantine the Great.

When the cairn was recently re-opened, a heap of human bones, most of them much broken, was found at the west end of the gallery. Altogether there were fragments of eight or nine skulls. Among other bones there were two upper dorsal vertebræ united by anchylosis, and it is to be remarked that two others in the same condition, obtained in 1821, are preserved in the Museum at Guy's Hospital. There were also a few bones of ruminant animals with portions of the jaws of boars, with teeth and fragments of tusks. One of the latter had been cut and perforated, as if for suspension, as an amulet, or trophy. There were two or three oyster shells, much decayed, a few fragments of red pottery of the coarsest kind, well burnt, but whether of the Romano-British or Mediæval period, could not be ascertained, as no part of any rim or moulding remained. At the base of the cairn, in the approach to the entrance, two flint flakes were found, one of them darkly stained. As flint does not naturally occur in the district, these must be regarded, almost with certainty, as fragments of arrow-heads, or other implements of the period when the tumulus was erected. This is an inference still further confirmed by the discovery of two stone axe-heads in the immediate neighbourhood of the cairn. One of these axe-heads, now in the Museum of Guy's Hospital, is of flint, the other of hard green-stone: they measure 4 inches in length by 2 in breadth. A groat of Edward IV.

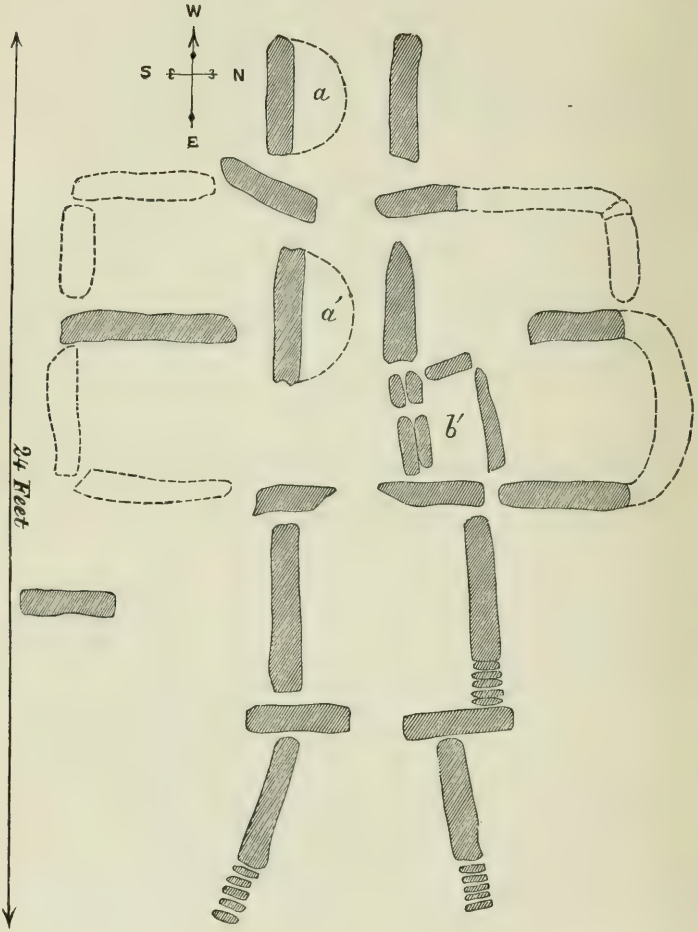


Fig. 11. Plan of Nympsfield Tumulus.

was picked up, during the recent exploration, by one of the workmen; and this may perhaps mark the time when the cairn was rifled by some mediæval treasure-diggers."[1]

We have given the whole of this interesting account as being very valuable in respect to the description and plan of the tumulus, though, from the fact of its having been more than once, at early periods, disturbed and rifled, it does not afford very much information as to the method of burial, or the character of the burial rites. Only two perfect skulls were found, and these were decidedly dolicho-cephalic. Dr. Thurnam, however, draws attention to the fact that this tumulus was an ancient monument during the Roman rule in Britain, as shown by a secondary interment near the summit accompanied by coins of the Constantine series, whilst the vessel resembling a Roman lachrymatory, found in the barrow, may possibly indicate that the interior was, in fact, broken into at this period.

Nympsfield.—The Nympsfield Tumulus is situate on Crawley Hill, about half a mile north of that at Uley, above described. It was opened by the members of the Cotteswold Field Club in 1862, when it appeared to have been previously opened and the stones of which it was composed displaced, from which circumstance the plan was not so perfect as to prove its exact identity with that at Uley, although, as Professor Buckman states in his description of it,[2] "there can be little doubt that both were the work of the same period and people." The view *(fig.* 12*)* is from a sketch by the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

Professor Buckman describes the tumulus as follows:— "The tumulus (like that of Uley) is of an ovoid form, and in each the broad end, where the chamber is situated, is to the east, and the small one to the west; the one near Uley-Bury, which is 120 feet in length and 85 feet in its greatest breadth, being a few feet longer than that at Nympsfield," *(see Ground Plan, fig.* 11).

"On exposing the chambers in the Nympsfield tumulus, it was at once seen that the upright stones marked more or less perfectly

[1] Dr. Thurnam, Archæological Journal, Vol. XI., p. 316.

[2] Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, Vol. III., p. 184.

a central passage with one or perhaps a double set of cruciform or lateral chambers on either side; in the first of which on the north side was partitioned off a smaller chamber or cist, probably to receive some infantile remains, as such were found therein *(see Plan b', fig.* 11*)*.

In certain parts, the spaces between the uprights and the walls of the entrance were made up of dry walling, as shewn on the plan."

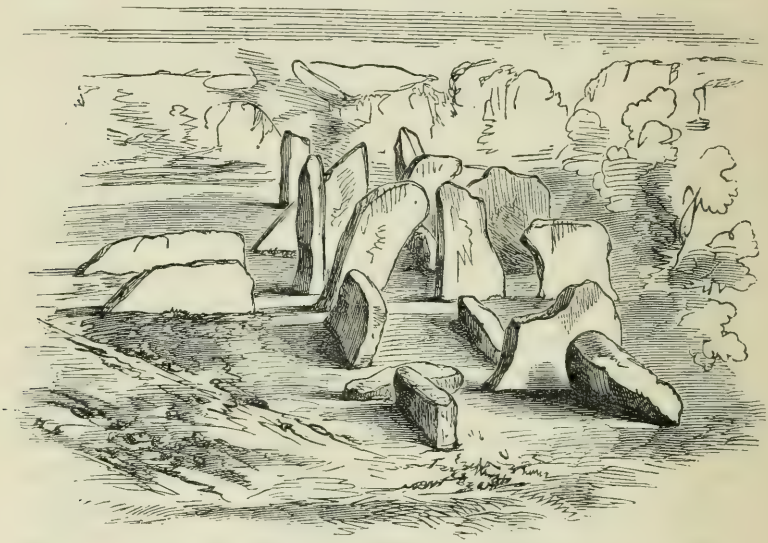


Fig. 12. *Sketch of Nympsfield by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.*

"So far, then, this is almost identical with the plan of the chambers at Uley, but the latter will be found to have fine slabs of stone placed roof-wise on the tops of the upright stones *(see Section Plate VI)*; a feature which, if ever present at Nympsfield, as is probable, must have been destroyed at some previous opening.

In both cases the work seems to have been commenced on the surface of the hill, with probably only just a sufficient trench to enable each stone to be kept upright. Both hills offer examples of the upper beds of the inferior oolite, but, in both cases, the stones used in constructing the chambers consist of the lower freestones of the Great Oolite, which, in all probability, were quarried for the

purpose at the distance of about half a mile to the north-east of the Nympsfield Tumulus, at a place called 'Stone Hill.' These stones had but little, if any, fashioning, but their plank-like slabs varied to sizes of,—for uprights, 5 feet square and 1 foot thick; for roofing slabs at Uley 6 or 7 feet square.

It would appear that when the chambers were completed, and the bodies placed in them, a stone roof was placed over the whole, and then that the loose stones, earth, etc., were piled upon and over the whole, so as to form the tumulus; this method necessitating the construction of a slight foss, which is observable surrounding the tumulus, especially in that at Uley."

The human remains found in the Nympsfield tumulus shewed that there were not fewer than sixteen bodies therein interred. "These," Professor Buckman says, "varied in size and in age from very old to young men and women, with a few remnants of the bones of children; so that whatever may be true as regards other tumuli of this period having been erected in honour of a chieftain here it seems quite certain that we have the remains of a family or tribe."

Among the bones found in this tumulus was one skull which is described by Dr. Thurnam as a large and finely-developed skull of a man of middle age of dolicho-cephalic type, one broken calvarium of still more decidedly dolicho-cephalic character, and fragments of, at least, ten other crania.

We shall now proceed to consider two other types of chambered Barrows, of which examples occur in Gloucestershire, different from those we have above described. In external form they closely resemble the former and the human remains found therein are of the same character. The chambers, however, in the first of these types, instead of opening internally upon a central gallery or passage are approached externally, generally at the shoulder of the barrow, though at some distance within the enclosing wall, either by a short passage at the base of the barrow, formed by a wall of large upright, or horizontal, stones, or by the curvature inwards of the enclosing wall. These chambers are generally found in pairs at

the opposite sides of the barrow. Of this class are Rodmarton, Avening, Ablington, Nether Swell, Eyford, and Upper Swell.

The tumulus at Rodmarton was opened by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, in 1863, on whose property it was situate.[1] It is locally known as *Windmill Tump.* It is of a lengthened ovoid form, measuring in extreme length 176 feet, it its greatest breadth 71 feet, and in height 10 feet. It lay nearly due east and west, and was composed of the rubble stone of the district, carefully placed as though sustaining walls had been built to prevent the stones from falling. The chambers were not, as at Uley and Nympsfield, central and approached from the east end. Upon sinking in that position a few feet below the surface the workmen found "two large unhewn stones placed upright in the ground, opposite to each other, each of them measuring 8 feet 6 inches in height. Against these was leaning a third stone of large size, which was found to be supported on each side by a low dry wall, and therefore it could not have slipped off from the other stones, as might otherwise have been surmised." There is an exactly similar arrangement in "a cromlech in co. Kilkenny,[2] and at Molfra, in Cornwall, of which latter there is a model in the British Museum. Another dry wall filled the space between the two upright stones. Beneath these stones were found a quantity of the bones of animals, and a little powdered charcoal, but no human bones."

At the northern shoulder of the tumulus was found a chamber nearly of a square form with the inner angles chamfered off. The floor was paved, and the sides were formed by seven large upright stones, and the roof by an immense single stone, nearly 9 feet by 8 feet, and 18 inches thick. It is estimated to weigh 8 or 9 tons. This chamber was entered by a very narrow passage enclosed by low dry walls on each side. The entrance was closed nearly to the top by a barrier formed of two stones placed side by side upright in the ground, and naturally hollowed out on their two inner edges so as to leave a kind of port-hole or opening of

[1] It is described by Mr. Lysons, Proc. Soc. Antiquaries, Vol. II., New Series, p. 275.

[2] Archæologia XVI., Pl. XVIII.

an oval shape, known as a tolmen *(fig.* 13). This opening was itself protected by another upright stone placed against it, which had to be removed before the chamber could be entered. Within lay on the floor the skeletons of no fewer than thirteen persons, apparently of all ages and both sexes, and a few well-made flint implements. Most of the human bones showed no traces of cremation, some few had been burnt. The skulls were all of the dolicho-cephalic type. A chamber similar to the one here described was found in the southern shoulder of the barrow, which, from the confusion in which the bones were found and mixed with earth, had evidently been previously ransacked.

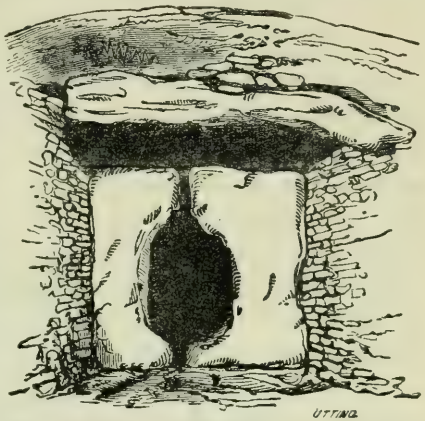


Fig. 13. *Entrance to chamber on the north side of Barrow at Rodmarton.*

Avening.—The tumulus at Avening was opened in 1806 by the Rev. W. H. Thornbury, who communicated the result to the Society of Antiquaries.[1] The length of this barrow, from east to west, was 165 ft., the greatest breadth was 59 ft., and the smallest 37 ft. Two chambers were found, in one of which were discovered eight, and in the other three, skeletons. No implements, or other remains, were found, except some bones of animals. As regards the crania no information is given. These matters were not then so closely attended to as at present. It had a tolmen entrance, similar to that above described (*see fig.* 14), and Fosbroke, who was present at the

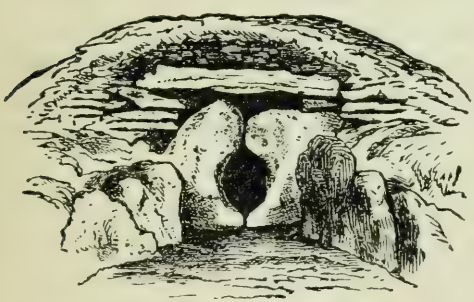


Fig. 14.—*Tolmen Entrance at Avening.*

[1] Archæol. Vol. XVI, p. 362.

opening, observes: "the structure was obviously adapted to the object of successive interments; the practice having evidently been to dig away the soil which filled the approach, to insert the body in the vault, and cover all up as before.[1]

Ablington.—This tumulus stands north and south, and measures 270 ft. long, 100 ft. wide in the broadest part, and 12 ft. high. It was opened in 1854 by the Rev. S. Lysons, and was found to be surrounded at the base by a double concentric range of dry walling faced only outwards. This, at the broad end, makes the usual double curve inwards, and exactly at the point where the two walls meet was found a large upright flat oval stone, 6 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 3 inches thick, standing upon a rough perforated oolitic stone, such as is often found on the Cotteswolds (*see fig.* 15) Beneath the soil were found in several places wood ashes, and several pebbles of a geological character different from the stone of the district, which Mr. Fosbroke considered were sling-stones, stones of which character, he says, are often found upon the Cotteswolds.

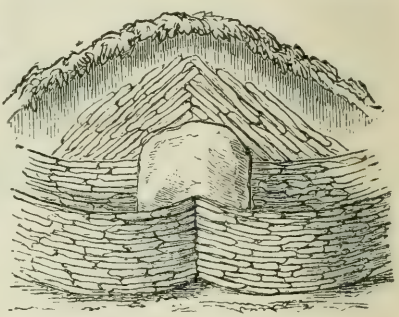


Fig 15.—*Monolith, heart-shaped curves of double walling and pyramidal piling in long barrow, Ablington*

Only one interment was discovered in this barrow, which was deposited in a grave formed of rough stones at the small end of the barrow, but both the grave and the skeleton found therein had been much damaged by the roots of the trees growing on the barrow. This barrow does not seem to have been adequately explored.

Belas Knap.—The interesting tumulus of Belas Knap, in the parish of Charlton Abbots, was examined, and described by Mr. Winterbotham in 1863 and 1864.[2] The barrow is of the usual

[1] Encycl. Antiq., 1843, pp. 544, 547.

[2] Proc. Soc. Antiquaries, Vol. III., 2nd series, p. 275.

heart-shaped form, and it measures 197 feet in length, 75 feet in width near the centre, and from 12 to 13 feet in height. It lies north and south, and is of the same type as the tumuli at Rodmarton and Avening, having lateral chambers. About a yard within the outer margin of the barrow is a wall of slaty stone, about 2 feet high, except at the north end where it rises to 7 feet, and gradually curves inward so as to make a passage towards the centre. This terminates about 20 ft. from the outer margin by a massive slab, set vertically between two pillars and, with them, supporting a still larger stone set horizontally, but there was no entrance. At the sides of the barrow are two smaller openings leading to chambers, and there is another at the south end (*see fig.* 16).

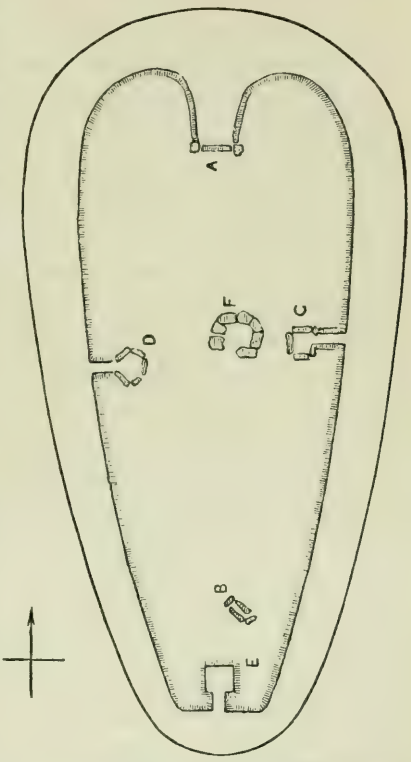


Fig. 16.—*General Plan of Tumulus at Belas Knap.*
Scale—50 feet to 1 inch.

A large flat stone lay exposed on the surface of the barrow near its south end, which, upon being removed, was found to form the cover of a cist, 6 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 3 feet or 4 feet from the surface of the mound. Its sides and one end were formed of large rough flat stones, the other end being formed of a semi-circle of dry stone walling. This cell, B on plan, was filled with rubble, amongst which were found the remains of four human bodies, two male and two female, the bones being much broken and decayed, and with them were the bones and tusks of boars, a bone scoop, some fragments of sun-baked pottery, and a few flints. Subsequently an excavation was commenced at the summit which

came down upon the large stone before mentioned as covering the false entrance (A *on plan*). In clearing this a small piece of Roman pottery, bearing the mark of the lathe, was found. On the stone was a massive lower jaw with no other bone, but immediately under the stone were discovered the remains of five children, ranging from one year to seven years of age, all apparently of the same family, and with these remains was a very remarkable skull of a man unaccompanied by any other adult bones.

In the following year the exterior wall around the east side was explored. About the centre the wall was found to dip in, forming a passage about 2 feet wide leading to the chamber (C *on Plan*), which was then fully excavated. It was formed of four large flat rough stones enclosing an area, somewhat square in shape, of about 5 feet on each side. It would seem to have been roofed in the usual way by over-lapping thin stones which had given way, the superincumbent mass falling into the chamber causing a depression which had been noticed on the surface of the barrow. In this chamber, originally squatting on flat stones around the walls, must have been placed twelve bodies, which the falling of the roof had crushed flat. One was a perfect skull, in the nostrils of which were the phalanges of a fore-finger, as if the body had been placed in a sitting posture and the head kept erect by thrusting the fingers into the nose. The western chamber D, was nearly identical with this. It contained fourteen bodies differing from those found in the east chamber inasmuch as they were of all ages, whereas in the east chamber they were all of middle age. No pottery, flints, or other remains were discovered.

A further investigation was made at the pseudo entrance at A, but no cells or chambers were found, though there were appearances that the ground had been disturbed, and pieces of broken pottery of the Roman and Romano-British period were turned up.

Nearly in the centre of the barrow, at the back of chamber C, a broken circle of stones (F *in Plan*) was discovered. The soil around them was deeply impregnated with wood ashes. The diameter was about 7 feet, but no remains of any kind were found near it.

In the southern end of the barrow appeared an opening leading into a small chamber (E). It appeared to be perfect and untouched. Portions of a human skull, some teeth, and a deposit of animal bones, probably wild boar, were met with in working down to it. It was walled all round, covered with three large horizontal stones, each about three feet square, but only contained pieces of broken stones.

The human remains found in the whole barrow consisted of thirty-eight skeletons of both sexes and all ages. The greater number of the skulls were so crushed and broken that they could not be restored, but it was very clear that, with one exception, they were all of dolicho-cephalic type.[1] The exception was the skull found under the large stone before referred to, which, in every respect, presented a marked constrast to the other crania. It belonged to a well-developed round head. Dr. Thurnam thought this skull must have pertained to a secondary interment, but Mr. Winterbotham considered this quite impossible, and thought it more probable that this skull and the remains of the five children represented rather prisoners of war from some distinct tribe immolated in honour of those to whom the barrow was raised.[2]

Nether Swell.—In other parts of the county have been explored chambered long barrows of the same type, in having small lateral chambers entered from the exterior sides instead of from a common approach by a long gallery from the eastern, or large end, through the centre of the barrow, as at Uley and Nympsfield. Of this class is a tumulus in a field in the parish of Nether Swell, called "Cow Common," in which same field are as many as nine round barrows, of a peculiar character. The eastern end of the long barrow was partially removed in 1867-8, when it was to some extent examined by the Rev. David Royce, vicar of the parish. No exact plan of it would seem to have been preserved, but, according to the recollection of the persons employed, it would appear to have been of the horned shape. It lay E.S.E. and W.N.W., and was about 150 feet long, 70 feet wide at the eastern and 40 feet at the western ends, and about 5 feet high at the highest point, which

[1] See Remarks of Professor Rolleston, on the Crania found in this Tumulus, ante Vol. IV., pp. 31, 32.

[2] Proc. Soc. Ant. III., 2 S. 275.

was where the sepulchral chamber was found. It was composed of limestone slabs and rubble and was surrounded by a wall, or facing, built of oolitic slates laid in horizontal courses about 2 ft. high, but this had in some places been destroyed. The primary interments were found to have been made in, and near to, a chamber on the north side, which was explored by Mr. Royce, in 1867. It had a passage or entrance leading into it from the outside of the barrow, the enclosing wall being pierced and turning inwards at the place. The sides of the chamber were formed of upright slabs of stone, but the roof was destroyed before it was seen by any one acquainted with such structures. The chamber was said to be about 3 feet square and to contain three skeletons, whilst outside and to the south-west of it five other bodies were found in 1867 and 1874, in which latter year it was examined by Canon Greenwell and Prof. Rolleston; but it would seem to be uncertain, according to Canon Greenwell, "whether these walls were intentionally made for the purpose of containing the interments," or were merely such as are often found in other barrows to enable the persons making the barrow to work with greater convenience and safety. Another remarkable chamber was found in this barrow in 1868, but it was destroyed before Canon Greenwell saw it in 1874. It was of an oval form and very closely resembled a chamber met with in one of the round barrows above-mentioned near it. From the remains found in it, it would seem to be later than the time of the original construction of the barrow.[1]

Eyford.—Not quite a mile distant from the last mentioned barrow, and which, like it, has round barrows in its immediate neighbourhood, is a Long barrow which was opened under the direction of Professor Rolleston, who has communicated a description of it to the Journal of the Anthropological Institute.[2] The barrow had been previously very much disturbed and the bones were found scattered and confused. The ruins of four chambers were discovered with lateral entrances from the exterior. In one

[1] British Barrows, p. 513. See also Paper "On the People of the Long Barrow Period," by Prof. Rolleston.—Journal Anthropological Institute, Vol. V., p. 120.

[2] Ibid., Vol. V., p. 160.

was found parts of two adult human skeletons, one belonging to a strong man and the other to an aged woman, also of two or three children from seven to eight years of age, and one of two or three years old, also the skeleton of a dog lying *in situ* close to the bones of the woman and scattered bones of ox and sheep. In another chamber, with the remains of a woman was found an oval bead of Kimmeridge shale, or similar substance, the perforations being wide at both ends, having evidently been made with a flint borer. This discovery is considered the most remarkable "find" in the barrow, for it is the first known instance in which any personal ornament has been found in connection with a primary interment in a long barrow. "It is a remarkable circumstance," Canon Greenwell says, "and one not easy to account for, that ornaments should be almost entirely wanting in association with long barrow burials, and this becomes more difficult to explain when it is considered that in the Chambers of the Stone Age (corresponding, in that respect, with our long barrows) of Scandinavia and France, beads of various materials and shapes are by no means unfrequent. On the other hand it must be remembered that weapons, implements, and pottery are also of very rare occurrence in the same class of British burial mounds, whilst they are common in those of the countries just referred to." The type of the skulls with which the bead was found was emphatically dolicho-cephalic.[1]

The direction of the axis of this barrow was E.N.E., and W.S.W.

Upper Swell.—This barrow, which lies east by north and west by south, measured in extreme length 173 feet, and 158 feet from the concavity between the horns and the west end. Its greatest width, which occurs at a point 20 feet west of a line drawn across the ends of the horns, is 57 feet, and at the extreme west end it is 32 feet. Its height is from 6 feet to $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the greatest elevation, as usual, being towards the east end. It is constructed of oolitic rubble and slabs, and is faced all round with a carefully built dry wall of oolitic shale, which at the east end reached an elevation of five feet, where it assumed the horned form as in the

[1] British Barrows, p. 520.

barrow last described, the southern horn being wider and longer than the northern one. The wall surrounding the concavity within the horns was most beautifully built, and had a very handsome appearance when first exposed to view. "This," Canon Greenwell says, "is very remarkable, as it is evident that it was not intended to be seen after it was made, for it had been encased by a backing of fine small stones for a thickness of two feet, and beyond that by larger stones, the whole intentionally arranged and not caused by the disintegration of the mound itself."

"In the whole of this large barrow only one chamber was discovered, which was met with about 24 feet from the west end and on the north side of the barrow, whence was an entrance into it. It was constructed in the usual way with thick oolitic slabs, and was 7 feet long and four feet wide, having a direction north and south. It was about 3 feet 8 inches to the top of the wall where the roof commenced, which roof was of the bee-hive form. This chamber was broken into some years ago by a man who was quarrying stone on the barrow. Suddenly the roof gave way under his feet, and to his great horror he found himself in the hole among a mass of human bones. In this chamber were found portions of the remains of nine bodies, with some bones of animals, goats or sheep, ox and pig, and two small pieces of plain pottery, all, probably, belonging to the original interment. The passage had not been rifled, and therein were found, *in situ*, the skeletons of a man, a woman, and a child. It appeared that the woman and the child had been first buried, and afterwards the man's body had been interred, in doing which some of the bones of the former interments had been displaced.

Upper Swell.—Another long barrow in this parish, lying between the villages of Upper and Lower Swell, was examined in 1875 and spring of 1876, by the Rev. David Royce and Professor Rolleston, and was visited during the operations by Canon Greenwell and Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., by the latter of whom a plan of it was made. It lay N.N.E. and S.S.W. In plan its larger end was prolonged into two horns, but it differed from the other barrow in this parish and from that in Eyford, and from "all other

non-cremation barrows," Professor Rolleston says, "which he had ever seen or read of, in having its place for the reception of dead bodies, not upon the surface of, but sunk into, the natural ground." "It is," he adds, "probably owing to this peculiarity that its contents have suffered, as I believe, scarcely at all since it was disused by the race or tribe of men who piled it up." [1]

It is upon a small hill called "Hayle Knap," and measures in extreme length about 120 feet, at the horned end 40 feet, and at the small end about 25 feet in width, and its maximum elevation is about 5 feet, gradually sloping away to about half that height at a distance of 60 feet from its extreme north-east point. At this place, a sunken transverse zone was discovered in making a longitudinal section of the mound, which crossed it, dividing it into two segments, and in this zone the primary interments were made. This barrow differs from those described by Sir R. C. Hoare, in Wiltshire, and from most of those in Caithness, described by Mr. J. Anderson,[2] and resembles some of those in this neighbourhood just described in not having its chief interment in that part of the barrow upon which the greatest labour was lavished, viz.: its double horned end, which was bounded by a dry stone wall made of flags laid horizontally 4 feet in height, and continued round the sides at a less elevation. The primary interment had prepared for it a grave 28 feet long and 6 feet 4 inches wide in the trench which ran across the barrow, but did not extend to within 6 feet of either side. "This latter space at either end of the trench corresponded with a kind of passage or gallery somewhat narrower than the grave, and limited by oolitic slabs set on edge." Like the grave it was filled with rubble and some bones.

In this tumulus we do not find any other distinct point in which it entirely differed from the tumuli we have been hitherto considering. The human remains of the primary interments were found in, and about, the trench grave above-mentioned. Some two or three skeletons were discovered *in situ*, and a considerable quantity of other bones in an incomplete, intermingled and confused condition,

[1] British Barrows, p. 524.

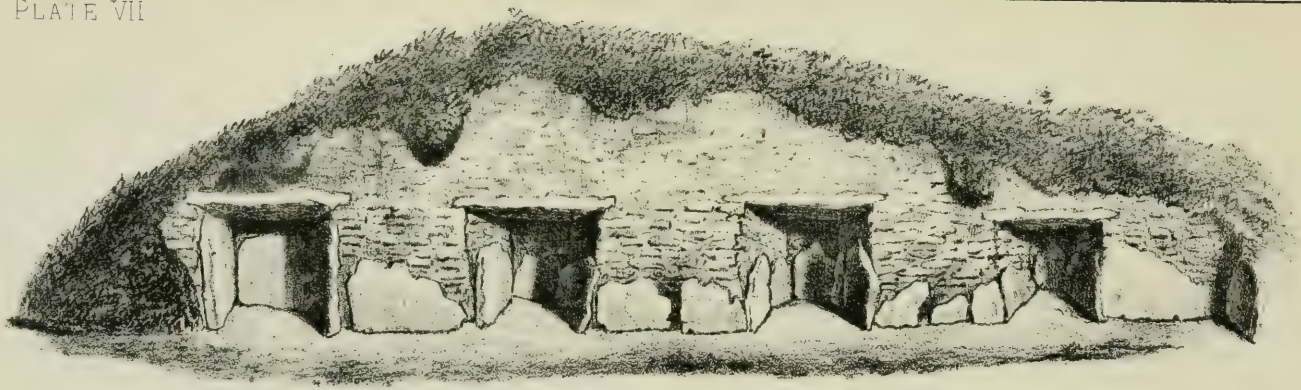
[2] Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., Vol. VI., p. 485.

together with bones of animals, ox, goat, &c., &c. ; and it seemed evident to Professor Rolleston, that this had been caused by successive interments by which some of the earlier burials had been displaced to make room for the later; thus confirming the theory proposed by Professor Nilsson to account for the appearances often presented by the numbers of frequently irregularly scattered human bones found in the barrows of the Stone and Bone Implement period. Ten skulls from this barrow were recovered or restored, all of which were dolicho-cephalic by measurement, "but what," Professor Rolleston remarks, "is of greater consequence to state, they are equally free from any of the peculiarities which characterise the brachy-cephalic type in the way of contour and otherwise, as distinguished from simple proportion."

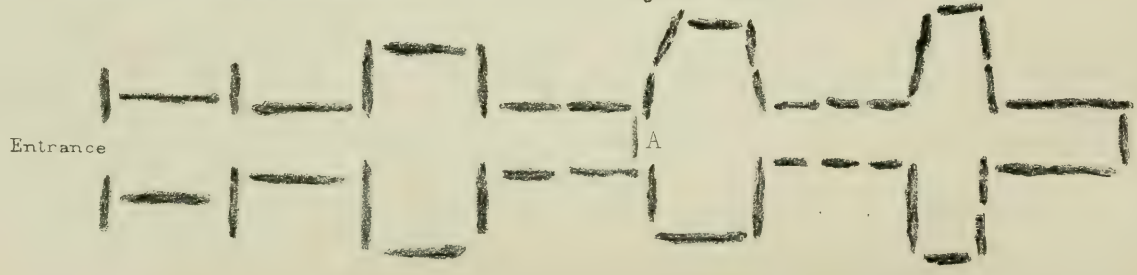
We have, so far, confined our attention entirely to the long Barrows of Gloucestershire, as being of the greatest local interest, and of these we have noticed only a few of the most remarkable. Several others have been examined: viz., Duntesbourne Abbots, Leighterton and Gatcombe. Tumuli have also been opened at Bisley and Woodchester, but we must pass them by for the present. One at West Tump, in Buckholt Wood, has lately been opened by Mr. G. Witts, a description of which will be printed in this volume. There are, however, two chambered long barrows in the contiguous counties, so marked in their character and on so grand a scale as to demand our attention in illustration of the subject generally, and particularly in comparison with Uley and Nympsfield. We allude to Stoney Littleton, in Wilts, and West Kennet, in Somerset.

Stoney Littleton.—This barrow is situate on the side of a sloping field, called *Round Hill Tyning*, in the Parish of Wellow, near Bath. The Rev. Canon Scarth states, that in a letter dated 1st December, 1815, bequeathed, with other correspondence, by the Rev. J. Skinner, Rector of Camerton, to the Bath Literary Institution, there is a description of the first opening of the tumulus at Wellow. Mr. Skinner states that "the barrow was partially opened about fifty years ago, when the farmer who occupied the ground *carried away many cart-loads of stones for the roads;* and at length made an opening into the side of the

PLATE VII



Length of the Barrow, 107 ft. – Width at A, 54 ft – Length of Stone Avenue, 49 ft



Section and Ground Plan of
STONEY LITTLETON BARROW.

LAVARS, LITHO BRISTOL

passage through which they entered the sepulchre." The owner of the estate discovering what had been done, forbad the removal of any more stones; "but the country people, from time to time, entered by the same opening and took away many of the bones." "It was never," Mr. Skinner adds, "properly examined till I had done it." This examination by Mr. Skinner, was made in conjunction with Sir Richard Colt Hoare about the date of the letter, and Sir Richard communicated a description of the barrow to the Society of Antiquaries, in May, 1817, accompanied by a ground plan and other effective drawings.[1] Sir Richard says:—"This singular burying-place is of an oblong form, measuring 107 feet in length, 54 feet in extreme width over the barrow, and 13 feet in height. . . . . The entrance to this tumulus faces the north-west:[2] a large stone, upwards of 7 feet long, and 3½ wide, supported by two others, forms the lintern over a square aperture about 4 feet high, which had been closed by a large stone, apparently for many years. This was removed in my presence, and the original entrance restored" *(see fig.* 17*)*.

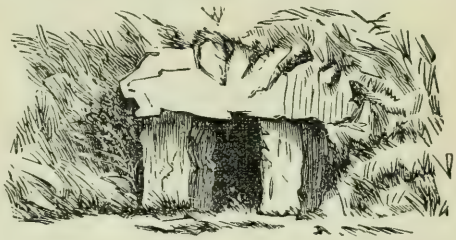


Fig. 17. *Entrance to Chamber at Stoney Littleton Barrow.*

"It then discovered to us a long and narrow passage, or avenue, extending in length 47 feet 6 inches, and varying in its breadth. The straight line is broken, if I may use the modern expression, by three transepts, forming as many recesses on each side of the avenue; these correspond only in their relative situation, as being placed opposite to each other; not in the uniformity of their construction, as will be seen by the plan and section *(Plate VII.)*. The side walls are formed of thin laminæ of stone piled closely together without cement, and a rude kind of arched roof is made by stones so placed as to overlap each other—*(fig.* 18*)*. When the large stones in the side walls did not join, the interstices were filled up with layers of small stones."

[1] Archæologia, Vol. xix., p. 40.

[2] According to the plan, this should read south-east.

The human remains were scattered throughout the whole tumulus in great disorder, evidencing that the interments had been disturbed, and many of the bones had probably been removed.

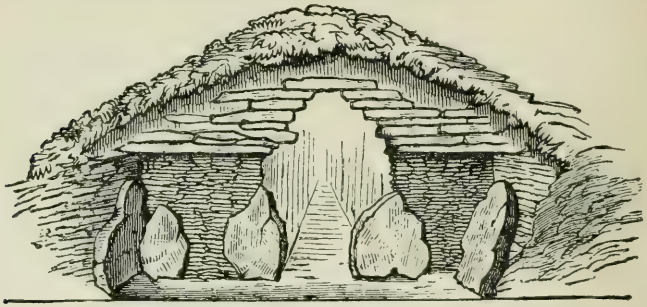


Fig. 18. *Transverse section of Gallery and Chambers at Stoney Littleton.*

The upper part of two crania were found, "which," Sir Richard says, "appeared to us remarkably flat in the forehead." He mentions, that at a place marked B in the plan, *(Plate VII.)* a stone was placed across the passage, and he conjectured "that the sepulchral vault extended *at first*, only thus far, but that, in later times, it had been enlarged; and he mentions that in one of the chambers were found fragments of an earthen vessel with burned bones." He says that he had had occasion to remark in former publications, "that the Long Barrow, in its local disposition was generally directed from east to west, and that the broadest end was inclined towards the former point; but in this tumulus there is a variety in its position, which bears nearly north-east and south-west, and has its broadest point towards the south-east. There is an error in this description. As shewn on the plan it should read, north-west and south-east.

There are several points which claim our attention in this tumulus. In general character its close resemblance in structure, although on a larger and more dignified scale, to the Uley tumulus. And not only is the character of the two structures alike, but the human remains discovered within them are of precisely the same type, and shew that the two tumuli were constructed about the same time and by the same people. Sir R. C. Hoare describes the crania he found at Stoney Littleton "as remarkably flat in the

forehead;" and Dr. Thurnam, speaking of a skull of a middle aged man found at Uley, says: "its narrow and contracted character is very obvious," and of another skull found there, he says: "the forehead is narrow and receding." Another point to be noticed is, that at Stoney Littleton immolation and cremation would seem to have been both practiced, though it should be remarked that the fragments of pottery and the burnt bones were found in one of the chambers which Sir R. C. Hoare supposed to be of later date than the original chambers. He says, however, that after the most minute investigation, he had never been able to separate, with any degree of certainty, by two distinct periods, these different modes of burial. This is the conclusion to which, we believe, all antiquaries have now arrived. That the two practices obtained at the same time with both the Greeks and Romans is, we believe, undeniable.

West Kennet.—The chambered long barrow at West Kennet in Wiltshire, is of singular interest, as being, in many respects, very different from any we have before described. It is situate on the brow of a hill commanding a view of Abury on the north, and St. Anne's Hill and Wansdyke on the south. Though several times described, as by John Aubrey in his "Monumenta Britannica," between 1663 and 1671; by Dr. Stukely in 1725; by Sir R. C. Hoare in 1816; and by Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford, in 1849; we knew very little about it until it had been examined in 1859 by Dr. Thurnam, and the result thereof printed in the following year in the Archæologia.[1]

The barrow lies due east and west, the larger end, as usual towards the east. It measures 336 feet in length and in width 75 feet at the east end and 40 feet at the west end. Its elevation at the former is about 8 feet, which diminishes towards the west. It has suffered much from the hands of the spoiler, and there are several large stones quite denuded on the top of the barrow near the east end, three of which are supposed to form the covering of a chamber. Dr. Thurnam says, that formerly a peristalith surrounded the whole barrow, which was composed of a combination

[1] Vol. xxxviij., p, 405.

of ortholithic and dry masonry, a small portion of which remains *(see fig. 19)*. Access was gained to the chamber by digging east and west of the three cap-stones above mentioned where a hollow in the mound indicated ancient digging; and this conjecture was confirmed by the discovery in the operation of a bit of well-fired pottery which seemed to connect it with the Roman period. The

Fig. 19. Peristalith. SCALE.—10 feet to an inch.

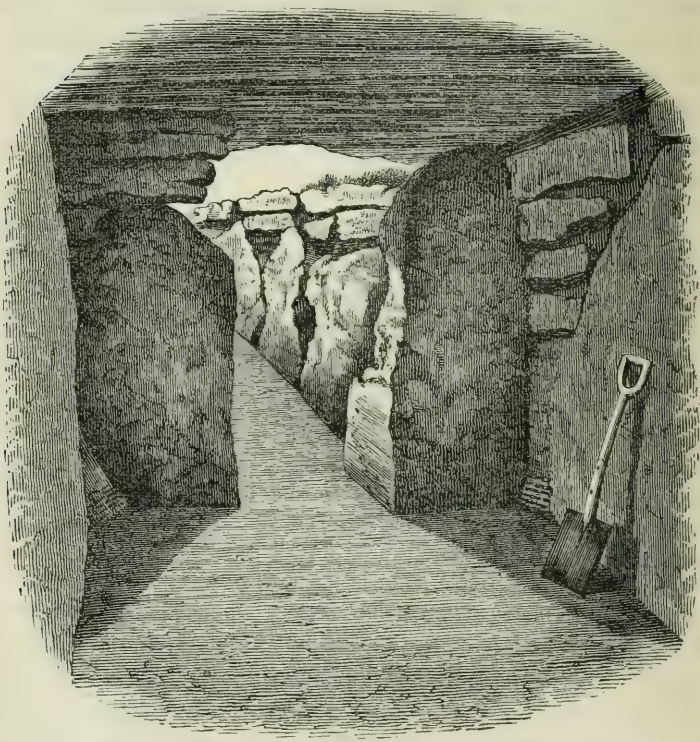


Fig. 20. View in the Chamber, looking through the Entrance.

west wall of the chamber was soon exposed, formed by four large tones, each about a ton in weight, placed horizontally *(see fig. 20)*; below these were two larger uprights, one of which had been split, perhaps by the weight of the covering stone. Entrance to the chamber was obtained by the removal of the upper flat stones, and

by this opening the chamber was in part cleared, and two days later another party of men entered it from the opposite side, having successfully tunnelled under the large eastern cap-stone.

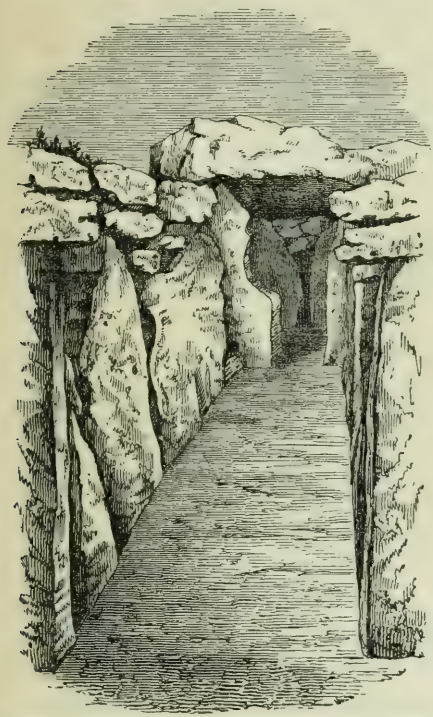


Fig. 21. *View in the Gallery, looking towards the Chamber.*

The portion of the gallery which was cleared out was nearly 15 feet in length, and averaged 3 feet 6 inches in width. Its walls were formed of rude upright blocks, 4 or 5 feet in height, and above these by smaller blocks, placed horizontally, giving an additional height of from 2 to 3 feet *(see fig.* 21*)*. The entrance to the chamber is formed by two large uprights, that on the south, which projects most into the gallery, being nearly 8 feet in height, whilst that on the north, being of less elevation, is made up at the top by two horizontal stones, somewhat over-hanging the whole, forming, with the large incumbent stone, a perfect, but narrow, doorway *(see fig.* 21*)*. This opens into a chamber of nearly quadrangular form, measuring about 8 feet in length from east to west, and 9 feet in breadth *(see fig* 22*)*. It is about 7 feet 9 inches in clear height. The north and south sides are each formed of one large upright slab, about 9 feet in full height, and somewhat more than 5 feet wide. The angles between the uprights are completed above by flat over-hanging blocks, below which the chalk rubble, of which the barrow consists, fills up the interspaces. At two points, however, within the chamber, on its very floor, and at two in the gallery, just within the entrance, these angles, to the height of 1 foot, are filled up with

dry walling of tile-like stones of calcareous grit, a stone not to be found within a less distance than the neighbourhood of Calne, about seven miles to the west. A bit of coarse oolitic stone, called coral rag, probably from the same locality, was also found.

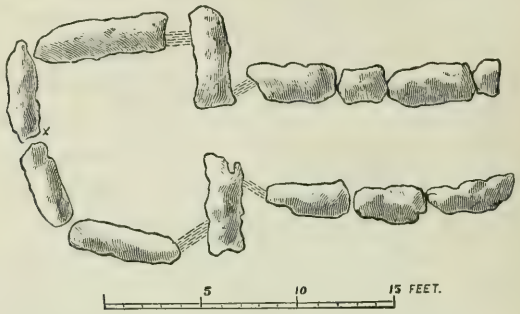


Fig. 22. *Ground Plan of the Chamber and Gallery.*

The floor of the chamber and gallery consisted of the gravelly clay, which here forms the natural subsoil; and the upright stones, which had been sunk a foot or two in the earth, were supported by small blocks of sarsen stone, rammed down in the floor.

"In clearing out the gallery, a few scattered bones of animals, flakes and knives of flint, and fragments of British pottery, of various patterns, were picked up. There was also part of a rude bone pin, and a single bead of Kimmeridge shale, roughly made by hand. At the depth of 5 feet in the chamber, and extending slightly into the gallery, was a layer, 3 to 9 inches in thickness, of a blackish, sooty, and greasy-looking matter, mixed with the rubble, and most marked on the south side of the chamber. This blackish stratum, the nature and origin of which are by no means clear, was so defined that it could never have been disturbed since its original formation or deposit."[1]

Beneath the black stratum was a layer of about 2 feet of chalk rubble, and in this were found four human skeletons, and parts of two others, all resting on the floor, but the position of the

[1] A layer of black earth was very commonly found by Sir R. C. Hoare at or near the bottom of long unchambered barrows examined by him. Some of it was analysed, and it was stated that it arose from the decomposition of vegetable matter; if, it was said, it had undergone the process of fire, the colour would have been red, not black.

bodies when deposited could not be ascertained. The first was the skeleton of a youth about 17 years of age, whose skull was extensively fractured at the summit, by what must have been a fatal blow. The second was the skeleton of a large and powerful man, about 50 years of age. A fracture, probably the death wound, extended from one temple to the other, through the forehead into the right cheek. The third was the skeleton of a man of medium stature, from 30 to 35 years of age, whose skull was beautifully regular and of a somewhat oval form, and bore no marks of injury. The fourth was the skeleton of a man of middle size, and about the same age as the last. The legs were flexed against the north wall. The skull faced the west, the form of which is a decidedly elongated and narrow oval, differing much from that usual in ancient British skulls from the circular barrows of Wilts and Dorset. Near this skull was a curious implement of black flint, a sort of circular knife, with a short projecting handle, the edges elaborately chipped. "This skeleton was, perhaps," Dr. Thurnam says, "that of the chief for whose burial this chamber and tumulus were erected, and in honour of whom certain slaves and dependants were immolated."

A very large number of flint implements of various kinds, and cores from which flint flakes had been broken, were found in the black stratum and throughout the tumulus, and which Dr. Thurnam conjectured, might have been used at a funeral feast on the spot. A large quantity of fragments of coarse native pottery, merely shards, for no whole vessel, and no parts of which an entire vessel of any kind could have been formed, was found, nor did any evidence whatever of cremation appear, or indication of the knowledge of the use of metals.

The suggestion offered by Dr. Thurnam that the skulls with marks of violence on them, found in the chamber with the skeleton of him for whose burial Dr. Thurnam supposes the tumulus to have been constructed, were those of slaves or dependants of the deceased chief in whose honour they had been immolated, is probably correct; and, he says, that such was the custom of the Celtic tribes at one period cannot be doubted, as Cæsar tells us that

only a little before his time the Gauls devoted to the funeral pile the favourite slaves and retainers of the dead. He quotes many ancient authorities in support of this custom, and citing a passage from Herodotus relative to the burial of the Scythian King, he suggests that a similar structure to that erected over the King's body might, in this instance, have been the cause of the black substance found in the sepulchral chamber.[1] In support of this theory, Dr. Thurnam adduces strong arguments, and his view is supported by many other eminent antiquaries.

A careful consideration of the long tumuli must lead to the acceptance of the conclusion to which all antiquaries have arrived, that they are the only remaining monuments of the earliest race of man which has peopled these islands, and not these islands only, but extending throughout the whole of northern Europe. We know not whence this people came, nor do we know anything of their language, nor of their manners and habits further than is revealed to us by their burial places. They would seem, we think, to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the whole of the northern hemisphere, to have been very low in the scale of civilisation, to have been somewhat numerous, judging from the enormous barrows which they constructed over the graves of their chieftains and their families, and to have lived under a patriarchal or tribal government. They had no knowledge of metals, and even the few flint implements, or weapons, found in their barrows are of a very rude character. Nor do we know at what period of time they lived ; but it must have been several centuries before the Christian era. Uley tumulus was an ancient monument during the Roman rule in Britain, as shewn by the secondary interment near the

[1] This passage is : The body of the dead King is laid in the grave prepared for it, stretched upon a mattress ; spears are fixed in the ground on either side of the corpse, and rafters stretched across above it, to form a roof, which is covered with thatching of osier twigs. In the open space around the body of the King, they bury one of his concubines, first killing her by strangling her, and also his cup-bearer, his cook, his groom, his lacquey, his messenger, some of his horses, firstlings of all his other possessions, and some golden cups, for they use neither silver nor brass. After this they set to work and raise a vast mound above the grave, all of them vying with each other, and seeking to make it as high as possible. (Herodotus, bib. IV., c. 71).

summit accompanied by coins of the Constantine series, whilst the vessel resembling a Roman lachrymatory may possibly indicate that the interior was disturbed at this period, arising from the roof of the chamber having been discovered in making the grave.

Though all the long barrows may be said to belong to the Neolithic, or later "Stone Age," they appear to us to vary very largely in date, and to differ very much in their exemplification of the burial customs of the people who made them. Without laying too much stress upon the difference between the chambered and unchambered long barrows as an indication of age, we can hardly think that the scarcity of stone was the only reason for dispensing with chambers or passages. The chambered barrows would seem to shew a higher degree of skill in construction, as well as of dignity of character, than the unchambered. In the long barrows of Yorkshire, in few cases have the remains of entire skeletons been discovered, and the bones found are broken, disjointed, and often fragmentary. Moreover, the barrows are constructed with flues, with the view to the entire destruction of the bones by fire, though in few cases was this object attained. The bodies would seem, also, to have been, in the first instance, deposited elsewhere until the flesh had decayed, or been otherwise disposed of, when the bones were brought to the barrows, for the purpose of being burnt. And to go no further than the tumuli which we have noticed in the foregoing pages, it would seem to us that the barrows at Upper and Lower Swell, and other barrows we have described as having merely small lateral chambers, are probably of earlier date than the more highly-finished structures of Uley, Nympsfield, and Stoney Littleton. They all, however, belonged to the same race, the long-headed, or dolichocephalic men. It is not, however, in their crania only that this people differed from other races. Professor Rolleston has called attention to the remarkable character afforded by the lower jaw. It is true that similar lower jaws are to be found among the Bushmen of Australia and other low races, but Professor Rolleston affirms that "among the Esquimaux only do we find such jaws combined with a widely-open orbit, and vertically elongated nasal cavity, so characteristic of the long-headed race."

This race would seem, at least in this country, to have been largely exterminated by a small round-headed, dark-haired race, resembling the dark-haired highlanders, the present basques, &c., technically known as the brachy-cephalic race, the constructors of the round barrows ; but at what period of time it is impossible to say, further than that it was within the Bronze Age, and probably long before the Roman Conquest of Britain. We should remark that the skull which Dr. Thurnam supposes to be that of the chieftain at West Kennet, though said to differ very much from the skulls found in the round barrows, would not appear to be quite of the dolicho-cephalic type. It would seem to partake of the character of both races, and the person it represents may, possibly, have been a hybrid, who preserved, to some extent, the burial customs of the earlier race in the magnificent character of his grave. It should be noticed also that the skull of the older man, supposed to have been a slave, was of a dolicho-cephalic type. The large number of flint weapons and implements, the great quantity of pottery, &c., found in this tumulus, though still indicative of the Stone Age, would seem to place it later in time, and it may be said in its interior to be transitional ; and though no bronze, nor indication of metal, was seen, it does not absolutely follow that the barrow might not have been as late as the Bronze Age, for, adopting the old fashion of burial, the older weapons and implements only would, probably, have been deposited with the body.

In conclusion we would remark that the examination of the tumuli reveals to us the degree of culture possessed by the successive races of inhabitants of this county, as manifested by the amount of skill and taste exhibited in the adaptation of the materials they possessed to the uses and necessities of their lives, and by the character of the burial places for their dead ; whilst their burial customs shew us that from the earliest times they entertained a belief in a future existence, and that there dwelt in their breasts, as in our own, a feeling of love and reverence for their departed friends, and a desire to perpetuate their memory.

Stanley St Leonard

STANLEY ST. LEONARDS. THE COLLEGE OF CANONS AND THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

By J. HENRY MIDDLETON, F.S.A., Fellow of the Archæological Societies of Athens and Rome.

Read at Stroud, 22nd July, 1880.

The records of the early history of this Collegiate Foundation are very slight. It appears to have been founded and dedicated to St. Leonard by a certain Roger Berkeley, as a small college of canons, with a Prior at their head, in the first half of the 12th century; he endowed it with gifts of land, and gave it also the Advowsons of the churches of Arlingham, Slimbridge, and Uley.[1]

Its independent existence seems to have been short, for, according to the county historians, it was given by Roger Lord Berkeley (probably the second of that name), with all its rights and possessions to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester, with the consent of the then Prior, Sabrithus, and of Simon, Bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese it stood. It thus became a cell of that monastery, and remained so till the Dissolution of Religious Houses, when it, together with Gloucester Abbey, was granted to Sir Anthony Kingston, in the 36th year of Henry VIII.[2] At the Dissolution there were only three monks in residence.

The original foundation was probably one of Black or Austin Canons, who wore a black cassock, over it a white alb or surplice,

[1] In S. Lysons' "Antiquities of Gloucestershire," plate cvi., i., there is an etching of Roger de Berkley's seal. The device is an armed knight attacked by a lion, with the legend SIGILLVM ROGERI DE (BERCHE)LAIA.

[2] Tanner Not. Mon., p. 147. Dugdale, Mon. Ang. I., 119, and III., 64; and Stevens' Abbeys I., 275.

and over all a black woollen cope with a hood. This dress is described by Chaucer in the prologue to the "Chanon's Yeomann:"

> "At Boughten under the blee us gan a take
> A man that clothed was in clothes blake,
> And under that he had a white surplise:
> .....
> All light for sommer rode this worthy man.
> And in my hearte wondren I began
> What that he was, till I understood,
> How that his cloke was sewed to his hood.
> For which when I had long avised me,
> I deemed him some chanon for to be."

These canons differed chiefly from monks in having each a separate cell, instead of sleeping in one large room,[1] and in being all in priest's orders; while in a monastery, as a rule, but a small proportion of the monks were in priest's, or even in deacon's, orders. The rule imposed upon them by Pope Innocent II., in 1139, orders them to sleep in separate cells, which are always to have an opening so that the inside of the room can be seen from without. One of them is to read aloud during dinner-time, to which reading the canons are to listen in silence. They are all to meet in the choir to sing the daily offices; and when one is celebrating Mass the others are to be present. All are to have the tonsure, and wear the same dress of black and white hue.

The Collegiate Church.—It should be noted that there are certain distinct structural differences between the church of a College of Canons and a monastic church of whatever order. These differences have been very ably pointed out by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A.[2]

"Although in late times monastic and collegiate church plans, through various alterations, became very much alike; yet in their beginnings they had quite a different origin and development.

[1] In later times, *i.e.*, in the 14th and 15th centuries, it became the custom to divide the monastic Dorters into separate cubicals for each monk.

[2] See a paper read by him at Bolton Abbey, before the Yorks. Arch. Asso., Aug. 29, 1877.

The churches of the monks, even the earliest we are acquainted with, are large cruciform buildings, *with aisles*, and this original Norman plan was generally adhered to through the many later changes that took place. Canons' churches, on the other hand, took as their model the ordinary parish church—in fact most canons' churches were parish churches, either from their foundation, as is the case here, or from having a collegiate foundation added afterwards. Now the original Norman plan for a parish church, with very few exceptions, was a building, sometimes with transepts (as we have here) and sometimes without, but in either case with *no aisles*." The tower, if there was one, was nearly always central, though comparatively few of these remain, either because they have fallen down, a thing very common with Norman work in spite of its apparent strength and solidity, or else because they have been removed on account of the massive piers being too great an obstruction to a clear view of the altar and choir. In this case the tower has had a narrow escape ; the piers show considerable settlements and are much bent out of the perpendicular.

" In adopting this parochial plan for their churches the canons naturally chose the grander type : namely, that with transepts and tower, often greatly increasing its scale, but still keeping to the *aisle-less* form. Very soon, however, together with the introduction of the Early English style, aisles became common, even in small parish churches, and in most cases the canons added what then began to be considered an almost necessary part of any important church. But here the canons were stopped by a difficulty ; they already had their cloister, and perhaps other parts of their collegiate buildings abutting against one wall of their church (generally the south wall), and so they were obliged to content themselves with adding an aisle on the vacant side only ; this we find at Bolton, Eastby, Brinkburn, and many other places. In cases, as at Ripon, where there was no cloister, they were able to add an aisle on each side, but this was quite exceptional." In this church we have a case where no additions have been made, probably owing to the fact that the Collegiate Foundation was very soon absorbed into the great abbey at Gloucester, and so lost its independent character. Other instances of somewhat important collegiate

churches never having any aisle added are to be found at Lilleshall, in Shropshire and Bayham, in Sussex, but they are very rare.

On account, then, of the plan of this church, and without any other evidence on the subject, we might safely conclude that it was built, not for a Monastic, but for a Collegiate Foundation.

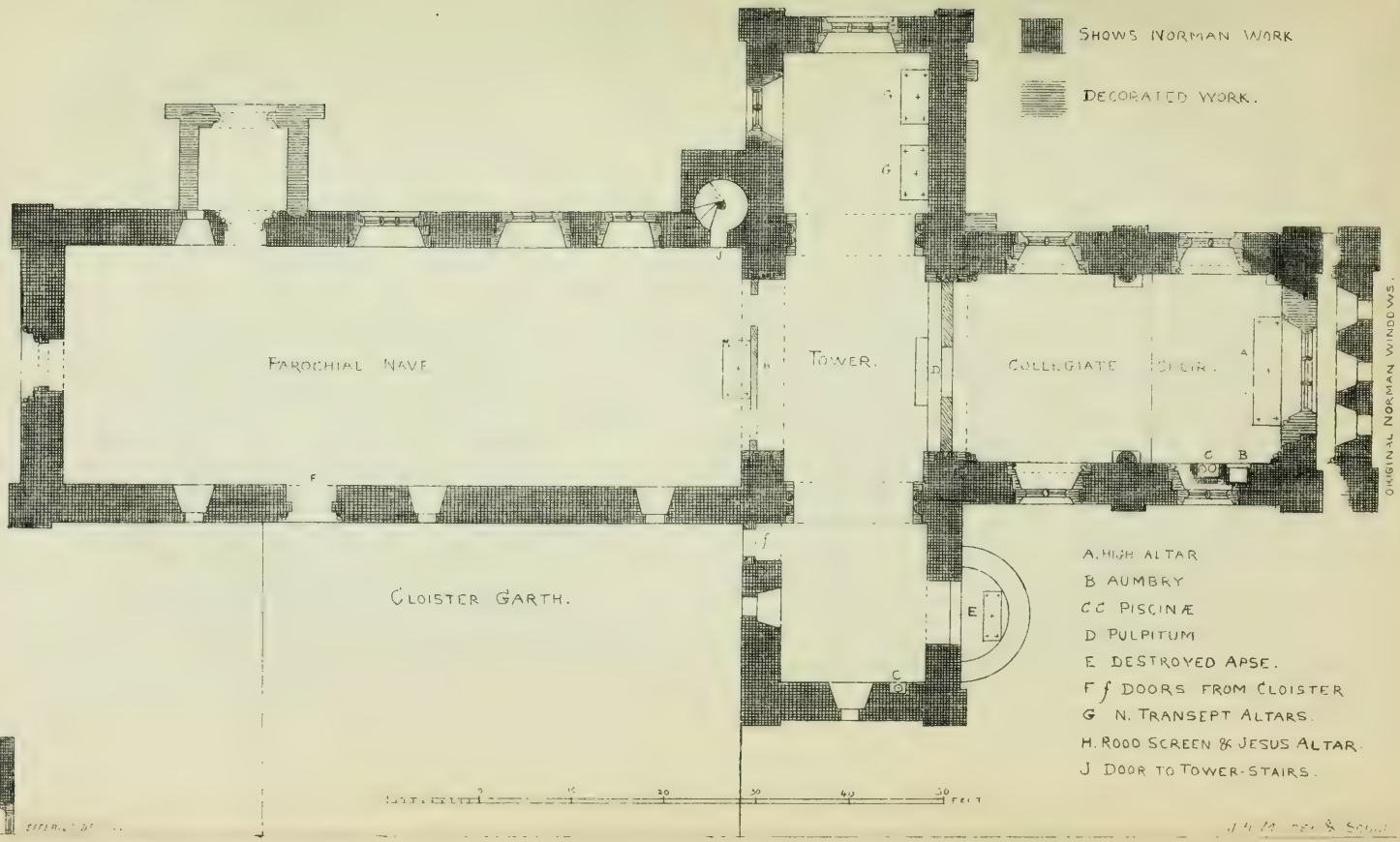
General Plan.—It will appear at first sight to anyone looking at this church that its proportions are rather awkward ; the length being somewhat excessive in comparison with its breadth ; but it should be remembered that originally it formed two quite distinct churches, the part west of the tower being the parochial church, and the rest, the eastern division, the part appropriated to the exclusive use of the canons. This division was made by the Rood screen in the western arch of the tower, against which, in the middle, stood the high altar of the parish church *(See* H, *Pl* IX*)* This altar, from its position immediately under the Rood, was generally called the Jesus Altar, or Altar of the Holy Rood ; on each side of this there would be a door, generally locked, which was used for processions to pass in and out on certain grand festivals.[1]

This Rood screen formed a complete and solid division fencing off the eastern part, including the tower, for the private use of the canons. Very few instances of this partition now exist. Almost the only examples still remaining are at St. Albans and Waltham Abbeys, and Boxgrove Priory Church.[2] It must not be confounded with the ordinary open Rood screen, which was in every parish church, simply to form a separation between the nave and chancel. The eastern or collegiate part of the church was again divided into two parts by another screen in the eastern arch of the tower ;

[1] These two doors in the Rood screen are thus described in the "Rites of Durham," p. 32:—"Ther was a Trellesdoure which did open and close with two leves, like unto a falden dor, and above the said dor it was likewise trellessed, almoste to the hight of the valt above : and on the highte of the said trellesse was stricken full of iron pricks, of a quarter of a yerd long, to th'entent that none should clyme over it : and was ever more lockt, and never opened, but of the Holie Daies, or of such daies as there was any prosession. And the North Rood dor, which was of th'other syde of the piller, at the north end of Jesus Alter, was never oppened but when there was any prosession."

[2] See a very interesting paper on these divided churches by Mr. E. A. Freeman, Arch. Journal, Vol. XXXVII., p. 244.

CHURCH OF ST. SWITHIN.
STANLEY ST LEONARDS



(d Pl. IX) this screen was called the pulpitum ; on it would be a gallery from which parts of the service were sung, and in the 15th century a pair of organs was generally added.[1] The object of this screen was to divide the choir from the tower and transepts, which thus formed anti-chapels in which altars for low celebrations were placed. For the sake of giving dignity to the altars in the transepts, it was very common, during that period when the Norman style was in use, to build semi-circular apses opening out of the eastern walls of the transepts. This was the case, to take local instances, at Gloucester, Tewkesbury *(ante page* 74, *fig.* 1*)* and Pershore Abbeys. Foundations of these apses exist at Leominster, New Shoreham and Selby, and both the apses themselves are still in existence at Romsey Abbey Church. In the east wall of the south transept of this Church there is a blocked archway, and on the wall outside the marks of a roof, which I have little doubt shows the position of one of these transeptal apses. Mr. E. A. Freeman remarks in an interesting article on "Chapels East of Transepts."[2] "I think whenever we meet with a blocked arch, or the signs of a gable against the east wall of a Norman transept, we may fairly set it down as testifying the previous existence of such an apsidal chapel. Examples occur in Southwell Minster and in Leonard Stanley Priory, and I may add several more from Sussex." In this church we find a very unusual peculiarity : namely, that the south transept alone had an eastern chapel, there being no signs of any opening out of the north transept. The only parallel instances I know of are at Castle Acre and Deerhurst Priories ; another example exists at Patrington church, but of the 14th century, not Norman

[1] The organ and lectern in the gallery over the pulpitum at Durham cathedral are thus described in the "Rites" p. 14. "One of the finest paire of organs did stand over the Quire dore, only opened and played uppon at principall Feasts, the pipes beinge all of most fine wood and workmanshipp, very fair, partly gilded uppon the inside and the outside of the leaves and covers up to the topp, with branches and flowers finely gilted, with the name of Jesus gilted with gold. There was but two paire more of them in all England of the same makinge, one paire in Yorke and another in Paules. Also there was a Letterne of wood like unto a pulpit standinge and adjoyninge to the wood organs over the Quire doore, where they had wont to singe the nine lessons in the old time on principall dayes, standinge with theire faces towards the High Altar."

[2] Arch. Journ., xi, 137.

work. The absence however of any window and the fact that the Norman string-course does not run along the eastern wall of this transept, look rather as if it had been contemplated to add on this side also a projecting chapel like that on the south ; and moreover the jambs of an archway, carried up only a foot or two, can be traced on the outside of the wall.

The original Norman plan of this church, which is dedicated to St. Swithin, Bishop and Confessor, is quite unaltered, except by the addition of a north porch *(see Pl.* IX*)*. From the details of the arches, capitals, &c., it is clear that the church was built during the first half of the 12th century, without doubt by Roger Berkeley, at the same time that he founded his College of Canons

Nave.—The nave, the parochial part, is 73′ 3″ long by 25′ 7″ wide ; it has its three original doorways, richly ornamented with chevrony arch mouldings. Of these, one at the west and another on the north, were for the use of the parishioners, the other, on the south, which opened into the cloister, *(*F, *Pl.* IX*)* was for the use of the canons. The canons had also another door leading from the cloister into their part of the church *(*F, *Pl.* IX*)* which is one of the many things that show us how complete was the separation between the parochial and collegiate parts of the church. These doorways have all one or more orders of shafts, and have elaborately carved arches. That on the north has two orders of deeply cut chevrons, and a label enriched with billet moulding and monsters' heads for terminations. The label is cut away at the top, and has a hole in the wall above it probably to fix a lamp or statue. Still higher above it there is built into the wall an early Norman capital, carved in relief with three nimbed and bearded figures, with bare feet, clad in copes, albs, and dalmatics : they seem to be holding on their knees a long scroll. The bases of the door shafts are hidden by the pavement ; on the east jamb there is a consecration cross of the usual early form, a cross bottony *(Pl.* X., *fig 3.)* On the inner arch of this doorway there are traces of painting.

The porch is an addition of the 14th or 15th century.

The west doorway is as richly decorated as that on the north, but the southern one, leading into the cloister, is simpler in design ;

both these last mentioned doorways have been blocked up; on the south the three original Norman windows remain: they are quite plain, with semi-circular heads, and deep inner splays: their sills are high above the ground, so as to clear the cloister roof. On the north two good Decorated windows, and one Perpendicular in date, have been inserted, and only one, the westernmost of the Norman windows, remains.

Over the west door a late Perpendicular five-light window has been inserted, but it has lost its tracery. This insertion of later windows into Norman churches is almost universal, and probably arose from the greatly increased use of stained glass, which reached such a pitch in the 15th century that many churches of that date are nearly all window. The east end of Gloucester Cathedral is a striking instance of this. The roof is modern, it is boarded with deal and is very mean in appearance.

Tower.—The tower is oblong in plan, being nearly 10 ft. longer from north to south than from east to west. The plan of the tower of Bath Abbey church is very similar in its proportions. The four arches on which the tower stands have two plain square orders, and are supported by round semi-shafts with cushion capitals. In all the eight piers small buttresses with very slight projection have been built in on each side of every pair of shafts (*see Pl.* X., *fig.2*) They are obviously an addition, as the joints do not range, and they injure the effect of the engaged shafts by, as it were, sinking them into the masonry of the jamb. Alarm was probably caused by settlements in the tower piers, and these buttresses were added in the hope of stopping it. They can have been of but little use for this, and the two buttresses outside the north transept appear equally insufficient to do any real service toward keeping the tower from falling. Seen from outside, the tower is very massive and stately; the staircase, which forms a square projection at the north-west angle, is carried up above the rest of the tower so as to form a corner turret (*Pl.* VIII.) The original access to these stairs was from a doorway in the north-east angle of the nave, but it has been built up, and another entrance has been broken through from outside. This is a very common alteration in old towers. Though

the staircase is square outside it is circular within. A curious carving of a bull's head is built in, high up on the west side of the staircase.

The Belfry is lighted by plain lancet-windows, with curious triangular-shaped heads inside. The outer part of most of these windows has been rebuilt in the 14th or 15th century, and the present external jambs have Perpendicular detail. At the level of the ringing-chamber the walls are pierced by a sort of triforium, or passage, in the thickness of the masonry, running all round the tower.

Bells.—There are four bells hung in a fine oak frame, ornamented with mouldings; on it is cut R.C. 1687.

The bells have the following legends :—

1st.—(Treble) ✣ MISSI : DE : CELIS : HABEO : NOMEN : GABRIELIS.

2nd.—ORA : PRO : NOBIS ⊕ + SANCTE × LAUR : [NNI?]

The legends on this bell and the treble are in fine gothic characters, those on No. 2 being crowned. There is a reverse of a groat impressed on No. 2 after the word NOBIS; it appears to be of the time of Edward III., but may be later; it has the usual type of cross and pellets, with CIVITAS LONDON and (outer ring) POSVI · DEVM · ADIVTOREM · MEVM.

The letters after 'LAUR' appear to be blundered.

3rd.—LORD BY THY MIGHT + KEEPE + VS + FROM POOPE + AND + HYPOCRITE + 1678.

4th.—(Tenor) 🔔 R. P. 🔔 W. C. 🔔 + GEORGE + WRIGHT + IOHN BARONS CHVRCH + WARDENS + 1678 (Upper line) IN + HONOREM + S[t.] PETRI + FECIT + FIERI.

The initials on the tenor probably stand for R. Packe and W. Chapman; well known bell-founders in the 17th century. The

NOTE.—All these marks (+) in the inscriptions on the 3rd and 4th bells represent fleurs-de-lis.

last line was probably copied without alteration from the legend on an older pre-reformation bell, which would account for the dedication to a saint, and also perhaps for the false concord of FECIT.

The roof of the tower has a medium pitch, and is hipped all ways. A Perpendicular battlement has been added on both the main tower and the stair-turret (*Plate* VIII.)

North Transept.—This transept has lost its original Norman windows; a three-light Perpendicular one has been inserted on the north, and a two-light Decorated window on the west. The east wall is blank, one or more altars probably stood against it (G *Pl.* IX). At the external angles there are buttresses of very slight projection, little more than pilasters, after the usual Norman fashion. These return round the corners; there are similar ones at all the angles of the church, except at the south-west angle of the south transept, where part of the buttress is omitted to avoid breaking into the cloister. The doorway on the west of the north transept is quite modern, the Decorated window over it is clumsily blocked up. Above the flat ceiling there is a boarded floor, and the space above in the roof, as was commonly the custom, has been used as a columbarium. The walls are full of pigeon-holes all around, and these have evidently been built with the wall, and are not later additions. Access to this chamber was given by a round arched Norman door in the north wall of the tower, leading from the ringing chamber.

South Transept.[1]—This has the original Norman windows on the west and south; in the east wall is the large round-headed archway, mentioned above as probably opening into an apsidal Chapel (E *Pl.* IX). Near it, to the south, is a single trefoil-headed piscina of Early English date. Over the arch-way is a triangular-headed aperture, which formerly opened into the roof of the chapel beyond. On the west there is a doorway which led into the cloister, so that the canons could enter their part of the church without passing through the parochial part.

[1] There is in the south transept of the church a monument to Dr. John Crosse, an early Prior, probably about 1190, the inscription upon which appears to have been :—

The outer archway is of late Perpendicular date, but the inner jambs and arch are original.

The main arches from the tower into both transepts are stilted, so that in spite of their much less span they might range in height with the east and west tower arches.

Choir.—The archway from the tower into the collegiate choir differs from the others in having carved capitals and a label-mould with ball enrichment, and carved monsters' heads for terminations. In the jambs there are marks where the high pulpitum or choir screen fitted against the engaged shafts (D *Pl.* IX).

The choir was originally intended to be groined in two bays but nothing more than the vaulting shafts were completed. The middle one on the north has a semi-circular moulded corbel on each side of the capital to carry the transverse ribs; the capital itself is carved with a figure of Christ sitting at a table; He is blessing two guests, who sit one on each side, and below is Mary Magdalene, wiping His feet with her hair. The opposite capital on the south has a curious carving, the meaning of which is not at first obvious, but a careful examination shows that it represents the Nativity. The B.V. Mary is reclining on a bed, a curtain is hung behind her, and a nimbed angel at her head is drawing it back. The bedstead is panelled with a series of round arches; small stiff folds on it represent the mattress, and there are larger folds over for the quilt. At the foot of the bed there is an ox looking over its manger, and, in front, the Babe in swaddling clothes, with cruciform nimbus, and over it the star. Both these carvings are rather rude, and there is a strong Byzantine look in the stiff treatment of the folds of the drapery.

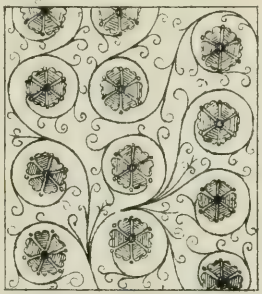
To the east of the south wall there is a square aumbry, rebated for a door (B, *Pl.* IX), and on its lintel there is a very grotesque carving of what looks like an ape pulling a lion's tail and offering

"Qui jacet hoc tumulo Doctor John Crosse nominatur
Ille Prior Stanly Sancti fuerat Leonardi
Hunc. sancto rotulo scribat Deus et tueatur."[1]

[1] Proc. Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, 1865, p. 10.

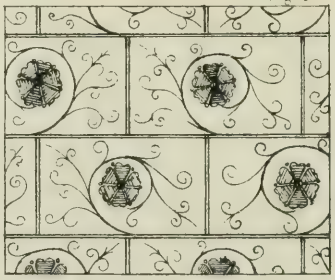
STANLEY ST LEONARDS,
CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN.

Fig 4



PAINTING ON JAMBS AND ARCHES OF WINDOWS

Fig 5



PAINTING ON WALL OF CHOIR

GROUND WHITE FLOWERS BLUE – LINES RED
5/8 INCH TO A FOOT

Fig 2

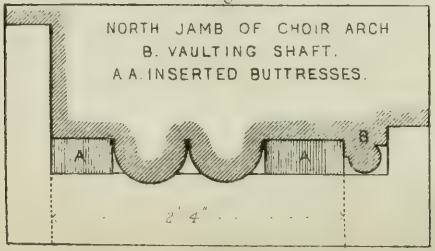


Fig 3

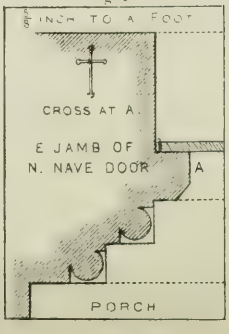
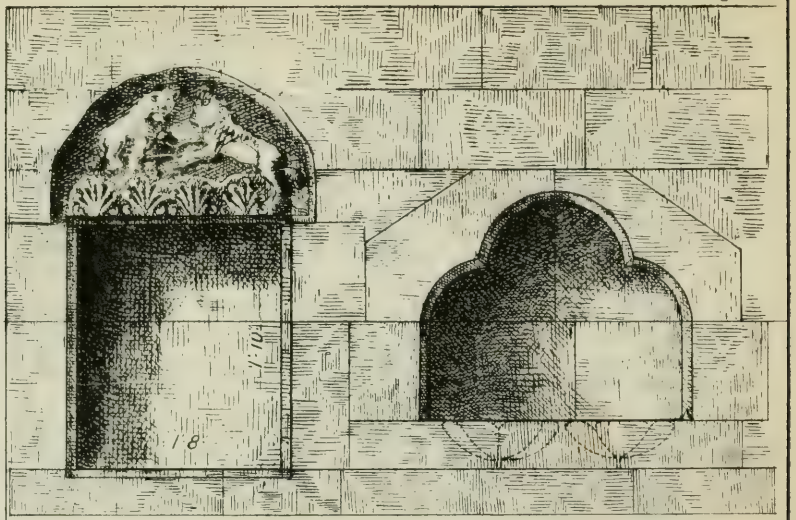
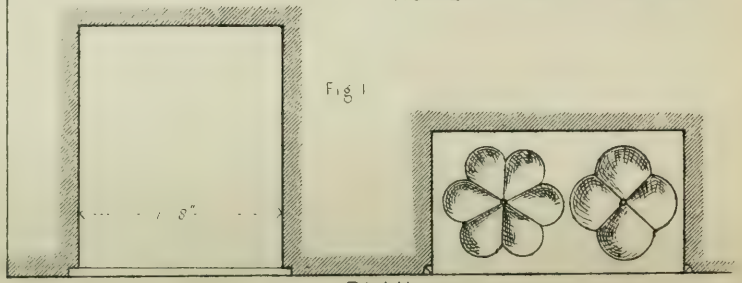


Fig 6.



AUMBRY AND PISCINA.

Fig 1



PLAN

J H M

LAVARS, LITHO BRISTOL.

SCALE 1/18.

it an apple (*see Pl.* X, *fig.* 6, *& Pl.* XII). Grotesque representations of sacred subjects often occur in mediæval churches, and it is just possible that this is meant for the Fall of Man, treated in a jesting manner.

This aumbry appears rather large for the vessels of the altar, but sometimes the stock of wine and singing bread was kept in a place like this.[1] Adjoining this aumbry there is a fine trefoil-headed double Piscina, of early English date: one basin has six lobes, the other has four, both are unusually deep (*see* c, *Pl.* IX *and figs.* 1 *&* 6, *Pl.* X).

There are no sedilia; it was not till the end of the 12th, or beginning of the 13th century that these began to be generally provided. Norman examples are rare, but occasionally are to be found, as at Monyash Church, Derbyshire, where there are triple sedilia with shafts, round arches, and stepped seat.

The windows are all Decorated insertions, two with two lights on each side, and one with three lights at the east end; this last one occupies the place of three round-headed Norman windows, part of which can be seen blocked-up outside. All these windows have fine flowing tracery and shafts, with moulded scoinson arches, the whole of which have been covered with coloured decoration. The capitals of the east window are carved with leaves, the rest are moulded only. These windows were probably inserted a little after the year 1300. A few fragments of Perpendicular stained glass still remain in the tracery of the east window.

The original Norman string-course, with an enrichment like a crinkled ribbon, runs all round the choir.

Paintings.—Among the most interesting things in this church are the 14th century paintings which have lately been exposed to view by the removal of many coats of whitewash: unfortunately they are much damaged, and the greater part completely destroyed.

[1] "Rites of Durham," p. 1. "Next the said altar there was an almery set, wherein singing bread and wine were usually placed: at which the Sacristan of the Abbey caused his servant or scholar daily to give attendance, from six of the clock in the morning till high mass was ended, from out thereof to deliver singing-bread and wine to those who assisted the monks to celebrate and say mass."

On the east wall, north of the window, there is a life-sized figure of an angel, kneeling and holding a sceptre; the figure is drawn with a red outline, the sceptre is yellow, and the dress red, lined with green; the figure on the other side is lost; it probably represented the B.V. Mary, the subject being the Annunciation.

All the figures are now very indistinct and are rapidly becoming more so; a great deal of the colouring has fallen off, leaving only the red outline, and exposing the conventional pattern which appears to have covered all the wall surface of the choir, the figures being painted over it. This design consists of rectangular spaces formed by double red lines like the joints of masonry; in each space is a flower ornament, with red stalks and blue blossoms; the ground is white (*see Pl. X, fig.* 5).

All over the window jambs and arches there is a graceful flowing pattern of scrolls and flowers, also in red and blue; it is drawn with a very free hand, and makes no regular repeats (*see Pl.* X, *fig.* 4).

On the east jamb of the north-east window there is a standing figure, life-size, clad in flowing drapery, and holding in his left hand the model of a church, to which he points with his right; he has no nimbus, and possibly represents Roger Berkeley, the founder of the church. On the other jamb of this window there is a figure with a scroll, but this one and those on the opposite window on the south are so much defaced that it is impossible to decipher them. Nothing but a dim outline remains.

On the south, close to the choir arch, there is a figure of a knight in armour with folded hands; only the upper part remains.

The choir arch still retains some of its coloured decoration; on the west sides of both orders there is a flowing pattern in red, and the soffit is ornamented with broad bands interlacing and forming lozenges, on which are painted single-turretted castles. The colours used are red, white, chocolate, and yellow, interchanged. These are not frescoes, but tempera paintings, done with size or egg medium. The colours used appear to be those commonly employed in mediæval wall paintings: viz., lime for the white; ochre for the yellow; hæmatite (amatito) for the red; and copper,

STANLEY ST LEONARDS, PRIORY CHAPEL

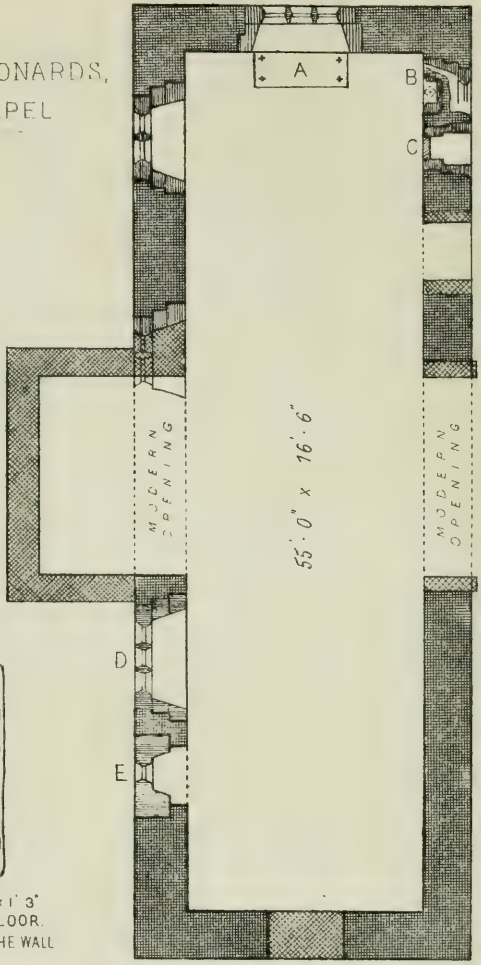


Fig 2.

OAK SLAB ABOUT 1' 10" x 1' 3" AT 6-10 FEET FROM FLOOR. BUILT IN FLUSH WITH THE WALL INSIDE

A POSITION OF ALTAR.
B PISCINA UNDER WINDOW.
C WOODEN QUATREFOIL, 10 FT ABOVE FLOOR
D. LOW SQUARE HEADED WINDOW
E. SMALL Dº Dº IN BLOCKED UP NORMAN DOORWAY

NORMAN
DECORATED
PERPENDICULAR
MODERN ALTERATIONS WHEN THE CHAPEL WAS MADE INTO A BARN

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 FEET

LAVARS, LITHO BRISTOL

J.H.M

or, perhaps, cobalt for the blue, which, as is usually the case, has much deteriorated.

The choir roof is formed of rough undressed timbers, and, like the tower and transepts, has under it a flat plaster ceiling.

Fittings.—The nave is filled with modern high pews in deal. The pulpit is made up of fragments of fine oak panels, covered with Perpendicular tracery, probably part of the old woodwork in the stalls or screen. A very richly ornamented sounding board, of Jacobean date, is now lying in the north transept.

The font, with its oak cover, dates from the early part of the last century.

The choir seats and book-boards are of 17th century work, with turned ballusters; they have been lately taken down, and their old arrangement destroyed.

Lich-gate.—At the north entrance to that part of the churchyard which is still undesecrated there is a small lich-gate of no great antiquity.

Collegiate Buildings.—Outside the Church but little remains of the Collegiate Buildings. The extent of the cloister is shown by the corbels which supported its roof along the south wall of the nave.

The Prior's house is said, but incorrectly, to have stood on the site of the present Manor house, which was built in the last century a few feet to the south of the south transept: part of the cellars are of much earlier date; they are plainly vaulted in stone, and probably belonged to the Priory. The most usual position for the Prior's house in a College of Canons was towards the south-west angle of the nave; and there is clear evidence that this was the case here. The dorter, frater, and other parts of the domestic buildings must have stood in the present open space south and west of the cloister, but no trace of them remains above ground.

Priory Chapel.—The most interesting relic of the Priory is a Chapel, which still exists, (*see Plate* XI.) though in a sadly mutilated and ruined state. It probably adjoined the Prior's house. It is a plain rectangular building, about 55 ft. by 16 ft. 6 ins. inside. The walls are apparently Norman, though nothing remains

to prove this except the doorway on the north side (E, *Pl.* XI) and the character of the masonry. All the windows are later insertions. A great part of the side walls have been broken away to convert the chapel into a barn, but there still remain the whole of the three-light east window, and one window with two lights on the north, as well as the jambs of two other side windows; all these have fine Decorated tracery. There have also been inserted in the north wall towards the west of the chapel, two low, square-headed windows, of late Perpendicular date, very domestic in style, one with three lights, (D, *Pl.* XI) and the other single; the latter is inserted in the masonry that blocks up the north Norman doorway.—(E, *Pl.* XI.)

The object of these windows, I am quite at a loss to explain. They are very low, as if, to allow people to look into the chapel from an adjoining room, but they are too far west to command a view of the altar.

South of the altar the piscina still remains, and a little west of it, about ten feet from the floor, there is a rectangular opening in the wall, filled on the inside with an oak slab, about 1′. 10″ high,′ by 1. 3″. wide, pierced with a rudely cut quatrefoil, below which are two round holes $\frac{1}{2}$″. in diameter, (*see Pl.* XI, C *& fig.* 2). I can suggest no explanation of the use of this, unless, possibly, it may have been to show a "Poor soul's light" through.

Further away to the south-west the very large and handsome Priory tithe barn still stands. It has a two-light window with Decorated tracery in the end towards the church, and, lower down, in the same wall, a small cusped one-light window, and an arched doorway. There are but few instances of a barn with a handsome traceried window like this, yet, it is evident that the building was always meant for a barn and has not been diverted from its original purpose.

The Priory Chapel, is now desecrated by being used as a cow-house, and the greater part of the churchyard, in spite of its being consecrated ground and the property of the Church which it surrounds, is turned into a dung-yard, farm-enclosure, and private garden.

STANLEY ST LEONARDS.

Bas Relief over Aumbry

SCALE ¼ FULL SIZE

PLATE XII

J H M

WILLIAMS LITH BRISTOL

REMARKS ON A ROUND BARROW, IN HUNGERFIELD, IN THE PARISH OF CRANHAM.

By J. E. DORINGTON, Esq.

The Barrow is at present 25 yards in diameter, and about 4½ feet high above the surface of the field. It is doubtless much lower than it originally was, and from the same cause, having frequently been ploughed over, it now occupies a much wider circumference. It was first opened, on the 13th July, 1880, at the centre point. Two dry stone walls, 3 feet apart, were discovered 1½ feet below the top of the barrow, running nearly north and south. Immediately on cutting below the turf burnt clay and earth were found, and lumps of a soft limy substance, of the nature of old concrete, together with bits of charcoal. At about 26 inches from the surface, bones of a small person, or persons, lying confusedly, were found, accompanied by charcoal and the concrete substance. On examination these bones were found to belong to two persons, there being three humeræ of about equal size.

The two walls were followed to the external edge of the tumulus where they ended in rubble, and the cist had been, apparently, formed by a wall of concrete between the walls. On deepening the excavation the walls were found to cease at a level where there was a layer of black ashes, about ½ an inch in thickness. Below this again, was, in places, a considerable quantity of woody matter passing into a petrified state, which was supposed to be stumps, or, perhaps, roots of trees which stood on the ground before the tumulus was made. It is intended to submit this to microscopical examination.

An examination of the back of the wall, on the west side, shewed that there had not been any burning outside the walls. The ground below the bottom of the tumulus had, apparently, not been broken or disturbed.

Just before the arrival of the Society on the 23rd July, the opening of the trench was continued from the centre towards the south, and, about a foot below the surface, the bones of another individual, of much larger stature, were discovered. It is doubtful if these bones had been subjected to fire. Deepening the excavation, about 2 or 3 inches above a layer of charcoal, the back of a skull was seen. Great care was now used. The surrounding earth was cautiously removed until it became possible to transfer the whole mass, which, apparently, contained the remains of the entire skeleton, to a box about 20 inches long. The soil of the field being oolitic brash the skeleton reposed in a bed of soft clay, or puddle, covered with the embers of the pyre on which the body had been burnt. The skull was so tender that it appeared not possible to touch it without causing its destruction. Two of the bones, supposed to be femurs, lay symetrically on each side from the head, and one bone across them. Another bone, possibly the pelvis, lay under the skull and supposed femur. It is imagined that the body had been placed in a crouching position, and had sunk down together as it became consumed. The whole was brought away for examination and sent to Professor Rolleston, on the 8th October.[1]

The stones forming the two walls had been thoroughly reddened and calcined by fire. The bones of the two bodies first discovered, and which were at the same level as the mass brought away, had also been subjected to fire.

[1] See his Note following.

NOTES ON BONES, CONCRETE, CHARCOAL, &c.,

Found in the Round Barrow, near Cranham, and received from J. E. Dorington, Esq., October 8th, 1880,

By PROFESSOR ROLLESTON.

I received, October 8th, 1880, when at Cranham Lodge, a box containing a quantity of more or less perfectly calcined bones, more or less in connexion with masses of more or less perfectly concreted masses of clay, carbonate of lime, iron oxide, and wood, some of which was petrified, some of which was carbonized. This box came from a round barrow near Cranham Lodge, and, with its contents, was presented to the Oxford University Museum, by J. E. Dorington, Esq., of Lypiatt Park. On the surface of one of the masses of clay was, and is, a child's jaw ; a child, or baby rather, who had not cut its teeth, and which, therefore, though calcined by the Britons, have been considered *minor igne rogo* by the Romans who came after them.

In connexion with this lower jaw, were, or had been, according to a letter of Mr. Dorington's of October 8th, 1880, and also according to another of September 2, 1880, some other bones of larger size. Some other bones in brown paper also came into my hands. Now, in two words, all the human bones belonged either to the baby or to an adult woman ; and, as far as the evidence furnished to me by the bones, which were (as per letter referred to) moved bodily *in situ* with the box, goes, I should say we have in this block of concreted bones and clay, the remains, probably enough, such is human nature, of a mother and child.

Woman and baby I am sure of ; but the bent and twisted, and fragmentary character of the bones, all of which had been thoroughly burnt, renders any identification of the type an impossibility. The burning had been very perfect, and very little of the baby's bones had escaped destruction beyond the lower jaw,

which here, as so often in geological formations, manifested a characteristic persistency. The thoroughness of the burning had been such as to have calcined, or de-carbonated, much of the surrounding oolitic limestone. This had been re-carbonated by rainfall, dissolved, and re-deposited interstitially, concreting fragments of charred wood, &c., &c., in its porous, sponge-like mass.

Woody fibre is distinguishable, even to the naked eye, in both a charred and a "petrified" state; but the microscope does not enable one to assign it to one set of trees, say coniferæ, or broad leaved trees, rather than another. The "petrified" wood dissolved entirely, with much effervescence, on treatment with hydrochloric acid. Some of the petrified matter was, apparently, casts of leaves, rather than of wood; "travertines"[1] furnish an analogy, and an explanation of this.

The description of the walls, and the concrete forming two ends of the cist, and the mixture of the lumps of the oolitic limestone and of the concrete resulting from the calcination with charcoal, &c., remind me of the arrangements I have met with in cremation long barrows, and incline me to suspect that in this barrow we have an instance of the combination of the practices of the Long Barrow People with those of the Round Barrow Folk. Such fusions are not unparalleled, and as utter extermination of a conquered by a conquering people is all but impossible, and as the survivors of the conquered people would be women, the sex which has the greatest influence in such matters as burial, and other such rites, it is in tumuli that we should expect to find marks of such combinations.

[1] A whitish concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution.—ED.

ON SOME BRONZE AND OTHER ARTICLES FOUND NEAR BIRDLIP.

By JOHN BELLOWS.

In the summer of 1879, Joseph Barnfield, a quarryman living at Birdlip, on the edge of the Cotteswold Hills, near Gloucester, was engaged in getting stone from the side of the road between that village and Crickley, when he came down upon three skeletons, lying in a line, with their feet to the south. They had been buried in a manner frequently seen in Celtic districts, by placing thin slabs of stone on edge round the bodies, and covering these in with broad thin flags, so as to form a rough tomb. It would be a mistake, however, to assign a pre-Roman date to the burial because of this formation of the grave; for so slight has been the tendency to change, in this particular, that a close approach is made, in the more Celtic parts of the country, to the same use of thin stones, even to the present day. Only lately on visiting the burial ground of the Society of Friends, at Marazion, I was struck by noticing the graves of members of a family well known to me, thus walled round with rough thin slabs of stone. These slabs, in accordance with another inveterate custom of the Britons, were neatly white-washed: a custom that may have been brought from the east, where it has prevailed from remote times to the present: for the "whited sepulchres" form as marked a feature of an Arab or Turkish cemetery, as they anciently did of the burial-places of Judea.

Of the skeletons thus found, the two outermost appear to have been those of adult males; but no metallic or other objects occurred in juxta-position with them to afford even the faintest clue as to their status. The remains that had been placed between them, that is between the head of the southernmost and the feet

of the northernmost skeleton, were those of a woman, who, judging from the perfection and beauty of the teeth, must have died in the prime of life.

With this central skeleton there were found several objects, which are shown in the accompanying drawings; and from the character of these objects, some of them of great beauty of design and workmanship, and costly to procure, it is evident that their owner must have been a lady of refinement, and of good position in society.

On her face had been placed the large bronze bowl shown in Plate XIII, *fig.* 1. It is of exquisite workmanship, such as could not be surpassed by the highest art of the present day. The material is a fine brass or bronze, which, when polished, is as nearly as possible of the colour of gold; the rim is turned in a lathe of great accuracy to a fine moulding, and the body of the bowl is hammered to the thinness of a visiting card. A square hole at one side would indicate either the place for a ring or handle by which it could be suspended; or for a hinge by which a lid was fastened to it. A small, light, loop handle, of squared wire, was found near (*Plate* XIII., *fig.* 2).

The dimensions of this bowl are, inside, as follow:—Greatest diameter, 9 inches; diameter of opening or mouth, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth from level of rim, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There is also a smaller bowl, similar in form and workmanship, but the metal of which is so much thinner that it has suffered more from corrosion (*fig.* 3). Its corresponding dimensions are 4 ins., $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins, and 2 ins., respectively.

With the bones lay a remarkably fine fibula, of silver, plated with gold (*fig* 4). It is in such perfect condition that even now, after Barnfield had carried it in his pocket from the time of its discovery until he disposed of it, with the other articles, to the Gloucester Museum (where they are placed), and although he kept some small rings, strung upon the pin, and frequently clasped and unclasped it—even after all this, the spring is still so sound that I have no doubt a lady might yet wear it for a lifetime, without damage. The mode in which the point of the fibula is protected so as not to injure the wearer, or to get loose, is, as everyone knows, the same

Fig 1

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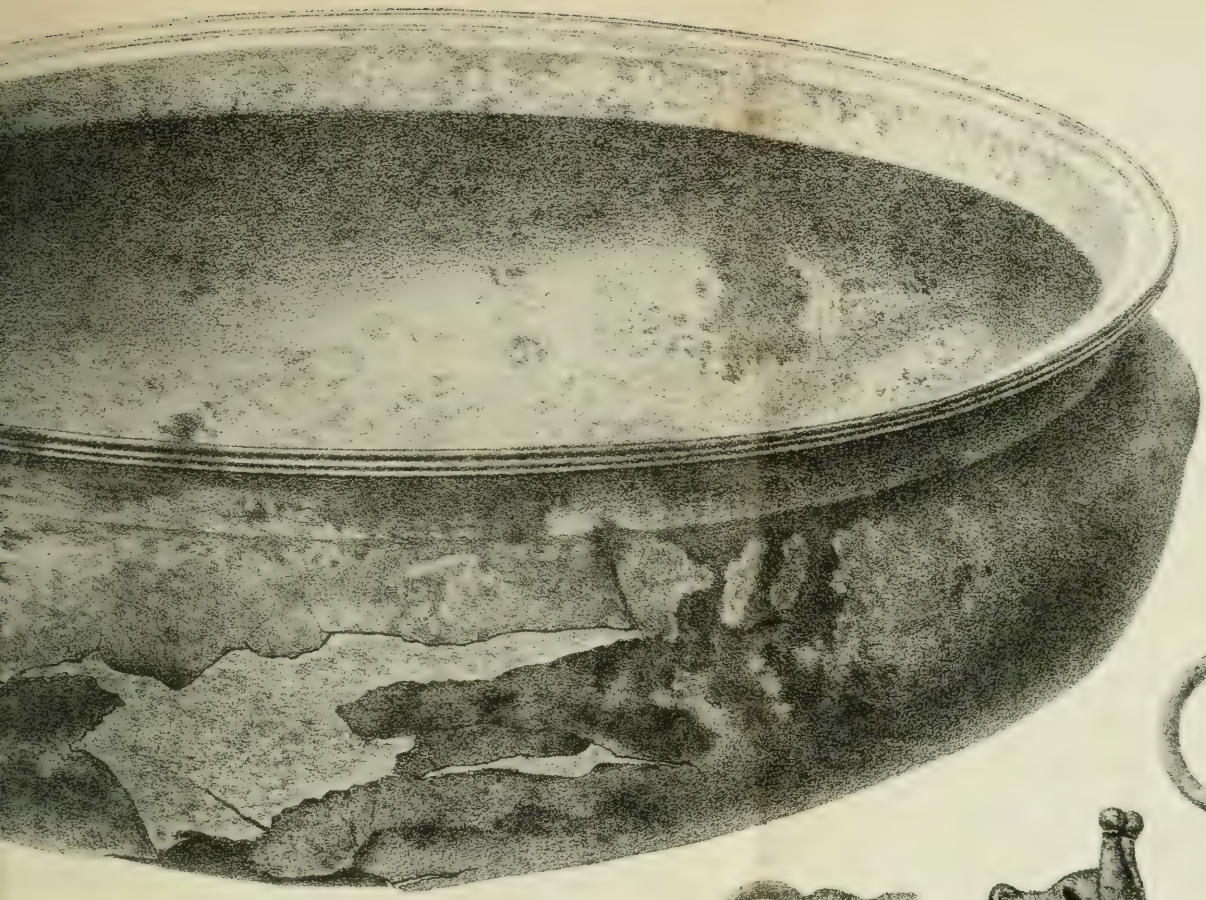

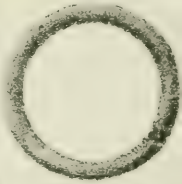

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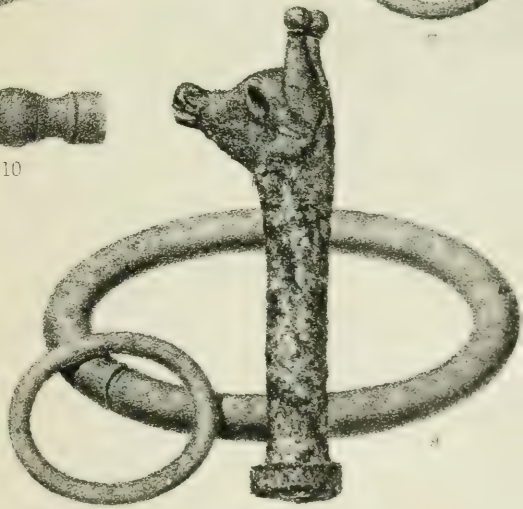

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as that employed in the "safety pin," which is such a requisite in our nurseries. It is not so generally known, however, that the original patentee of the safety pin took the idea of the latter from a Roman fibula which was found in the Peak cavern, in Derbyshire, many years ago, and which was shown to him as a visitor to that spot. He simply made the *whole* of the pin and its spring of one piece of wire to lessen its cost; but he was directly indebted, for the invention itself, as the babies of all Europe are for their unscratched skins at the present hour, to the Roman invasion of Britain.

Some clumsily-made rings of brass, found with the other articles at Birdlip, probably belonged to a portion of the lady's dress (*figs.* 5 *to* 8). There is also a tubular brass armlet or bracelet, closing with a slight spring (*fig.* 9); a small brass handle of a key, exactly similar to some found at Pompeii (*fig.* 10); and an elegantly-formed bronze handle of a knife; probably the companion of the owner's work-basket (*fig.* 11). The little mass of rust pendant from this handle shows that a steel blade had been fitted to it. There are two holes forming the eyes of the fawn represented by the hilt; and these appear to have been intended to receive gems, though I cannot discover that any were found. Possibly no very careful search was made for such things when the graves were uncovered.

A number of large beads, which are accurately represented in their exact size in Plate XIV., lay among the remains. Most of these beads are of fine red amber: but some of the smaller ones are of pale straw colour of the same material (*fig.* 2); while two of the larger ones are of jet (*figs.* 3, 4; and one of a drab grey marble (*fig.* 5).

The presence of this necklace—for such the beads must have formed—shows the wearer to have been a married lady. It was part of the marriage ceremony with the Romans that the girdle of the bride should be taken away and a necklace put upon her. But more than this: a necklace of *amber*, though intended as an ornament, was also intended as an amulet, or charm against accidents in childbirth. The jet and the marble were also undoubtedly used with a similar idea of warding off mischief of some kind;

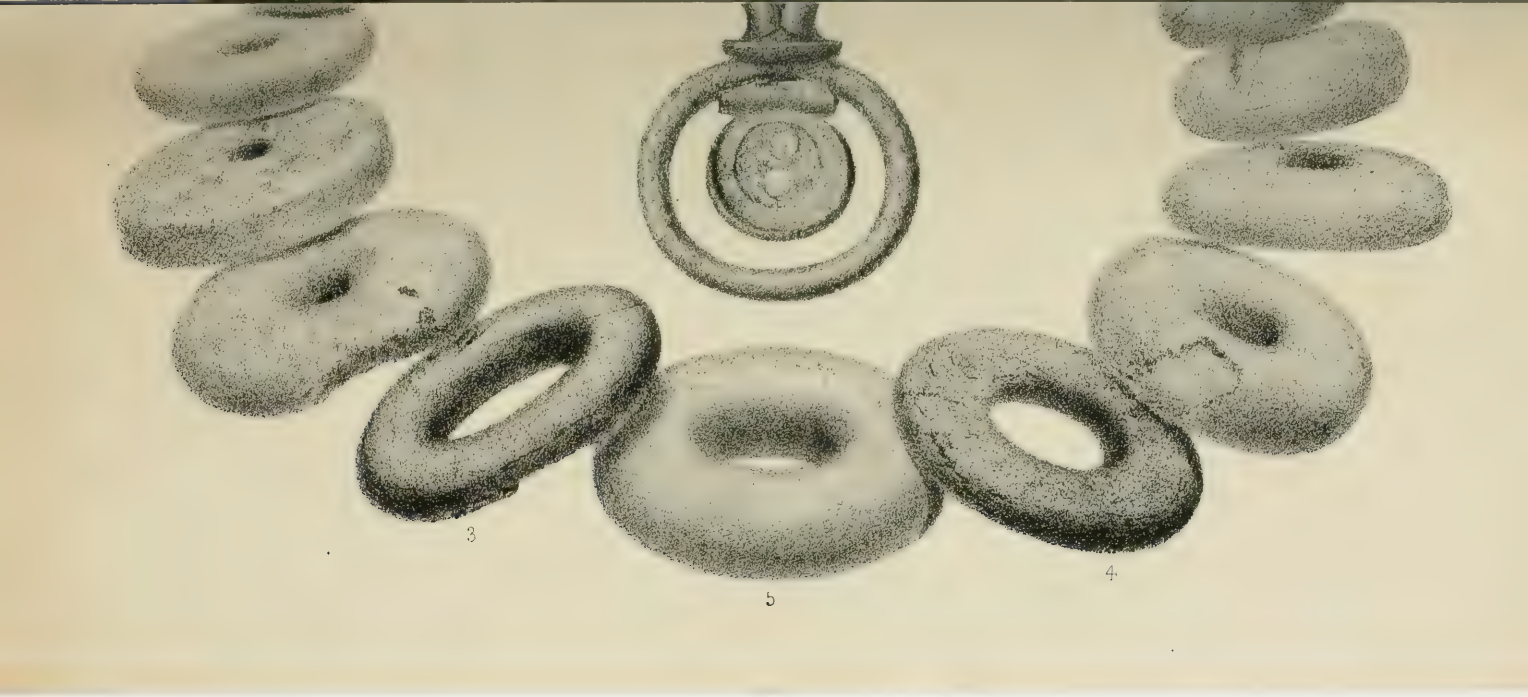
but I cannot at present trace what particular mischiefs they were supposed to counteract: whether the evil eye or aught else. It may be remarked, apropos of the jet rings, that the small discs of lignite found in the "Isle of Purbeck," and which are known as "Kimmeridge Coal Money," are neither more nor less than the centre cores, or waste, from the turning in a lathe of exactly such rings as the pair in this Birdlip necklace.

We now come to the last of the objects which had been buried with the lady: her mirror (*Pl.* XIV., *fig.* 1) It is of massive bronze, of most beautiful workmanship; the front still retaining almost enough of its polish to serve as a reflector. It has been *lacquered.* The back is enchased, or incised, with a volute floral pattern; and the rim is formed of a hollow beading, swelling into the form of the buccina or Roman military bugle. The same instruments, turned mouth to mouth, are gracefully wrought into the upper part of the handle, where it is fastened to the plate; and the interspaces on this portion are ornamented by circular spots of crimson enamel. The handle itself is of solid bronze, formed into a beautiful loop, banded in the middle; while a *nervure*, between a double incised line, passes round it, as shown in the lithograph.

The oval plate itself, with the portion of its beading remaining, measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $10\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; and the weight of the mirror is $38\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. This would be uncomfortably heavy if held by the user, but such mirrors were often held by an attendant or slave. The finest bronze mirrors used by the Romans were made at Brundusium,—the modern Brindisi.

It will naturally be asked: "To what period do these articles belong: and, therefore, to what era should we assign the remains of the lady with whom they were buried?"

This is a question the reader must decide for himself. Each of the objects discovered could be very closely matched by articles from Pompeii and other Roman cities; though fibulæ are more frequently found, in such localities, made of bronze, or even of gold, than of silver, which material is rare. The authorities of the British Museum, however, assign this Birdlip find to the "late Celtic" period. Be this as it may, it is impossible to see the spot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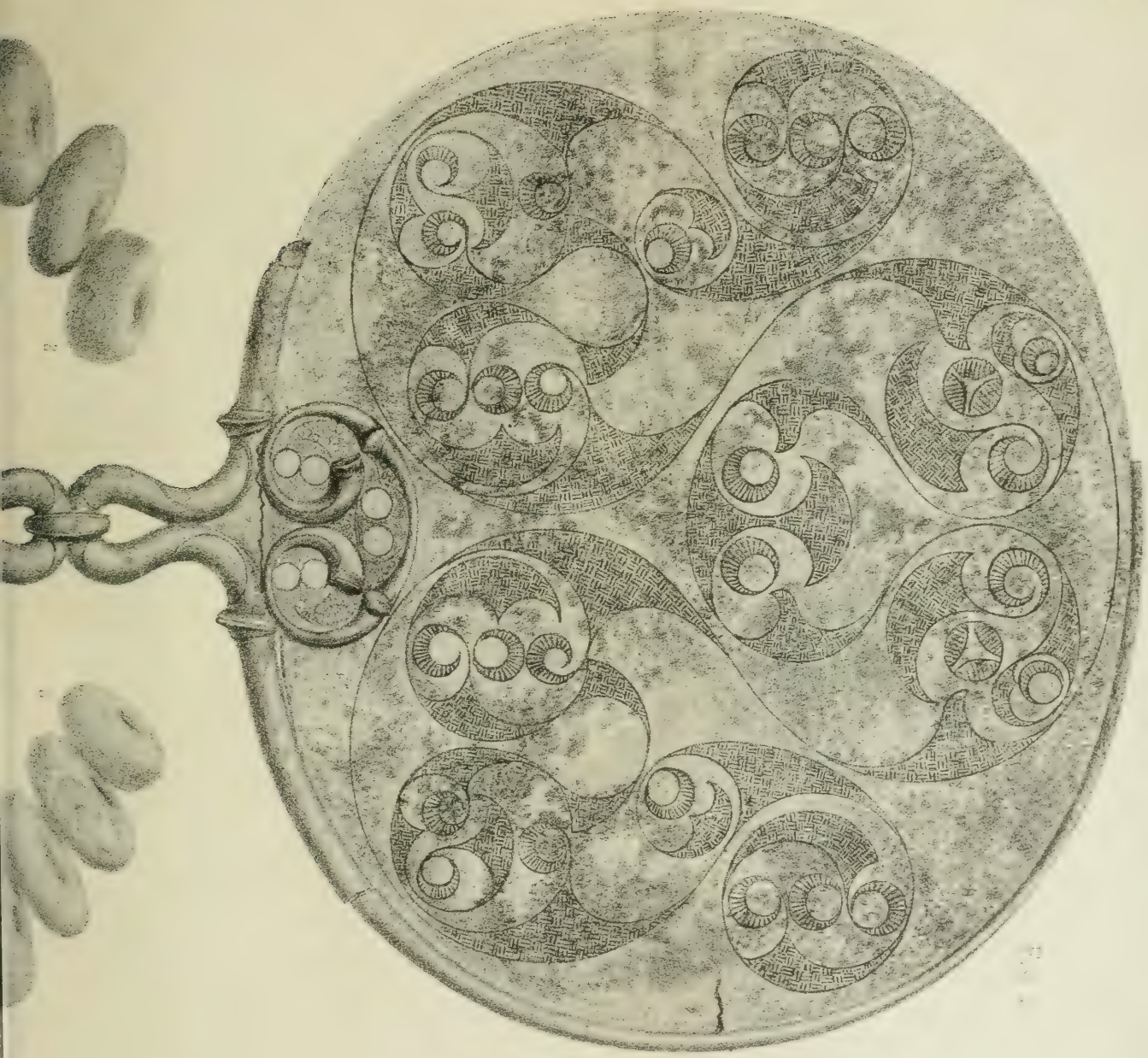


chosen by this family for their last home, without in some degree sharing the feeling which determined their choice of it. At Crickley and Birdlip the Cotteswold Hills form the grandest of their escarpments; and Gilpin, the writer on Forest Scenery, regards the ascent to this point as affording the finest landscape in England. Looking up at the brow of the mountain—for such it really is—from the Roman Villa in the Combe below, the effect is exceedingly grand; especially when the cliff is lighted up by the sunset.

This was the spot in which lay all that was mortal of the lady and her two kinsmen. Their graves were rudely fashioned; yet few in any age, or in any land, have found a last resting place with more magnificent surroundings.

REMARKS ON THE ROMAN PAVEMENT AT WOODCHESTER.

By CHARLES PLAYNE.

THE uncovering of this fine example of Roman tesselated work, on the occasion of the meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society at Stroud, in July, 1880, afforded an opportunity of making accurate drawings of it; and the raising of a special Illustrative Fund has furnished the means of placing in the hands of the members correctly coloured chromo-lithographs of the pavement of the hall, and of some of the principal parts of the design.

The first recorded notice of this Pavement is in *Camden's Britannia*, 1695, where he refers to a notice by Edward Shwyd in 1693, of the existence of these remains, and also to a paper by Richard Parsons, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester, in which he says:—"Woodchester, famous for its tesseraical work of painted beasts and flowers, which appear in the churchyard, two or three feet deep, in making the graves. If we may believe tradition, Earl Godwin's wife built a religious house with those pretty ornaments which are yet to be seen. Here, anciently, stood a chapel, dedicated to Bishop Blaise, and in digging up the foundation of it, there were found some ancient Roman coins and other Roman antiquities."

Sir Robert Atkyns, 13 years later, gives us a little more information, he says, "There is a pavement in the churchyard 3 or 4 feet underground, curiously inlaid with tesseraic work, supposed to be the floor of the habitation of some Roman general, which gave name to a castle in this place. The pavement is of some length and breadth, but the true dimensions are not discovered."[1]

[1] History of Gloucestershire, p. 848.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the labour involved in the preparation and printing in so many colours the figures of the Animals in the Pavement, Plates XVII. to XXIV. could not be got ready in time for this Part, and will be issued with Part II.—ED.

The next record is in Lysons' Antiquities of Gloucestershire[1] in which Plate 19 represents the fragment of a "Roman Tesselated Pavement discovered about 70 years since, several feet below the surface of the earth in Woodchester churchyard, taken from a drawing by Edmund Brown, Esq., Barrister-at-law, a gentleman who resided in that neighbourhood, and having frequent opportunities of seeing several parts of it, as different graves were opened from time to time, added them to his drawings." Not content with the view of such little bits as were laid open at the interment of any deceased parishioner, Mr. Brown had a considerable portion cleared at his own expense, and drawings made by a Mr. Bradley. Count Cuylus says, some drawings by Mr. Bradley were made in 1712.[2]

There are also in the British Museum two reproductions of Bradley's drawing.

Rudder, in 1779,[3] describes Woodchester as owing its name to its large and lofty beech woods, and its being a Roman camp, as it is written, "Udecastre" in Domesday, the place is supposed to be one of the Roman "Castra," adding, "but there is good reason to attribute it to the Romans, in particular, from a curious tesselated pavement having been discovered here in the last century, about 4 or 5 feet below the surface of the ground on the south-west side of the church yard. This could be no other than Roman work." He states that "many coffins are placed upon it, but some families have requested that the graves of their friends should be dug to a greater depth."

From this time it was well-known that the churchyard had been most unfortunately laid out on the site of a very extensive Roman Pavement.

In Gough's edition of Camden, 1789, it is stated: "At Woodchester, in the churchyard, about 6 feet below the surface, was partly uncovered a large beautiful Roman Pavement, with figures of beasts, birds, and flowers, still in pretty good preservation, though many coffins lying on it, and more below it, have hurt it."

[1] Lysons 1st edition, Plate 19.
[2] Record of Antiquities, Paris, 1756
[3] History of Gloucestershire,

But the most exhaustive research hitherto made, was by Mr. Lysons in 1793-4[1], the results of which he published in his fine folio work on this Pavement, which contains an interesting picture of the artist sketching the scene, surrounded with mounds of the excavated soil.

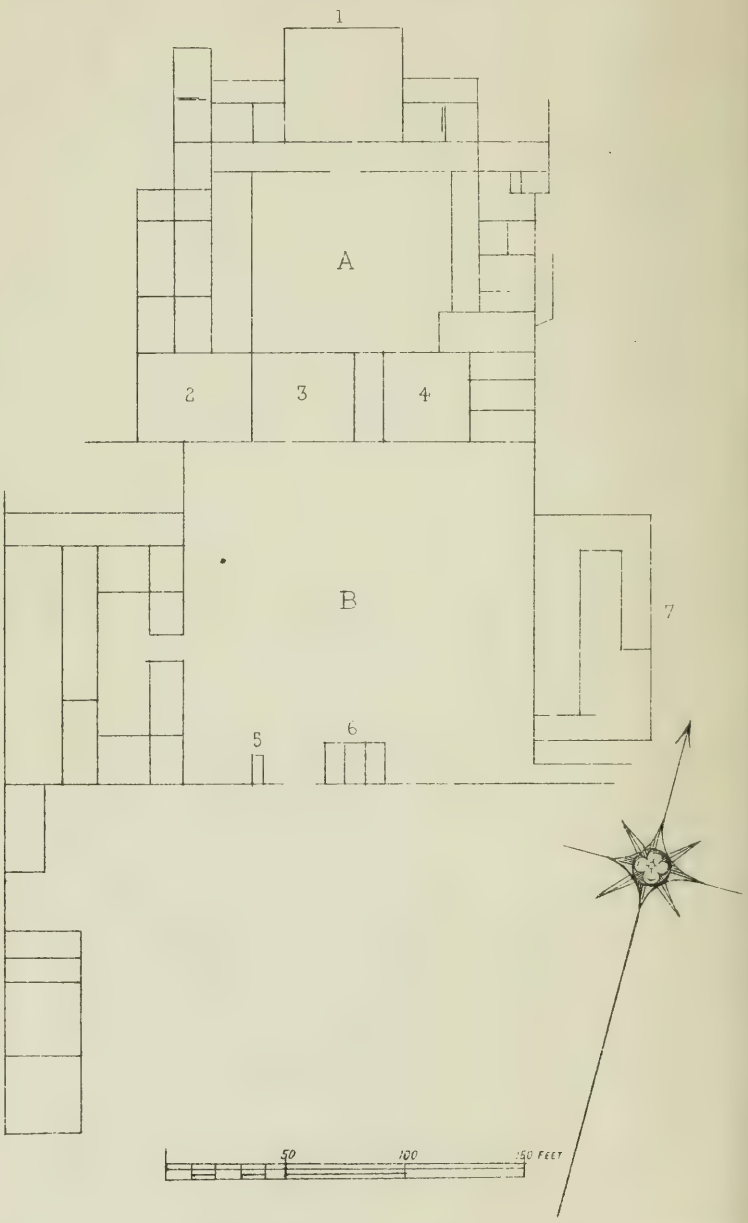
He says: "In the year 1793, on digging a vault for the interment of the late John Wade, Esq., of Pud Hill, so considerable a portion of the pavement was laid open that I was able to ascertain that the atrium was a square of 48 feet 10 inches." He goes on to say "The design is undoubtedly superior to anything of the same kind hitherto found in this country; the general design is a circular area, 25 feet in diameter, enclosed within a square frame enriched with a great variety of guilloches, scrolls, frets, and other ornaments. The area is surrounded by a border consisting of a vitruvian scroll enriched with foliage proceeding from a Mask of Pan, having a beard of leaves, within this border are representations of various beasts, originally twelve in number.

Lysons[2] states that the pavement was completely opened in 1814, and that several parts then appeared which could not be seen in 1794, and that the circle of animals might be described as a lion, lioness, stag, leopard, bear, gryphon, a tail, elephant, a horse's tail and hind leg. He acknowledges that the elephant, which was opened up and drawn by Mr. Brown, had been left uncovered, that the rain and frost had long since *entirely destroyed it*, and that the representation of it in his "Woodchester," was taken from Mr. Brown's drawing. The woeful empty space, therefore, which was so deplored last summer, has been in this state for nearly a century. The animals now remaining may be described as a lion, tigress, stag, leopard, bear, gryphon, and, passing over the gap, there appear the hind leg and tail of a horse, the snout, fore and hind legs and tail of a boar, and the head of a lioness; these nine animals are all of about the same size, namely, 4 feet in length *(see Pl.* XVI.)

Within this circle is a smaller one, separated from the larger by a guilloche, and a border with leaves on a red ground, which is

[1] Lysons' Woodchester. [2] Lysons' Reliquæ Romana, Vol. I.

PLAN OF THE ROMAN VILLA, WOODCHESTER.



coloured correctly in the picture taken of it by R. Bradley, now in the British Museum. In Lysons it is shewn as a yellowish brown, in Beecham's copy of Lysons it is altered to a dark green, and in the copy of Beecham's it appears as a brilliant green ; but when the pavement was exposed it was found that Bradley's was the correct colour, a rather dull red, the leaves on it being delicately tinted. The next space has a white ground on which are depicted an animal, supposed to be a fox, of which the hind legs and tail alone remain, and various birds, which have now dwindled down to five, viz. : a duck, a dove, a hen, and a cock pheasant, the latter is in the attitude of scratching its ear, there is also a peacock, still perfect (with the exception of a part of the back), as it was when drawn by Bradley, who correctly gave the brilliant blue of the breast, whereas in *all* Lysons' drawings blue is represented as black ; possibly in order to avoid the difficulty of colouring by hand.

The centre of the pavement was an octagonal compartment, the outline of the south side being broken in order to admit a portion of the principal figure of the design, "Orpheus playing on the lyre," which he rested on his left knee, this was perfect, with the exception of the head, when Mr. Brown's drawing was made ; the knee and lyre, with part of a flowing garment, are all that remain.

There may have been in the centre a basin of water, with fountain, as was the case in the Bignor pavement. In the four angular spaces, formed between the square border and the circular compartment, are remains of female figures, of which there were two in each space. Those in the north-east corner are more perfect than any of the others, and are, evidently, designed for Naiades.

The tesseræ of which this pavement is composed, are, generally, cubes of half-an-inch ; the colours are harmoniously arranged, are dark bluish grey, red, white, and several shades of brown, most of the materials may have been found in the neighbourhood, viz. :—

The white, oolite stone, from the Stroud Hill.

The blue, lias, from the Vale of Gloucester.

The dark brown, from near Bristol.

The lighter brown, from Lypiatt.

The red, are a fine brick.

The chocolate coloured Tesseræ are of Silurian rock, and may have been brought from the Roman station at Cromhall, as there is at Whitfield farm, in that parish, a quarry of that stone.

Lysons gives a very interesting account of how he persevered till he had laid open, bit by bit, the whole building; it would be well if his narrative could be re-published in a small volume, as his folio work is so inaccessible.

He found twelve rooms, with tesselated floors, and he laid bare the whole plan *(see Plate* XV.) It was found to consist of two courts, marked A.B on plan, surrounded by buildings, those to the south of court A, were the three principal rooms, 38 ft. by 38 ft., 46 ft. by 38 ft., 51 ft. by 38ft. In these he found remains of statues, some of marble, some of heavy calcareous spar, also fragments of small statues of parian marble, many bits of pottery and glass, stags' horns, and some human bones, also a considerable number of small brass coins of the lower empire.

At 5 (*see plan*), a considerable quantity of coal ashes was found, though the Romans generally used wood as fuel. At 6, there are remains of a large entrance gateway. Mr. Lysons at last found the baths at 7, without which, the villa would have been incomplete. Knives, daggers, hatchets, and the scabbard of a sword, gilded, were also found, but, apparently, not so many remains as at Corinium.

Lysons says: "The room of which the great mosaic pavement remains, was no doubt the cavædium tetrastylon of Vitruvius, and must must have been extremely magnificent, for there is great reason to believe, from the elegance of the floor, that the ceiling, and other parts of the room, were richly decorated. It is probable that part of the roof was formed by diagonal vaulting resting on the four columns, the base of one of which still remains *in situ*."

Lysons was of opinion that the villa was erected in the time of Hadrian, or at any rate during the period in which the mosaic art was at its best, as he considered it in every respect, superior to any other example yet found in England. Some repairs executed in it are very rude.

The pavement, or portions of it, have since been opened in 1822, 1834, 1842, 1846, 1852, and lastly in 1880. On this occasion special precautions were taken to preserve it from injury, no one was allowed to walk on it; the edges of the mosaic work and the smaller gaps were filled with cement, and it was afterwards covered up with carefully sifted earth.

No drawings appear to have been made of the pavement since the time of Lysons, but there being now so many facilities for the re-production of coloured drawings, it would have been unpardonable to let such an opportunity pass without correcting the errors in Lysons' map, and making enlarged drawings of the animals so well described by Professor Buckman, "The Woodchester Pavement, the most elaborate in England, a series of circles from the centre, around which the beasts are marching in stately tread and measured pace befitting the solemn strains of the 'Phrygii Cantus,' they are subdued, not maddened, by the musician" *(see Plates* XVI.-XXIV.) It is a matter of regret that the figure of the great musician is now so mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable, we can only judge of his powers by the rapt attention of the animals which are evidently awe-inspired.

APPENDIX A.

Original Documents.

ANCIENT CHARTERS RELATING TO WOODCHESTER.

THE following interesting Charters are those to which the President alluded in his inaugural address (*ante*, *p.* 15), and which, in accordance with the wish expressed by him, are here printed with translations; that of the Saxon charter having been kindly made by the Rev. J. Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. Both these charters have been printed by Kemble in his "Codex Diplomaticus," the first, being the grant of King Æthelbald, No. 89, Vol. I., p. 107, and the latter, No. 1073, Vol. V., p. 140.

Kemble has printed these Charters from the Cottonian MSS.; the latin document from Tiberius A xiij., fo. 42^{b}, which is a Cartulary of the Cathedral of Worcester, compiled by one Hemming, a monk, by command of Bishop Wolston. The Saxon charter has been printed by him from Vespasian A.v., fo. 169, which is a volume of transcripts of the 15th century, and the text is in many places corrupt. Why Kemble selected this instead of Hemming's transcript of the 11th century, Tiberius A., xiij., fo. 43, where it also occurs, we do not know. Thorpe has also printed this charter in his Diplomatarium, p. 139, with a translation.

CHARTER OF AETHELBALD, 716-743.

✠ In nomine sanctæ Trinitatis! Ait enim Apostolus. Nihil intulimus in hunc mundum, verum nec auferre quid possumus; et beatus Iob dixit: Nudus egressus sum ex utero matris, et nudus reuertar in terram. Quapropter ego Aethilbaldus, rex Australium

Anglorum, breuitatem huius uitæ considerans, et quod cum his caducis mercanda esse aeterna polorum regna, rogatus a uenerabili Uuilfrido episcopo, terram trium cassatorum ruris siluatici, in loco qui uetusto uocabulo nuncupatur Uuduceastor, ad ecclesiam beati Petri apostolorum principis in Uuigerna ciuitate, in ius proprium libentissime concedens possidendum donabo. His terminibus institutis [in borea, Roddanbeorg ; in oriente, Smiececumb ; in austrum, Sengedleag, et Heardanleag, Neglesleag minor, totus Uuidancumb in Carlesleage, in occidente, Hæslburg, Haboccumb ; in aquilone, Jemyðleag.] + Ego Aethelbald, rex Merciorum, signum sanctæ crucis Christi inposui, + Ego Uuilfridus Episcopus, + Ego Uuilferth Episcopus, + Ego Cuthredus abbas, + Ego Sigeberht, + Ego Iebe abbas, + Ego Oba, + Ego Aetheluualdus abbas, + Ego Heardberht, + Ego Aethelricus presbyter.[1]

TRANSLATION.

✠ In the name of the Holy Trinity!—Since the Apostle says : Nothing we brought into this world, nor can we take anything out ; and the blessed Job said : Naked I emerged from my mother's womb and naked I shall return to the earth. Wherefore I Æthelbald, King of the southern English, considering the shortness of this life, and that with these perishable things are to be purchased the eternal kingdoms of heaven, and being asked by the Venerable Bishop Wilfred, I will grant in perpetuity, most willingly, the full right of possession to the church of the blessed Peter, prince of the apostles, within the city of Worcester, land to the extent of three cassates[2] of wooded country in the place which is called in the ancient speech Woodchester,[3] with these ordained boundaries : on the north, Roddanbeorg[4]; in the east, Smiececumb[5]; in the south,

[1] This charter is re-printed from Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, Vol. I., pp. 107, 108, and has been collated with the original transcript, Cott. MS. Tiberius A. xiij. fo. 42b, and some amendments made. The passage within the brackets giving the boundaries is re-printed from Kemble's Codex, Vol. III., p. 377.

[2] A cassatum is a house with land sufficient to maintain one family. According to Ducange "Casata, Cassata, Cassatus (promiscue enim scribitur) Habitaculum cum certa terræ quantitate idonea ad unam familiam alendam : servis casatis olim attributum, atque adeo ipse familia."

[3] Woodchester. [4] Rodborough, [5] Theescombe.

Sengedbeag,[1] and Hardanleag,[2] Neglesleag minor,[3] the whole of Widancumb in Carlesleage[4]; on the west Hæslburg,[5] Haboccumb[5]; on the *north-east* Jemyðleag,[5] &c., &c.

+ I, Æthelbald, King of Mercia, apply the sign of the Holy Cross of Christ, + I Uuilfridus, Bishop, + I, Uuilferth, Bishop, + I, Cuthredus, Abbot., I, Sigeberht, + I, Iebe, Abbot, + I, Oba, + I, Æthelnualdus, Abbot, + I, Heardberht, + Œthelricus, Priest.

Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, Vol. I., p. 107.
MLXXIII.

ÆÐELRED DUKE OF MERCIA, 896.

✠ Rixiendum ussum dryhtene ðæm hælendan Crist!
Æfter ðon ðe ægan wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hund nigontig efter his acennednesse and ðy feowerteoðan gebonngere, a ðy gere gebeon Æðelred ealderman ælle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleaweceastre bisceopas, and aldermen, and alle his duguðe, and ðæt dyde be Ælfredes cyninges gewitnesse and leafe; and heo ða ðær smeadan hu heo rihtlicost heora þeodscip ægðer ge for Gode ge for weorlde gehealdan mehton, and ec monige men ryhtan ge godcundra hada ge weorldcundra, ge on londum ge on ma ðara þinga ðe heo on forhaldne weran. Ða cyðde Werferð bisceop ðam weotum ðæt him wære forneh eall ðæt wudulond on gereafad ðe to Wuduceastre belump ðæt Æðelbald cyning gesealde to Weogornaceastre him to ecre ælmessan Wilferð bisceop to mæstlonde and to wudu londe; and ðet sæde ðæt hit wære sume genumen to Bislege, sum to Æfeningum, sum to Scorranstane, sume to Ðornbyrig ðæs ðe he wende; ða cwædon eall ða weotan ðæt mon uðe ðære cyrcan rihtes swa well swa oðerre, and ða sona wæs Æðelwald ðæs wordes ðæt he no ðes rihtes wiðsacan wold, and sæde ðæt Aldberht and Alhhun bisceop wæron ær ymb ðæt ylce and cwæð ðæt he ælcre circæn aa his dœla rihtes uðe; and hit swa swiðe mildlice ageaf ðam bisceop and heht his geneat, Ecglaf hatte, ridan mid ceastersetna preoste, Wulfhun hatte, and be hine ða gelædde ealle ða gemæru swa he

[1] Sugley. [2] Harley wood or Early wood. [3] Little Nailsworth.
[4] Not identified. [5] Not identified.

him of ðám aldan bocum rædde hu hit ær Æðelbald cyning gemærude and gesalde. Ða wilnede Æðelbald swa ðeh to ðam bisceop and to ðam higen ðæt heo him mildemode alefdan ðæt he his most brucan ða hwile ðe he wære and heo Alhmund his sunu; and heo hit woldon habban on his læne and hina, and he næfre ne heora nowðer hine bereafian wolde ðære mæstreddene ðe he him aleafed hæfde on Longan hrycge ðam tidum ðe hine God him salde; ond he ða Æðelwald ðæt word gecwæd ðæt hit aa hæfde ofer Godes est ðe hit hæfde butan ðare cyrcan hlaforde ðe he hit to ageaf butan Alhmunde and ðæt ðonne on ða gearan ðe he heolde ða ylcan freondereddene ðe he heold wið ðone bisceop; gif hit ðonne gebirie ðæt Alhmund swa ða freondreddene healdan nold oððe hine mon oferricte ðæt he ne most landes wyrð beon oððe þridda wend gif him ær his end geselde ðæt ðonne ðær cyrcan hlaford feng to his londe swa hit Mærcna weotan on ða gemote gerahton and him ða bec wisedon ðæs londes. And ðis wæs gedon on Æðelredes gewitnesse aldormonnes, and on Æðelflæde and Æðulfes aldormonnes, and Æðelferðes aldormonnes, and Alhhelmes aldormonnes, and Eadnoðes, and Ælfrædes, and Werferðes and Æðelwaldes mæsepreostæs, and his agenra maga Æðelstanes and Æðelhunnes and eac Alhmundes his agenes sunu; and ðus se ceastersetna preost hit gerad and se Æðelwaldes geneat mid hine, ærost on Ginneðlæge and ðanon on Roddunbeorg sylfne, ðanon on Smececumb ðanon on Sengetlege, ðanon on Heardanlege ðære is oðer noma Dryganleg, ðæt swa on ðæ læssan Nægleslege, and swa to Æðelferðes londe. Ðus him gewisede se Æðelwaldes mo[n] ða gemæru swa him ða aldan bec ryhtan and wisedon.

MS., Cott. Vesp. A. V., f. 169.

TRANSLATION.

✠ Under the government of our Lord and Saviour Christ! When there was gone 816 years of his birth, and in the 14th Indiction, in that year summoned Alderman Æthelred, all the Mercian council-men together to Gloucester; bishops and aldermen, and all his nobility; and that he did by King Alfred's knowledge and leave; and they then there deliberated how they could rightliest order their people as well before God as before the

world, and likewise to right many men both of the spiritual and of the temporal orders in respect of lands and of more things besides, wherein they had been injured. Then did Bishop Werferth declare to the council-men that he had been dispossessed of well nigh all the woodland belonging to Woodchester, which King Æthelbald had given to Worcester for a perpetual alms to his name, and for mastland and woodland to Bishop Wilferth : and that he said had been partly annexed to Bisley, part to Avening, part to Scorranstan, part to Thornbury, as he supposed. Then said all the council-men that justice should be accorded to that church as well as to any other; and immediately upon that, Æthelwald expressed himself as having no wish to dispute the right; and he said that Bishop Aldberht and Aldhun had been formerly about the same business, and he said that he had always, for his part, been disposed to render full right to every church : and in this very amiable fashion he yielded it up to the bishop, and ordered his yeoman, Ecglaf by name, to ride with the citizens' chaplain, who was called Wulfhun, and he shewed him all the bounds as he read to him out of the old books, according as King Æthelbald had originally defined and granted it. Then did Æthelbald, however, make request to the bishop and to the society that they would considerately allow him to enjoy it for his lifetime and that of Alhmund his son ; and they proposed to hold it on loan from him and the society;—and he would never, nor would either of them, deprive him of the swine-pasture that he had let him have on Long Ridge for such times as God should give it him ; and he then (Æthelwald) spake the word, that whoever held it, except the lord of that church to whom he had restored it, would always hold it under God's displeasure, with the exception of Alhmund ; and that exception made upon the understanding that he was to maintain the same friendship with the bishop as he (Æthelwald) had done If, however, it should come to pass that Alhmund refused to maintain that friendship, or if he should be convicted of a crime which would make him incapable of holding land, or, a third case, if his end should happen first, that then the lord of that church should take to his land, as the Mercian council-men at that Gemôt had settled it, and as the deeds of the land directed them. And this was done with the

witness of Æthelred alderman, and of Æthelflæd, and of Æthelnulf alderman, and Eadnoth, and Æthelferth alderman, and Aldhelm alderman, Ælfræd, and Werferth and Athelwald priest, and his own kinsmen Æthelstan and Æthelhun, and likewise Alhmund his own son; and thus the citizen's priest rode the bounds and Æthelwald's yeomen with him, first at Ginnethleah, and thence on to Rodborough itself, thence to Smececumb, thence to Sengetleah, thence to Heardanleah, otherwise called Dryganleah, and so on to the lesser Næglesleah, and so to Æthelferth's land. Thus did Æthelwald's man guide him over the bounds as the old deeds stated and directed.

APPENDIX B.

STATE PAPERS RELATING TO THE CLOTH TRADE, 1622.

Communicated by the Rev. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK.

THE original documents printed in this Appendix have been selected with the intention of illustrating the depression which overtook the cloth trade in 1622. An incident not only of local interest, but of considerable importance, on account of the legislation and restrictions it gave rise to.

In the State Papers the causes which led up to this "decay in trade" are fully discussed, and the effect of the consequent enactments are very apparent. The "Papers" nearly tell their own tale, but a few words are added to shew their connection with each other. And the contents of the more important documents bearing on this particular subject, which could not be printed here, are given in as few words as possible.—R.H.C.

1621. Mr. Edward Misselden having been commissioned to draw up a report on the reasons for the decay in trade, presented it 17th April. An Act was prepared to carry out his suggestions. In June of the same year petitions were presented by the Merchant Adventurers from Pembrokeshire, Bristol, and other places, drawing attention to the condition of the trade.

Oct. 24th. An Order in Council was made appointing a Committee to take into consideration the reports delivered by merchants as to the cause of decay in the trade.

1622. Feb. 9. The Council issued the following to the Justices of the Peace in the "Clothing counties."[1]

After or hartie Comendacõns wee have taken notice by trs written vnto this Boord of the decay of Cloathing trade the great distresse thereby fallen vpon the weavers, Spinners, and ffullers in diuerse Counties for want of worke & consequentlie of that means of reliefe for themselves and families, wch formerlie they have earned by their labor, and although complaints of this kind are considered to proceede in pt out of a clamorous disposition of some idle psons (in the repressing of whom wee require and expect your best care and vigilance), and that so great a business as the misterie of Cloathinge having relation to so many psons, Trades, & circumstances, can not be expected to proceede at all times after one and the same manner, wth like benefit, to each ptie interested therein, yet bycause it hath bin represented vnto vs, as a matter whereopen the livelyhood of many poor werkmen and their families dependeth especiallie wee have therefore made this addresse vnto you to let you knowe, That as vpon calling of the marchants heere before us, and due examinacõn of the State of their Trade at this present wee have taken order on the behalf of the clothiers for the

1 S.P. Domestic Series, James I., vol. 127, 76, 1622.

taking off (as farre as may bee) of such Cloathes as now lieth upon the Clothiers, and will as occasion shall give us leave make further way for vent of cloth in forraine pts and at home. So wee do hereby require you to call before you such Clothiers as you shall think fitting and to deale effectuallie wth them for the imployment of such weavers, Spinners, and other psons as are now out of work, where wee may not omitt to lett you knowe that as we have imployed our best indeavors in favour of the Clothiers both for the vent of their cloath, and for moderation in the price of wooll (of wch wee hope they shall speedilie find the effects). So may wee not indure that the Clothiers in that or any other countie should at their pleasure and wthout giving knowledge thereof vnto this Boord dismisse their work folks who being many in number and most of them of the poore sort, are in such cases likely by their clamours to disturb the quiet and Government of those pts wherein they liue. And if there shalbe found greater numbers of poor people then the Clothiers can receive and imploye, wee thinke it fitt and accordingly require you to take order for putting the Statute in operation, whereby there is provision made in that behalf, by raysing of publique Stocks, for the imployment of such in that Trade as want worke, wherein if any clothier shall after sufficient warning refuse or neglect to appear before you or otherwise shall obstinatelie deny to yielde to such overtures in this case as shalbe reasonable & iust, you shall take good bonds of them so refusing to appear before vs and imediatlie certifie their names vnto this Boorde and for the better settlement of this business and the further incouragement of the Clothiers we lett you knowe, that wee will by no means indure that the woll-growers shall ingrosse their woolls, and keep them in their hands, two, three or more years together to increase the price thereof, or expect such high rates at all tymes for their wooll, as are sometimes given vpon occasion of death of Sheepe or other accident raysing the price, but that they moderate their demands according to the changes of the markett, and as other psons may thrive upon the prizes, who must ether buy of them or want work and consequentlie meate This being the rule, by wch both the wool-growers, the clothiers, and marchant, must be governed That whosoever had a part of the gayne in profittable times since his maties happy rayne must now in the decay of Trade (till that may bee remedied) beare a part of the publique losses, as may best conduce to the good of the publique and the maintenance of the generall Trade. And so we bid you hartilie farewell ffrom White hall, the 9th of February, 1621.

Yor loving friends,

Signed by the

Lo: Treasurer
Lo: President
Lo: Privy Seale
Lo: Steward
E. Marshall
Lo: Chamberl.
E. of Kellie
Lo: Visc. Falkland
Lo: Carew
Lo: Digbie
Mr. Treasurer
Mr. Secret. Calvert
Mr. Chancellr Exchequr
Mr of the Rolls

In the margin :
Wilts.
Gloucst.
Somst.
Worcest.
Norfk.
Dorstsh.
Oxfords.
Kent.
Suffk.
Berkshi.
Yorksh.

Endorsed :
9 Feb., 1621
Minutes touching the
Cloathing to be entered.

The replies to this letter of the Council are numerous That from Gloucestershire is contained in the following.[1]

Right honble our very good Lords,

The complants of many poore people heretofore sett to worke by Clothiers in the counties of Oxford and Glocester moued vs to call before vs and the Justices of the Peace for those counties the Clothiers which before times had imployed those Poore, and earnestly moued and pswaded them (for the stay of the p̄sent mutinous assemblies) to continue those poore in worke for A monthes space But we could not obtayne of them to continue them in worke longer then a fortnight Wee then vrged them to shewe vs their reasons why they refused soe to doe. They gave us diuerse reasons wch they expressed in writing subscribed wth their names then deliuered to the Justices of the Peace : wch are sent to your Lopps by these bearers. We obserue the Clothiers are generally grieved as well as the poore workemen and that they cannot continue their trade wthout vente of Clothes and returne of their stocks Craueing pdon for or bouldness wee humbly leave this greate and weighty cause to your grave and Judicious consideracon.

Gloucester this 13th March.

Your Lopps to Command,
Humphrey Wyrche,
Will Jones.

To the right honble
our very good Lords
and others of his maties
most humble priuie
Councell.[2]

Endorsed
March 13th, 1621.
A ire from the Justices of Assize
for the Counties of Gloucester and
Oxon
Concerning the decay of Cloathing
there.

1 State Papers, Domestic, James I., vol. 128. 49. 1622.
2 State Papers, Domestic, 1622, James I., Vol. 128., 49, 1.

The allegations and advertisments of ye Clothiers within ye countie of Gloucester & citie to ye Right Honble Sr Humfry winch & Sr William Jones Knightes his Maties Justices of Assize & others his Maties Justices of ye peace concerning & touching their trade & mysterie of Cloth makinge within that County ye xijth daie of March in ye yere of ye Raigne of or Soveraigne Lord James King of England ye xixth 1621.

1 Imprimis ye Clothiers in excuse of holding on their Trades doe alleadge that they have wasted their stocks and estate in Clothmaking since ye deadnes thereof being more then a yere past, and thereby some have given over allreadye in all, & some others in parte: & that one William Benett a very ancient & good Clothier doth offer to live by browne bread & water rather then his great number of poore people should want work, yf he had meanes to keep them in worke, & that some of his clothes were bought to his great losse by a Merchant Adventurer in ye presence of ye LLds of his Mats most Honble privie Counsell & turned vpon him againe.

2 Item. ye Clothiers doe also in excuse of themselves alleadge that their Stocks & credits are out in Cloth lying upon their hands vnsold & that albeit they have bought their woolles at very moderate prices being such as doe very much impoverish the grower, yet they cannot sell ye cloth made thereof but to their intollerable losses, and are inforced to pawne their clothes to keep their people in work, wch they are not able longer to endure.

3 Item. ye clothiers doe alleadge that there are at ye least (1500) Loomes within ye County of Gloucester, & in ye County of ye Citie & that xxs in money and sixteene working persons & upwards doe but weeklie mainteyne one Loome, wch doe require 1500li in money by ye weeke to mainteyne in that Trade (2400) working people, besides all others that are releved thereby & so ye wages of a labouring person is little aboue xijd. ye week being much too litle.

4. Item ye Clothiers doe alleadge that ye Merchants Adventurers are not sufficient to take off ye bulk of cloth made within ye Kingdome because many of them have left off trading, & therefore doe humblie praie that more buyers may be admitted thereunto wch will enlarge ye trade, improve ye Comoditie, advance manufactures, increase ye number of Merchants, Navigacons, & his Maties customes, prevent privat combinatons & practizes & tend to the wealth & honor of their King & his Subjects.

5 Item: ye Merchant Adventurers doe prohibit the stranger to carry white cloth paying double custome who was never forbidden untill about 5 yeares past being a great hindrance to the sale of Cloth.

6 Item: no other Merchants are admitted into ye Merchants Adventurers companie upon such reasonable fines as other Companies are in London whereby is a great Stand of Cloth.

7 Item: vnreasonable impositions are layd here vpon cloth by Merchants Adventurers, for the maintenance of their officers & for repayment of great somes of money payed by them to procure newe priviledges &

restraints, as by their owne Charter and confessions will appeare whereby manie of their owne companie are discouraged from trading therein.

8 Item, ye Merchants Adventurers doe order y^{t} no English man living beyond Sea shall buy any cloth there of them : whereby such buyers are now enforced to buy cloth and sell it there againe wch causeth a stand there of our cloth,

9 Item. ye Merchants adventurers doe not appoint their shipping of cloth above two tymes in ye yeare contrary to their ancient course which makes a stand of cloth and doth damnifie much ye Clothier & wool grower & ye Merchant doth make above two retournes in the yeare.

10 Item. ye Merchant Adventurers doe restraine those of their owne companie not to exceed ye buying of a limited number of clothes whereby much more cloth is vnbought & vnshipt then otherwise would be.

11 Item. ye Merchants Adventurers doe alleadge in excuse of their not buying of Cloth that there is store of Cloth made beyond sea & that our ffullers-earth and wooll also is sent thither broken vnder colour of fell wool (without which their cloth cannot be well made there) and that ye impositions vpon cloaths here is great as namely xx^{s} upon a cloth of vii^{li} pric^{d} and thereby the cloth made beyond Sea coming to the same markett with ours, is made & sold much better & cheaper then our Cloth and that our Cloth must yet come to a Lower rate, & therefore in policie doe not nor will not buy cloth but at such prices as best please themselves, of purpose to beat them out of their manufactures beyond Sea, which in meane while tendeth to ye subversion of ye wool growers, Clothiers, and their dependent people In witness whereof ye said clothiers have subscribed their names ye daie and year above written.

Thomas Purie	Edward Adams	Tobie Chapman
James Wood	Charles wright	Richard King
Thomas Tayler	William veyzey	Gyles Mason
William Warner	Thomas Cooke	Phillip wathen
William Witcombe	Thomas Norton	Jasper Cole
Nathaniell ffowler	Michaell Holiday	William King
William Duckett	Henry Gardner	Arthur Tanner
John Jesson	John Churches	Richard wood
Edward Knight	Gyles Bennett	Gyles Mason
William Selwyne	Ansell Baylie	Thomas Guy
Thomas Goodale	Richard Webb	Jasper wyer

George wood

The papers that come next in order of date, are chiefly returns of the quantity of cloth and the clothiers to whom it belonged, drawn up with the view of its being purchased off their hands, as mentioned in the letter from the Council. The Merchant Adventurers refused to purchase.

May 3. The following order in Council was made;—

At the Court of Whitehall, the 3rd of May, 1622[1]

Present

The Prince his Hieghness.

Lo. Archbishop of Canterburie	
Lo: Keeper	Lo: Vi. Falklande
Lo: Treasurer	Lo: Carew
Lo: President	Lo: Brooke
Lo: Pruie Seale	Mr. Treasurer
Lo: Stewarde	Mr. Secretairie Caluert
M: Hamilton	Mr. of the Roles
Lo: Chamberlein	Sr. John Sucklinge

whereas Sr George More, Sr Dudley Diggs, Sr Thomas Wentworth, Sr Thomas Lowe, Sr Philip Carew, Sr William Stroude, Sr Samuell Sandes, Sr Athur Ingram, Sr John Wolstenholme, knights. Mr. Alford, Mr. Hackwell, Mr. Bartlett, Esqrs, Mr. Aldermann Holliday, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Leate, Mr. Towerson, Mr. Ralphe Freeman, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Jacob, marchants should take into consideracõn the great decay of Marchandize within the Kingdom and the manie insufferable inconveniences arrisinge from the inequalitie of Trade and otherwise and hereupon make report to the Board of their opinions what wilbe the best and fittest meanes to encrease the Trade of the realme wch they were required to doe wth all convenient expedicion But forasmuch as there hath not as yet any report ben retorned from them and that the great importance of the business cannot admitt of annie vnnecessarie delay wthout extreame p̃iudice to the publicke Their ll̃ps hauing meete to receiue their foresaid direcõns and ordered that the Committee aboue named or annie Seaven or more of them doe forthwth proceede herein wth such dilligence and care as a cause of such consequence may annie way require

Ext. Edmund Lee.

Endorsed.

Order concerning trade

3 May 1622

Meanwhile the following referred to ante page 20 was received by the Council shewing the climax of the distress in Gloucestershire.[2]

A Letter from the Justices of Gloucestershire to the Council—

Righte honorable

Our humble dutyes remembered pleaseth yo honors to bee advertised that the complainte of the weavers and other poore workfolkes depending on the trade of clothing (in this dead time thereof) do daylie increase, in that their worke and meanes of relief doe more and more decay, And in that their Masters for the most part doe still alleadge that their trade growes worse and worse our countye is thereby, And through want of money and means, in these late tymes growne poore, and unable to releve the infynite nomber of poore people residing within the same (drawne hither by means of clothinge) butt by that trade wherein they have been broughte vpp and exercised and thereby very many of them doe wander begg and steale and are in case

1 State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., Vol. 130, 1622. (May) No. 14.

2 Domestic Series, James I., Vol. 131, 4. 1622. June.

to starve as their faces (to o^{r} great grefes) doe manifest and they doe so farr oppresse these parts wherein they live that o^{r} abler sort of people there are nott able much longer to conteyne the same Letting yor hono^{r} further to vnderstand that wee much feare that the peace thereof wilbe very shortly endangered nottwithstanding all the vigilance wee use or can use to the contrary, and for the manifestac̃on thereof wee in discharge o^{r} dutyes and by reason of our neare dwelling amonge those poore people doe emboulden o^{r} selves to acquaint yor hon^{rs} wth an exminac̃on taken by us of one Richard Webbe weaver committed to o^{r} Gaole to receave order in justice according to his offence a true coppy whereof is herein inclosed intending to discover and further matter as we shalbe able and thus humbly praying yor hono^{rs} to take these things into yor considerac̃on and that some present remedye (out of o^{r} powers to yeild them) may be prouided otherwise the fate of o^{r} county (in o^{r} oppinions) wilbee most miserable, do very humbly take o^{r} leaves alwaies resting

Att yor Lpp^{s} commandment^{s}.

Minchinhampton, Glouc.
1° Junii 1622

Geo Huntley
W. Guyse
Tho Escourte
George Huntlie

Richard Webb of King Stanley weaver came lately vnto mee and desired to speake with mee in private whereupon going aside he towld mee hee was come to mee to informe mee that there were at least 500 persons that were comyinge vnto mee such as were in want with their staves readye at their dores which he came privately before to give me notice of I asked him what they intented he answered mee to doe mee no harme but to make their wants knowne and further tould mee that there was an intenc̃on that the last spring tyde which was about a fortnight past, that some should have come to the water side of Seavern to make staye of the Troughes that were goinge downe the River of Seavern with mault from the cittye of Glouc' which had been done yf some had not stayed it meaninge some of his company and beinge asked by mee who they were by name that intended so to come answered they were many poore men but refused to menc̃on their names.

Glouc : W. Guyse.

primo die Junii, 1622, apud Minchinhampton in com. pred :

The examinacon of Richard Webb weaver taken the first daye of June aforesayde before Sr George Huntley, Sr Thomas Estcourt, & Sr William Guyse, Knights, & George Huntley, Esq., his mat Justices of the Peace, &c.

This examinate saith that he came to Sr William Gyse, Knight, in private to discouer unto him that fyve hundred psons were comynge to him and that all which is formerly written & subscribed under Sr William Guyse his hande now reade vnto him is true and being examined who they were by name that meant to come to Sr William Guyse as aforesaid or to staye Glouc. malte for their reliefe sayth that they were many poore people whose

names he is not willige to menc̃on, but doth refuse to make any other or futher answere therevnto or to any of the matters formly cõfessed by him fearinge thereby to bring himself & many others into trouble and dainger.

Geo. Huntley,
W. Guyse Tho. Estcourt
George Huntley

Endorsed
The examination of Rich Webb.

A reference to Sir William Guyse's letter, and to the examination of Richard Webb will be found in Sir John Maclean's Paper on "Elmore and the Family of Guise," in Vol. III., p. 63 of the Society's Transactions.

Then comes the report of the Committee (see above) which is too long to be printed in full. Extracts from it are here given.[1]

May it please yor Lopps,

Havinge received directions by yor honorable ltres dated the xxiiijth daye of Aprill last to take into our consideracons what are the true grounds and motives of the great decaye of the sale and vent of or English Cloth in forreine parts and what are likely to be the fittest Remidyes for the same And thereof to make report to yor Lopps in writinge, wee have wth the best of or endeavours applied or selves to observe yor Lopss commandments and vpon manie Conferences had wth the Merchants Adventurers and the Merchants of other Societyes and Companies wth the Gentlemen of quallitye of seuerall clothinge shires wth the officers of his maties Custom-howse in the port of London and the drapers and dyers of London And after manie daies spent in this weightie service ffor those twoe principall points wch were recommended by yr Lopps to or care we humblie offer these things followinge in answere.

. . . . . .

Some remedyes whereof wee conceave maybe theis

. . . . . .

To helpe the expence of cloth within or kingdome that there may be the less left to vente abroad and the less vainted in the expense of Silke and fforayne Stuffe That the nobilitie and gentrye of the Kingdome might be perswaded to the wearinge of cloth in the winter season by example rather then commandment.

That the meaner sort of people, as Apprentices, Servants, or Mechanicks be enioyned by proclomac̃on to the weare of clothe and stuffe of wooll made in this kingdome wch would be more durable and lesse chargeable.

That when blacks are given at ffuneralls that they be of Cloth or Woollen Stuffe made in this kingdome.

And yet that Huswifes maie not make Cloth to sell againe but for the provision of themselues and their families, that the Clothiers and Drapers e not discouraged.

1 Domestic Series, James I , vol. 131, 55. 1622. Conway Papers.

And lastlie because manie questions may arise from tyme to time between the Woolgrower, Clothyer and Merchants wee humblie propound to yor Lops That a comission may be granted by his maty to some selected persons whoe may thereby have authoritye :

To hear, and determine all such difference. To looke into the Statutes of imployments by Strangers and denizens :

The Licences and previleges for wooll and dying wool :

And generallie for all other things which may conduce to those ends before propounded whereby trade may be orderlie governed and duly ballanced.

And although matters of greater difficultye maie be ever brought to this honorable Board by your Lops to be determined or directed, yet thus may your Lopps be eased of much trouble and losse of tyme which theis kindes of grevaunces have often caused heretofore And the Suitors be despatched more speedilie wch shall have occasion to attend thereabout.

22 June, 1622.

Jo : Suckling
Thomas Coventrye
R. Heath
Paul Pinder Geo : Paule
Ri : Sutton Heneage Finche
Wm : Richardson William Turnor
Thomas Man. A. L. Stafford
Abrahā Dawes.[1]

1 S. P. Dom. Series, James I., Vol. 131, 53.

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications.

THE HISTORY OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

By Captain G. A. Raikes, with Maps and Illustrations. London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1878.

The Honourable Artillery Company, as being the oldest military corps in the British service, and from the distinguished personages which have belonged to it, well deserves a History, and it is fortunate in having an historian so well qualified for the task as Captain Raikes. The author says that there were two ways in which he might have treated his subject, "either to attempt to make an historical narrative interesting to the general reader, or to enter into facts and figures and matters of small detail of interest and importance to those only who are concerned." He has wisely chosen the latter, but the interest in his work will be found to be by no means limited to those who are connected with the corps.

"The Honourable Artillery Company," Capt. Raikes tells us, "has always been entirely distinct from all other military organisations, and, strictly speaking, belongs neither to the Militia, Yeomanry, nor Volunteers, nor yet to the more ancient Trained Bands. It is the only military body over which parliament has no control, being entirely self-supporting, and receiving neither capitation grant nor any aid whatever from the public funds; but is governed under numerous Royal Warrants, which have been granted and confirmed by succeeding Sovereigns from the time of Henry VIII. Thus, as the Company exists during the pleasure and under the direct control of the Crown, it is perhaps entitled to consider itself more as a personal body-guard to the Sovereign than any other corps."

In 1537, King Henry VIII., by Letters Patent, incorporated the Archers of London, which had been in existence for some centuries, under the title of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George; and Sir Christopher Norris, Knt., then Master of the Ordnance, and two gentlemen of the Privy Chamber were appointed "Overseers of the said Guild and Science of Artillery, or Long-bows, Cross-bows, and Hand-guns." The practice of the Guild at first consisted of archery only, but in a very early period of its existence it appears to have adopted the use of Artillery, to some extent, as well. The word "artillery" is here used in its modern sense, but long previously to the discovery of gunpowder and the use of cannon it was applied to bows and arrows, which are said to have been used in this country as early as the fifth century, and doubtless very much earlier, and in the use of which in after times the English became more expert than any other nation. The Fraternity, or Guild, of St. George must not, however, be confounded with

the Fraternity of Artillery, or Gunners of the Tower, incorporated by the King in the same year, although, at first, the two Guilds were closely associated, and used the same ground, in common, for their exercises.

Capt. Raikes, in his first chapter, has collected some interesting information relating to the introduction of cannon and the use of gunpowder in the wars of Edward III., and he prints a curious extract from an Inventory of the Munitions of War, provided by the city on an expected invasion of the French in the reign of that king:—"Also in the chamber of the Guildhall there are six instruments of latone (latten) called gonnes, and five roleres to the same. Also pellets of lead for the same instruments; which weigh 4 hundredweight and a half. Also 32 pounds of powder for the said instruments;" and he remarks that this is probably the earliest passage known relating to the use of cannon in England, and is in itself remarkably full. This passage is, he says, earlier in date by five years than that printed by the late Mr. Hewitt, in his "Arms and Armour of the 14th century," as occurring in a Wardrobe Account.

Capt. Raikes then proceeds to give an account of the use of the long-bow in England from the earliest times. How the Britons used bows and arrows, the latter being made of reed with flint, bone, or metal heads, the metal being bronze; that if the Saxons used the bow at all it was not in war, for William the Conqueror speaks of the Saxons as not even having arrows. Their principal weapons were the mace and battle-axe, with which they were very expert; that the success of the Normans at the battle of Hastings was, in a great measure, due to the Norman archers, and how that the bow, for many centuries, was the chief arm in the English armies, and that archery was greatly encouraged by successive English monarchs.

In the reign of Richard I., the arbalast or cross-bow was introduced into England as a military weapon, but its use was forbidden by the second Council of Lateran (1139) as fatal and cruel; and again by Pope Innocent III. about the year 1200. Archers were preferred as Infantry, and Cross-bow men as Cavalry. Edward I., by the famous Statute of Winchester, ordained that every male between 15 and 60 years of age should provide himself with certain arms, according to the quantity of his goods or land.

Though fire-arms were introduced as early as the reign of Edward III., bows and arrows continued to be regarded as holding the highest place in the English army. We had 2800 archers at the battle of Cressy, to whose skill and courage the victory has been, to a great extent, attributed. The French writer, Philippe de Commines, admits that English archers were superior to those of any other nation, and Sir John Fortescue states that "the might of the realm of England standyth upon Archery." Notwithstanding this a few years' peace led to the neglect of a practice so highly valued, and the youth of London, in particular, took to "other amusements, some trivial, some ruinous, and some barbarous and inhuman." Edward III. endeavoured to restrain such sports and encourage archery, and commanded the Sheriffs of London to make proclamation that "everyone strong in body, at leisure time or holiday, should use in their recreations bows and arrows, or pellets, or bolts, and learn and exercise the art of shooting, forbidding all, on pain of imprisonment," to resort to "throwing of stones, wood, iron, hand-ball,

foot-ball, bandy-ball, cambuch, or cock-fighting, or any such vain plays which had no profit in them." Notwithstanding every encouragement the practice of archery continued to decline. In 1487 an Act of Parliament passed, in the preamble of which it was stated that the defence of the realm depended upon archery, and attributing the decay in its practice to the scarcity, and consequent high price, of bows, enacted that anyone who sold bows for more than 3s. 4d. should be fined 40s. for every bow sold. A few years later sufficient bow-staves could not be obtained, and the duties were abolished upon the importation of bows $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, so as to increase archers and the *artillery* of the same. Cross bows next became very popular, which being found very destructive amongst the king's deer, their use was, with certain exceptions, prohibited without the king's license, nevertheless, the use of the long-bow also still continued to decline, notwithstanding that every effort was made to encourage its use, as being "the chief and favourite weapon of England, and which in the hands of trained men was most accurate and capable of being used rapidly, whereas the fire arms were very heavy, clumsy, slow in loading, troublesome to clean, and very inaccurate." The effective character of the long bow will be better appreciated when its range is considered. Persons arrived at maturity were prohibited from shooting at any mark within the distance of 220 yards under a penalty of 6s. 8d. for each shot; the range of the bow is said to have been from 320 to 400 yards.[1] In the reign of Mary it was left to the choice of the people whether they should find a long bow and a sheaf of arrows or a hackbutt. During the reign of Elizabeth many attempts were made to enforce the practice of archery. In 1568, and again in 1572, Proclamations were issued by the Lord Mayor in which it is stated to be very necessary that the statute of 33rd Henry VIII. be put into execution, and reminding the citizens that for all boys from 7 to 17 years of age, a bow and two arrows were always to be kept for each of them; in the case of servants the cost being deducted from their wages. From 17 to 60 years of age all able men had to be provided with a bow and four arrows; and masters and fathers were rendered liable to a fine of 6s. 8d. for every month they made default. In 1571 Commissioners were appointed to receive these fines and to compound with offenders, and an Act was passed which recites the Act of 12 Edw. IV., and states that "whereas the use of archery not only hath ever been, and also yet is, by God's special gift to the English nation, a singular defence of the realm," therefore confirmed and enlarged its provisions. In 1572 more stringent measures still were taken to enforce the provisions of the statute of 33rd Henry VIII., to encourage archery and to prevent the practice of unlawful games, such as bowls, tennis, and football. It was, however, all in vain. The use of the bow constantly decayed, and before the end of the century the bows of the Trained Bands of London were superseded by calivers and muskets.

The earlier part of Capt. Raikes' work is, of course, of the greatest archæological and historical value, and we have treated of the interesting details at such a length that we must deal very briefly with its general character. The whole work is replete with curious and valuable information not elsewhere to be found, and no praise can be too great for the

1 Grose's Military Antiquities, Vol. II., pp. 267, 275.

conscientious and industrious researches of the talented author. The old maps and street views of London, now so changed, rendered in *fac-simile*, are of considerable topographical value, whilst the numerous portraits and other illustrations, all well executed, are of great interest. The vast mass of material which the author's diligence has accumulated from every available source is methodically arranged in a clear chronological order, and the work, in all its details, reflects the highest credit, both upon the author and the publishers. It ought to find a place in every Public and Military Library, and we trust it will receive from the general public that support which, from the interesting character of its contents and the conscientious thoroughness with which it has been executed, it so eminently deserves.

DOMESDAY STUDIES: An Analysis and Digest of the Staffordshire Survey, treating of the Mensuration, Technicalities, Phraseology, and Method of Domesday, in its relation to Staffordshire and to other counties of the same circuit; with Tables and Notes reproducing the main features of the Domesday Survey of the County, and comparing the same with existing conditions. By the Rev. ROBERT W. EYTON, late Rector of Ryton, Salop, author of the Antiquities of Shropshire, &c., &c. London: Trübner & Co. Printed and sold by Jos. Halden, Stafford, 1881.

IN our previous volumes we have had an opportunity of noticing Mr. Eyton's valuable digests of the Domesday Survey as it related to the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and we have now before us another volume by that indefatigable student of the great National Inquest as applicable to the county of Stafford, which is treated of in the same exhaustive manner.

The Staffordshire of the Domesday Survey was, however, far from being identical in its limits with the Staffordshire of the present day, and Mr. Eyton, from an examination of the record, has shown that the written survey fails even to embody the exact report of the Domesday Commissioners themselves.

England, for the purposes of the Survey, was divided into different circuits, under several Commissions, and the special peculiarities of the method adopted by the Staffordshire Commissioners has enabled him, Mr. Eyton, to determine, from the internal evidence of the record, that this county was included in the same circuit as Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and it appears from this circumstance that some of the Manors belonging to the Lords of the Great Fiefs have got misplaced. The Commissioners made their primary reports on loose leaves, or rotulets, which were returned into the Exchequer to be transcribed and condensed; and in this process the rotulets became, some lost, some suppressed or authoritatively weeded, and others confused and interchanged; these and other causes adverted to by our author have led to numerous errors in the great record, though he bears testimony to the fact that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the errors are surprisingly few; and as regards Staffordshire, he mentions that there have been some changes of boundary since 1086. These errors of fact he has, as far as possible, explained and adjusted.

The area of the present county of Stafford is said to be 728,468 acres, but of these 728,468 acres 14,620 acres do not appear in Domesday in any form whatever, which will reduce the actual area of the county, correlatively with the Domesday area, to 713,848 statute acres. It appears that the area of the county prefigured in Domesday consisted of 490 hides, or quasi hides, &c., representing 468,004 statute acres, from which it will result that the average Staffordshire hide contained about 955 acres of Domesday measurement and registration, corresponding with 1457 acres of modern ascertainment; and that the Commissioners altogether ignored 245,844 acres, or more than one third of the whole county, which Mr. Eyton assumes to have been "the treeless uplands and moor-lands of the county, all in fact that was utterly profitless, and at the same time was not afforested by King or Baron." Moreover, it should be noted that considerably more than half of the registered territory was woodland of no profit except for purposes of the chase or warren.

Mr. Eyton calls attention to the fact that the Domesday Commissioners were appointed for a specific purpose of a statistical, financial, and practical character, and that they did not travel beyond this range by venturing to express any opinion upon the causes of the condition of the things they found, or by making any historical or philosophical observations. The Staffordshire Commissioners, he remarks, did not say "that it was a county inadequately populated, inadequately stocked, incapable of ordinary taxation, normally poor. Nor yet did they state that since the Conquest the county had been visited by extraordinary troubles and depressions, from which it was partially recovering. Nevertheless some of these things are deducible from what they did say, others from what they left unsaid."

It appeared from the facts which the Commissioners were required to ascertain, and as far as they were enabled did ascertain them, that the condition of the county was one of extraordinary disorganisation and depression. The poverty of its normal condition was exhibited by its incapacity for taxation as shewn by the hidage in pre-Norman times. Even the money value of occupied estates was only one-third or one-quarter of what it had been in the time of Edward the Confessor. And, moreover, there was a large part of the county which, though the name of the lord of the fief was stated, the land was described as *terræ vastæ*, and no villans, serfs, &c., were mentioned, because, in fact, there were none.

We have seen that the Staffordshire hide covered as much as 955 acres of Domesday measurement, and 1456 acres of modern ascertainment, whereas the average acreage of the hide in Somerset, itself an abnormal county, was 250 acres,[1] and in Dorset 237 acres.[2] Mr. Eyton remarks that he has "examined the statistics of many Domesday counties, and that he has found no parallel for the chronic state of poverty and unproductiveness which is indicated by this state of hidage." Other circumstances testify to the same facts. The area of the reported arable land in the county was sufficient to employ 1225 teams, yet there were only 992 teams in stock. The revenue arising from 490 hides gave an average of 17s. 9¼d. per hide, or less than ¼d. an acre of Domesday mensuration, and less than one-

1 Somerset Domesday, p. 22. Dorset Domesday p. 145n.

sixth of a penny of modern measurement. The labourers amounted to only one to 167 acres of registered land, or one in 225 acres of actual surface; but confining the enquiry to land actually ploughed there was only one labourer to 42 acres. Mr. Eyton justly observes "there is no better test of the condition of a county at the time of the Domesday Survey than the number and value of its mills, for mill-value means population as much as water-power." And what is the result of this test? In the county of Dorset, which was a less county than Staffordshire by some 120,000 acres, there were 272 mills, whilst in the latter county there were only 64.

Though the normal state of the county is clearly shown to have been poor and unproductive, it is evident that at the time of the Survey it was suffering from extraordinary depression, and this Mr. Eyton traces to the state of anarchy which had been caused by the insurrection raised by, or in favour of, Edwin and Morcar, the young Earls of Mercia, and Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, some 16 years previously, which had led to the county being invaded and over-run by William, with great slaughter, subjugation and eviction, though he points out that such expressions in Domesday as *mansiones vastæ* in towns, and *terræ vastæ* in the country, simply mean empty houses, and unoccupied or depopulated estates. He does not believe that William in visiting rebellious districts wilfully devastated the country, and attributes the desolate condition in which the county of Stafford was found in 1086, rather to migration than slaughter, and considers that whatever slaughter there was, or whatever destruction of property, was the result of intestine feuds, and the hatred of antagonistic races, rather than of the sword or the alleged savagery of William. We confess we are unable to take so favourable a view of the Conqueror's character.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the county of Stafford was divided into Five Hundreds, and, except for the errors, omissions, and improper interpolations of the Domesday scribes, and the subsequent alteration of the boundary between the Hundreds of Offlow and Cuddlestone, the present Hundreds are identical in boundary with the Hundreds of the 11th century; and Mr. Eyton remarks that "the great use of this ascertainment and canon is, that though I cannot always re-produce a Domesday manor-name in any later form, I can always tell the Hundred in which an obsolete manor lay, and in which some more persevering enquirer should look for it."

Of these five Hundreds Mr. Eyton appends tables, in which are digested all the details which the Survey will afford. Every estate named in Domesday is set out and, with few exceptions, is identified with its modern representative, and notes are added upon each estate which are most valuable both for topographical and genealogical purposes. He further appends a table shewing the technical measures and annual value of each fief, the result of which is summed up in this way:—There were 567 hides or quasi hides, and the gross annual revenue of the several Fiefs was £516 16s. 3d. The King's estate yielded £152 9s., and Robert de Stafford's £123 6s. 8d. per annum; the lands of the Bishop and of six other ecclesiastical persons and bodies yielded only £70 2s. 7d. The estates of the Earl of Shrewsbury, his son, and two other greater Barons were jointly worth

£145 13s. Six lesser Barons or Feudatories had estates yielding altogether £21 11s. per annum, and the few Thanes who still remained immediate homagers of the crown divided £3 14s. of annual revenue amongst them.

This volume is published by subscription, and we heartily wish Mr. Eyton would undertake a similar work on the Domesday of Gloucestershire in the same manner, and cannot doubt that if such a work were proposed it would receive very liberal support, not only from the nobility, clergy, gentry, and landowners of the county, but by students of topography and local history generally.

SCOTLAND IN EARLY CHRISTIAN TIMES. The Rhind Lectures on Archæology, 1879. By Joseph Anderson, Keeper of the National Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh; David Douglas, 1881.

This series of lectures, delivered in 1879, has just been issued. The subject selected by Mr. Anderson is of very wide artistic and historical interest and importance. It is certainly not a new discovery that the ancient Celtic Church differed very widely, in many particulars, from the church of the Western Patriarchate, indicating a different origin. And as regards buildings, the late Dr. Petrie made the ancient architecture of Ireland a special study for many years, the result of which he has given us in his magnificent work upon the subject. It has also been ably treated of by Mr. George Wilkinson in his work on "Geology and Ancient Architecture in Ireland." These and other works have made us acquainted with the very remarkable characteristics of the simple and venerable ecclesiastical structures in that country, but it has been left to Mr. Anderson to investigate, in a critical and exhaustive manner, the ancient churches of Scotland, to establish their identity in type with those of Ireland, and to point out the divergencies which exist between them and the earliest existing churches in England and on the continent. He has not, however, confined himself to the study of the buildings alone, but has carefully examined the whole subject of Celtic Christian Archaic Remains, under two divisions: Structural Remains, and Existing Relics: the second being subdivided under the heads of Books, Bells, and Crosiers and Reliquaries.

"Archæology in its widest sense," Mr. Anderson says, "aims at producing a history of Man by his works, of Art by its monuments, of Culture by its manifestations, and of Civilization by its development." The life of any one man is, however, too short for the examination of the materials requisite for treating of the science of archæology as applicable to the whole world. "The conditions change in different regions," Mr. Anderson justly says, "and it would be unscientific to assume that the ascertained phenomena of man's existence in one region can be taken as revealing the unascertained phenomena in another region." Hence in investigations of this kind our researches must be geographically limited, though not so closely as to preclude us from the examination of materials existing in areas bordering upon the special scene of our researches, and of comparing the objects found in the former with those of the latter, in respect to their typical

relationship. In consequence of migrations, invasions, and other circumstances, in every district or region may be found objects differing in type and character from those of native production, but these may be easily separated from the native types, and referred to their true sources, from their identity with the types prevalent in the region whence they were derived. In every region, therefore, there is a variety of objects, separable into groups, which differ from each other, either because they may be products of different areas, or of different stages of progress within the same area.

He alludes to the archæological periods known as the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age, observing that the term *Age*, in archæology, has a meaning distinct from that of its use in its historical sense, the latter signifying a period between two given dates, whereas archæology has no dates of its own, and gives no period which can be expressed in chronological terms, such periods being entirely dependant upon *records*. In dealing, therefore, with objects, the archæologist arranges them into groups possessing certain characteristics in common, determining the special types of which each group is composed, the geographical range of each type, its relation to other types within or beyond its own special area, and the sequence of the types within the geographical area which is the field of study.

In treating of his subject, Mr. Anderson inverts the order usually followed. Instead of beginning at the beginning, which is completely unknown, he begins at the border land, where the historic and the non-historic meet, with the view of working his way backwards, as far as the light reflected from the present will guide him into the past. Considering that the reign of David I., or more broadly the 12th century, will fulfil this condition he has selected that as his starting point. Earlier than that date Scotland possesses no historical records. "The feudal system, with its titular distinctions and territorial aristocracy, and the ecclesiastical system with its hierarchial distinctions and territorial jurisdiction," did not exist; indeed the social condition of the country was wholly different, and Mr. Anderson remarks that "though not passing beyond the bounds of our own country, it will be as if we traversed many strange lands, inhabited by unknown tribes, existing in different states of culture, exhibiting various patterns of civilisation, and practising arts and industries, or possessing systems and institutions, that are now wholly unknown."

The characteristics of the ecclesiastical buildings of Scotland in the first half of the 12th century, Mr. Anderson says, are well known. But previously to that time there are ecclesiastical structures for the long period of five centuries to be accounted for, and he states that his object is to determine, if possible, the types of the earlier constructions of Christian character and use, and to demonstrate the sequence of their types. The earliest of the 12th century churches possess a nave and chancel, which, he remarks, are important features in effecting a classification, and they have, moreover, round arches, with radiating joints over doors and windows, these having perpendicular jambs or sides.

From this fixed starting place in time and a known type of structure, Mr. Anderson proceeds to treat of the earlier structures, and, casting aside

all the 12th century buildings possessing any architectural ornament, he divides the residue into two classes : Churches with Nave and Chancel, and Churches which are simply oblong buildings consisting of one chamber only. The chancelled churches on the mainland of Scotland are mostly Norman in style, and therefore he passes them by, and directs attention to a remarkable group of chancelled churches in the islands of Orkney and Shetland.

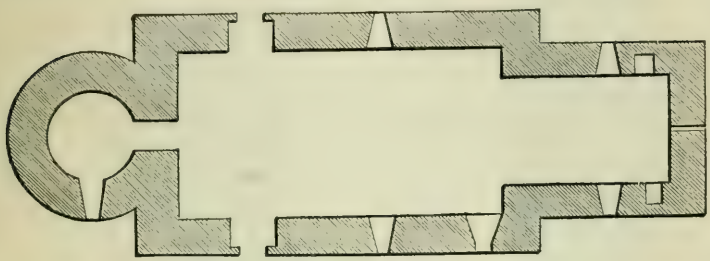


Fig. 23. *Ground Plan of Egilsay Church.*

They are, he says, of small size, rude in construction, and possess no features of architectural character sufficiently distinctive to determine their age. One of these is a towered church in the island of Egilsay, which is unique in its character. It consists of chancel and nave, and differs from all other churches in Scotland in having a round tower attached to the west end of the nave. The whole of the structure is of irregular coursed masonry, some of the stones being very large. The tower is built of smaller stones than the church, unhewn and fitted to the round by their length. The upper story had four windows facing the cardinal points. The engraving *(fig.* 24*)* represents both church and tower as covered with stone roofs, that of the tower being conically capped like the round towers of Ireland. The upper part of the tower is now removed and the church is unroofed. There are only two round towers in Scotland, and both these are detached. The round tower of Brechin is very elegant in form *(see fig.* 25). It has a diameter of about 15 feet at the bottom, and is 106 feet in height. It has a highly ornamented doorway with inclined jambs. Over the centre of the arch is a representation of the crucifixion, and on the jambs, on each side, on raised panels are figures in relief of ecclesiastics. The doorway of the round tower of Donoughmore, in co. Meath, is ornamented in a similar manner, except that in the latter, are heads instead of full length figures. The other Scottish Round

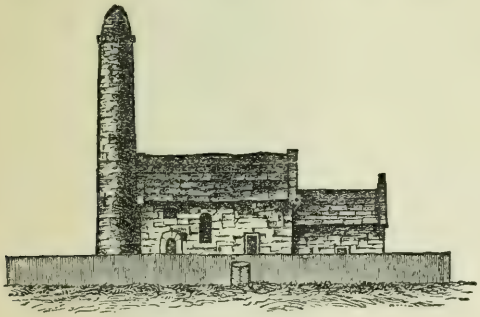


Fig. 24. *Egilsay Church.*

Fig. 25. Round Tower of Brechin.

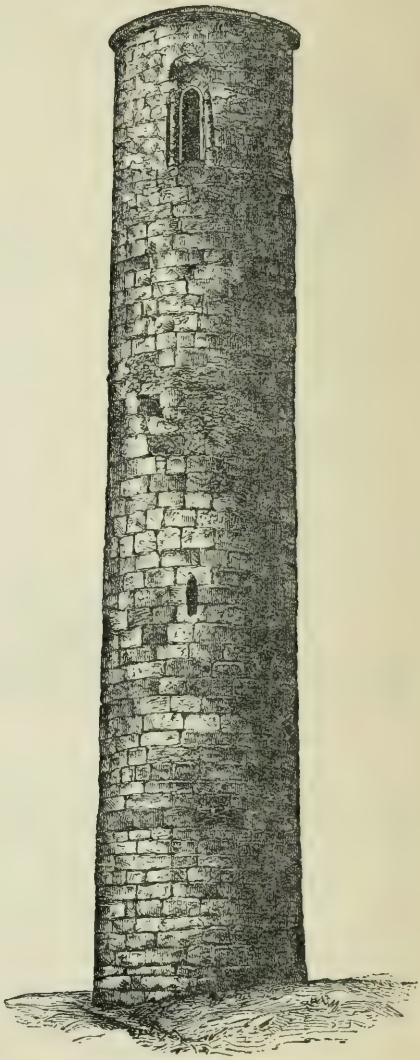


Fig. 26. Round Tower of Abernethy.

tower, which is at Abernethy, though on a smaller scale is exactly like it in character *(see fig. 26)*. They are both situate in ancient graveyards, but were never attached to churches. Mr. Anderson pronounces them to be outlying specimens of the well-known type of Irish Round towers, of which there are 76 in Ireland. The Irish towers admit of being divided into four classes from the character of their masonry, and Mr. Anderson places the Scottish towers in the third or fourth of these classes.

The chancelled churches of the Orkney group are small, being usually about 36 ft. in length, and the chancels are nearly square. Mr. Anderson introduces plans and details of several. Some have chancel arches of radiating masonry, and others simply lintels. The entrances are narrow, differing but little from the entrance doorway, and the jambs are inclined. He has traced the transition from the double—to the single—chambered form, and has finally reached the primitive type in which the buildings are all characterised as consisting of only one chamber, one doorway, and one window at the east end, all of the smallest size.

In entering upon the consideration of the Early Christian period in Scotland, Mr. Anderson reminds his readers that Christianity was established in this country by Irish missionaries, who, with it, introduced the ecclesiastical system which then obtained in their own country. In these circumstances the study of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland is, he observes, the study of a derived group exhibiting some local peculiarities, though possessing the general features of the principal group. He justly remarks that the typical characteristics of a group are more readily obtained from the study of the greatest number of more perfect specimens, which may be found in the original group. This leads us into Ireland for the most ancient type of ecclesiastical structures.

The ecclesiastical polity in Ireland, if polity it may be called, during the Early Christian period, was of a very special character, and many irregularities prevailed. There was no division of the country into sees, and the Bishops were, in some cases, rather Bishops of Septs than of Sees, and in others were attached to monasteries. In the first case he dwelt in the fortalice of the chieftain, and formed, as it were, one of his functionaries, and in the second, he formed a portion of the fraternity and rendered obedience to the Superior of the house. Hence we find that the earliest churches were built within the fortalice of the chieftain, or the rath or cashel of the monastery, which was of much the same character. These raths, Mr. Anderson tells us, were of Pagan origin, but, he adds, that there are no Pagan structures either in Scotland or Ireland, which in any way resemble either the form or character of a church, however rude.

The constitution of the early Scotic church being of a monastic character, the rath which surrounded the church enclosed also the dwellings of the ecclesiastics or monks. These dwellings, like the raths, were not affected in their form or character by the change in faith of their occupants, and continued to be constructed according to the ancient native form. Mr. Anderson introduces us to the example of such a group on Skellig Mhichel, or St. Michael's rock, a small, but lofty, island, 12 miles off the coast of Kerry. The following is an abstract of the description which he gives of it: The

rock is divided into two peaks, and the monastic settlement occupies an oblong platform about 180 ft. in length by 80 or 100 ft. in width on the summit of the lower peak, and close to the edge of the cliff, which is here about 700 or 800 feet above the sea. The group of buildings is inclosed on the seaward side by a cashel wall of dry masonry of very beautiful workmanship which runs along the edge of the precipice. On the landward side they are enclosed by the rock, which rises behind them, and against which they are partially built. No wilder or more inaccessible situation can well be conceived. The landing-place is a narrow cove, where the vertical cliffs rise to the full height of the island. The path of access leads first, by a series of zig-zags, to a point in the cliff about 120 feet above the level of the sea, from which a succession of 670 steps leads up to the settlement as it now exists *(fig.* 27.) It consists of five circular bee-hive cells, of dry-built

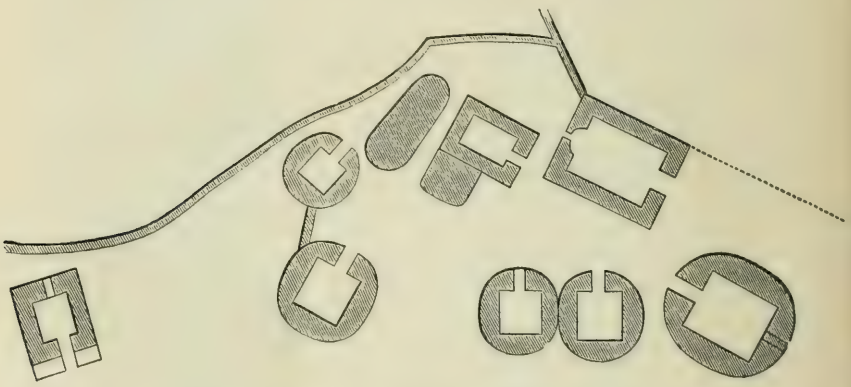


Fig. 27. *Ground Plan of the group of Structures on Skellig Mhichel.*
SCALE—40ft. to an inch, nearly.

masonry, and one rectangular building of larger size, part of which is dry-built, and part constructed with lime cement. The largest of the bee-hive cells *(figs.* 27 & 28) is almost circular in form externally, but contains a rectangular chamber, 15 ft. by 12 ft.; it is constructed in the usual manner, and the other cells are similar to it.

Associated with these bee-hive cells there are two other structures, also built of unhewn and uncemented stone, but they differ from the cells in form, being, in plan, rectangular externally as well as internally. The walls of the first are nearly perpendicular to a height of 8 ft., above which they pass into the form of an oval dome, finished by flags laid across. The walls are 4 ft. 8 ins. thick. The doorway, which is 4 ft 10 ins. wide, with inclined jambs, is at the west end, and there is one window in the east end, 18 ins. by 15 ins. externally, but splayed internally, both vertically and horizontally. The other building is very similar, and they differ from the bee-hive cells in their quadrangular form on the ground plan both externally and internally, the doorway being placed at the west end, their having a small window at the east end, and the remains of an altar platform under

the east window. From these circumstances there is no difficulty in concluding that they were constructed for churches ; and close by the cells are two stone enclosures which contain the graves of the community, in which are cruciform, or cross-graven, grave stones.

Mr. Anderson describes several other groups of buildings of a like character, either associated with bee-hive dwellings of dry walling, enclosed in a cashel, or placed in a position where such a protection was not needed. The type of the church was of the most simple form and of very rude construction. The composite character of the groups leave little doubt that they represent ecclesiastical settlements of the monastic phase of the christian

Fig. 28. External view of the larger Bee-hive Cell on Skellig Mhichel.

church. They are probably the earliest type of christian buildings erected in Scotland, and though Mr. Anderson does not attempt to assign any date to them, to do which, he considers beyond the province of archæology, he says that he knows of no other earlier type of construction remaining in Scotland.

Like Scotland, the Celtic population of Cornwall was, about the same time, converted to the Christian faith by Missionaries from Ireland. As might be expected in these circumstances, we find, in the remote parts of that county, structures of a precisely similar character to those in Scotland and Ireland treated of by Mr. Anderson, and equally unlike any Saxon or

Norman buildings. We find, in Cornwall, ancient Oratories of both the double and single-chambered types. Of the former, we will refer to the little Oratory of St. Gwythian, in the parish of the same name, in which the chancel and nave are connected by an opening 3 ft. 7 ins. in width, whilst of the single-chambered type, we have the Chapel of St. Madron, but the most remarkable and interesting example, is the Chapel of St. Piran, in the parish of Piran-Zabulo, which, at a very early date, was overwhelmed by the shifting sands, and lay buried for many centuries, until the shifting of the sands again in 1835 disclosed it. These ancient structures, which are attributed to the 5th century, were described and illustrated with ground-plans, &c., by the Rev. W. Haslam in 1845.[1]

Looking at the severe simplicity, rude character, and entire absence of any attempt at ornament in these Early Christian buildings, the question

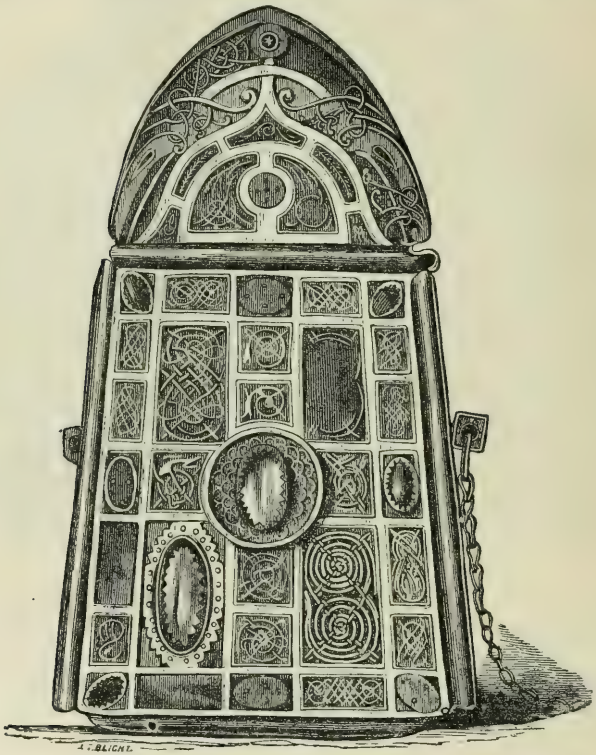


Fig. 29. *Shrine of St. Patrick's Bell,—Front View.*

arises whether this condition is due to a lack of culture in the people and an inability to design and execute buildings of a higher type and more decorated character, or whether these primitive churches were the result of

1 Archæol. Journal, Vol. II., p. 225.

choice, originating as Dr. Petrie suggests, in the spirit of their faith, or veneration for some model given them by their first teachers. Mr. Anderson remarks that it is not always that the highest expression of a people's culture is shewn in their architecture. This was not the case in Iceland. Though that country did not possess either towers or architectural edifices, it had produced, previous to the invention of printing, a larger native literature than any other nation in Europe : and, so in this case, though the dwellings of the people were the most rude and mean conceivable, their books and ecclesiastical ornaments were of the highest class of art, both in design and execution.

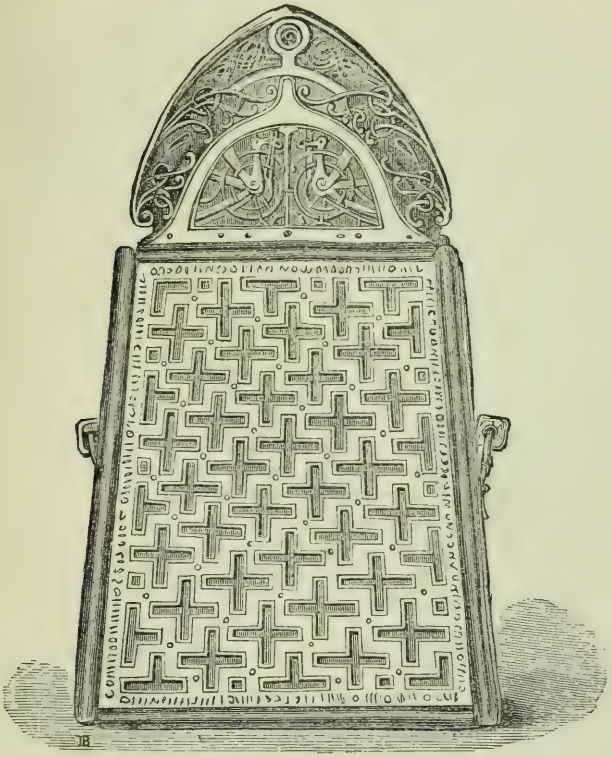


Fig. 30. *Shrine of St. Patrick's Bell—Back View.*

Mr. Anderson's lecture on the ancient Celtic books is of the greatest interest. He comes to the conclusion that though the men who produced this school of art may have lived in bee-hive houses, built of unhewn and uncemented stones, and worshipped in churches scarcely better, they could not be destitute of taste, refinement, and skill, if they could produce MS. volumes written with faultless regularity and precision of character rivalling

the best caligraphy of the most literary nations, whilst they adorned them with illuminations of exquisite beauty and intricacy of design, enriched with settings of precious stones.

So with respect to their Bells, some of which still existing possess an antiquity reaching back to the earliest Christian times. For these church ornaments the early Celtic Christians possessed the highest degree of superstitious reverence, which traditionally continued to our own times. Though the Bells themselves are very rude in character, they made for their preservation the most costly shrines, ornamented in gold and silver, with that special kind of interlaced work known as the *triquetra*, of exceeding richness, intricacy, and beauty. We have not space to describe them *(see figs.* 29 and 30).

Their Crosiers also partook of the same degree of extreme veneration, and the shrines in which they were preserved were of the highest character as works of art. The Celtic Crosiers, like everything else in the Celtic church, were of a particular type not found elsewhere. In consequence of the systematic attempt made in Scotland at the time of the Reformation, to root out every relic which pertained to the ancient religion, very few of the ancient ornaments now remain. Only two Celtic Crosiers are known to exist in Scotland, the finest and most remarkable of which is the *Quigrich*, or Crosier of St. Fillan. The remarkable history of this precious work of art is given in full by Mr. Anderson. It was discovered in the rightful possession of a young peasant at Killan, in Perthshire, in 1785, by Mr. W. Thompson, then a student at Christ Church, Oxford, who made a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, upon the subject, and an effort was made to purchase it, but the young peasant emigrated to America, taking the Quigrich with him. After a while his place of residence was discovered, and Dr. Wilson, then Secretary to the Society, opened further communications, but without success. At length in 1876, 94 years after the negotiations were first opened, this precious relic was acquired by formal assignment for the trifling sum of 500 dollars, and is now deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

The original Quigrich was made of bronze or copper, ornamented with strips of niello, running down the centre, of raised bands which separate the surface into lozenge-shaped spaces for the insertion of plaques of filigree work. From the character of the workmanship, it is supposed to be of the 9th century. *Fig.* 31 represents the outer case, or shrine, of the original Crosier of St. Fillan. It is of silver gilt, and ornamented with chased work and patterns in filigree. For a particular description of the exquisite ornamentation, we must refer to Mr. Anderson's pages. He says that the filigree work, with which the case is ornamented, is distinctly of two varieties, one of which is greatly inferior to the other, and is used to patch up deficiences in the plaques along the sides of the crook, while it composes the sole ornament of the front plaque, which contains the crystal, and an examination has proved that the filigree plaques, which are now the chief ornaments of the outer case, had been originally the ornaments of the older crosier of copper, thus enclosed within it.

In 1856, Lord Talbot de Malahide made a most interesting communication to the Archæological Institute, based upon information received from

Sir Edmund Head, then Governor General of Canada, which was accompanied by some very interesting original documents relating to the Quigrich. We have not space to pursue the subject, and must refer our readers to Mr. Anderson's valuable work, and to the Archæological Journal, Vol. xvi., for further information. We must not, however, fail to mention that St.

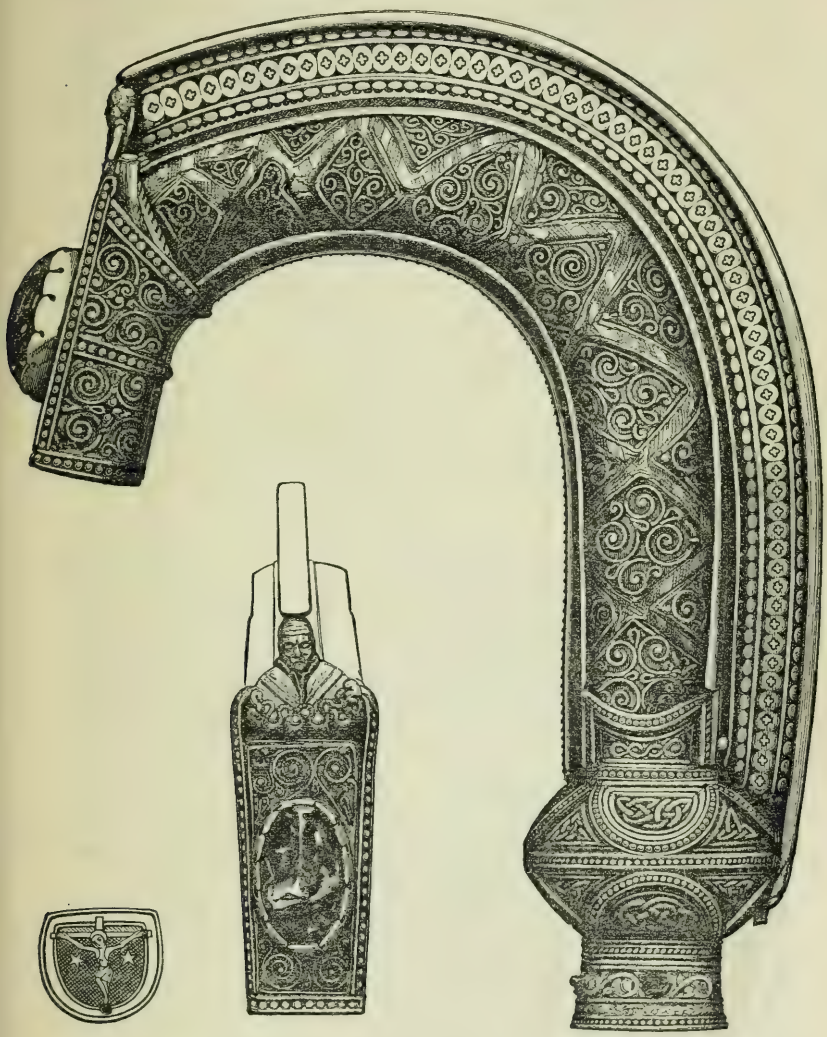


Fig. 31. *Side view of the external Case of the Crosier of St. Fillan. View of the front, or pendent portion, of the crook, and of its terminal plate.*

Fillan had also a Bell as highly venerated as the crosier, the history of which, as given by Mr. Anderson and in the Archæological Journal cited above, is almost as remarkable as that of his crosier.

Everyone interested in the ancient history of Scotland; in the introduction of Christianity; in the development of architecture; and in the ancient state of art in this country, cannot fail to be thankful to Mr. Anderson for his very valuable volume. There is much to afford gratification, but there is nothing more striking than the individuality of Celtic character which he has shewn to have marked every step of progress in culture and refinement. We are glad to know that he has other lectures to follow, illustrative of the national style of decorative art, which will not be limited to ecclesiastical subjects, to the publication of which we shall look forward with great interest.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, comprising the Facts and Incidents of nearly 200 years, from Original Contemporaneous Sources. By the Rev. GEORGE MORGAN HILLS, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Parish, and Dean of the Convocation of Burlington. Trenton: N. J. William S. Sharp, Printer, 1876.

JOHN TALBOT.—The first Bishop in North America.—A Monograph read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. By the Rev. GEORGE MORGAN HILLS, D.D., a Member of the Society. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 1879.

THESE works, although of considerable local interest and value, would scarcely command a notice in the "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," except from the fact that the founder of the church at Burlington was the Rev. John Talbot, sometime Rector of Fretherne, in this county. His history would seem to have been remarkable. Little is known of his early life, but we can add some information beyond that possessed by Dr. Hills. We have ascertained that he was the son of Thomas Talbot, of Gonville Hall, in the parish of Wymondham, co. Norfolk, gent., by Jone his wife, daughter of Sir John Mede, of Loffts, co. Essex, and was baptised in the parish church there, on the 6th November, 1645, that he was educated at Elmden, in Essex, under a Mr. Howarth, B.A., and was admitted to Christ's College, Cambridge, as a sizar under Dr. Covill, on 17 Feb., 1660, aged 15 years, a Mr. Pepper being surety for him, and that he matriculated, on 9th July, 1660. He was B.A., 1663, became a Fellow of Peter House, 1664, and was admitted M.A., by Royal Mandate, in 1671. The Mandate is dated 12th September, 1670, and is still in the Registry of Cambridge, but it says nothing about him, and does not give any reason for its being required. He was evidently a man very zealous in his profession and of indomitable courage and perseverance. It appears, from the Bishops' Registers at Gloucester, that he was instituted to the Rectory of Fretherne, on the 29th June, 1695, upon the presentation of William Bayley, Esq. The Parish was very small, containing, when Atkyns wrote, which was about the date of Mr. Talbot's incumbency, only 25 houses and about 125 inhabitants.

Whether it was that this field of labour did not afford sufficient scope for the excercise of Mr. Talbot's energy, which, from his character, would seem to be probable, or from some other cause, we know not, but we are told by Dr. Hills, that in April, 1702, he arrived at Boston, in New England, as Chaplain of H.M. Ship *Centurian*, which brought out Col. Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts and several other high colonial officials, together with the Rev. George Keith and the Rev. Patrick Gordon, being the first missionaries sent to America by the newly formed "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." This field would seem to have commended itself to the energetic temperament of Mr. Talbot, and he threw in his lot with these missionaries.

Mr. Talbot had left a curate in charge of his parish of Fretherne, one Mr. William Smith, and we find, from the Registers above-mentioned, that on 20th July, 1704, the Rectory of Fretherne, in consequence of the absence of the Incumbent, was sequestrated to William Smith, clerk, and from the same source we learn that on the 4th July, in the following year, the said William Smith, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory, described as being vacant by the absence of John Talbot, clerk, the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the aforesaid William Bayley, Esq.

Meanwhile, Mr. Talbot's exertions, in his new sphere of work, were unceasing, and great was his labour and self denial, travelling continually from place to place within the province, deeming himself rich when he was granted, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a stipend of £60 a year. "I used to take a wallet full of books," he says, "and carry them 100 miles, about, and disperse them abroad, and give them to all who desired them." In 1703, he laid the foundation stone of the Church of St. Mary, at Burlington, to which he was appointed minister. Donations of furniture and ornaments were made by Queen Anne and it is interesting to find that a silver chalice and paten were presented by Mrs. Catherine Boevey, a lady well-known for her charity and benevolence. These are still in use. The chalice is richly ornamented, having on its bowl, stem, and base, heads of angels in full relief, and emblems of the Passion ; under its base, and on the reverse of the paten also, is this inscription: "The Gift of Mrs. Catherine Bovey of fflaxley in Gloucestershire, to St Marys Church att Burlington in new Jersey in America."

Mr. Talbot, however, although settled at Burlington, continued his itinerant labours, his zeal being only equalled by his popularity. Every place wanted Mr. Talbot. And in no way was his earnestness more shewn than by his constant entreaties to the Bishop of London, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that a Bishop might be sent out to the Province as a suffragan to the Bishop of London, who was supposed to have jurisdiction there, but eventually it was found that he had not. There is nothing to shew that Mr. Talbot himself aspired to this office. On the contrary, writing to the S.P.G. in 1704, he urged the appointment of Mr. John Lillingstone, as the fittest person in America for the office. In the following year he was sent by the clergy assembled in Synod to plead their cause in London, but returned disappointed. It was on the occasion of this visit that Dr. Hills supposes him to have been instituted to the Rectory of Fretherne. The success of the mission, moreover, was greatly

retarded by the violence and scandalous hypocrisy of Lord Cornbury, the Gorvernor.

In 1711, Mr. Talbot had hopes that his earnest desire would be accomplished, and he bought a house for a Bishop's residence. A Bill was ordered to be drafted for the establishment of Bishoprics in America, and Burlington was designated as the first American See. Everything promised success, but the death of the Queen, in 1714, prostrated all their hopes, and England never supplied the Episcopate to the Church in America.

Mr. Talbot was certainly not a non-juror, for he must have taken the oaths to William before he could have been instituted to the Rectory of Fretherne, and he himself informs us that he took all the oaths at the admiralty before he left England. But on the death of Queen Anne the oath was required to George I. from all beneficed clergymen, and on this occasion Mr. Talbot declined. This caused him some difficulty, but he assured the Bishop of London that he had been a Williamite from the beginning, and had taken all the oaths at the Admiralty as above stated.

In 1719 petitions were again presented to the Archbishops and Bishops of England, entreating them to accomplish the evidently necessary work of sending a Bishop to the colonies, and Mr. Talbot proceeded to England to support the claim, having sold a portion of his land in Burlington, to pay the expenses of his voyage. His voyage was, however, in vain. He failed to obtain that for which he had been striving for 18 years.

Having remained sometime in England he returned again to Burlington, performing his duties with even greater zeal and success than ever, being universally beloved and respected, even by the dissenters. Rumours, however, began to prevail that whilst in England he had obtained consecration as a Bishop from the non-jurors, but he does not seem ever to have acknowledged it, or publicly to have exercised the office. Nevertheless there does not seem to be any reason to doubt the fact. It appears from a list of non-juror consecrations, given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, (N. and Q., 3 S. ii., 225,) that he was irregularly consecrated by Dr. Taylor alone, and the statement is inserted in the list following the date of 25th Nov., 1722. It must have taken place, however, earlier than this, for Mr. Talbot had returned to Burlington in this month. Moreover, his possession of a ring, bearing a monogram composing his name, "J. Talbot," surmounted by a mitre, would seem to confirm the fact of his consecration. Possibly it was the knowledge of the irregularity of the act which, upon reflection, deterred him from assuming the character of a Bishop, notwithstanding that he greatly desired the presence of a Bishop in the colony, and to abstain from using the seal, whose existence was only brought to light after his death. Having received a legacy of £100, given by Dr. Frampton, the deposed Bishop of Gloucester, for the encouragement of ministers for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Western Plantations, he executed a deed of gift of 200 acres of land to his successors in St. Mary's Church, Burlington; the same being in Episcopal Ordination, "and performing Divine Service according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and complying with the rubrics and canons of the same." He was, however, soon afterwards deprived for his supposed adherence to the Stewart cause. He

then married a Mrs. Herbert, a widow lady of some property, and settled at Burlington; but, on 29th November, 1727, he departed this life, greatly lamented, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary, which he had founded. His widow did not long survive him. She died in 1731, and was buried by his side, having first made her Will, which she sealed with the seal above mentioned.

The documents collected and printed by Dr. Hills will form a record of ever increasing interest of the foundation of the Church at Burlington; of the character of the founder; and of the early struggles of the Church of England in America.

MALVERN CHASE. An Episode of the Wars of the Roses and the Battle of Tewkesbury—an Autobiography. Edited by W. S. Symonds, Rector of Pendock. Tewkesbury: William North. London: Simkin, Marshall & Co., 1881.

This work does not aspire to be a history, though it very nearly approaches to it, perhaps as nearly as many works of greater historical pretension. The author has diligently studied the old chronicles for the leading facts of his story, and with these he has interwoven the traditions and legends of the district in a tale in which the greater number of persons are true characters. The story is full of stirring incidents from beginning to end. That the author has committed mistakes cannot be denied, and some of these might have been avoided had he been a little more careful in correcting his proofs; but they do not detract from the interest of the work. Numerous glimpses shine forth of the varied accomplishments of the Rector of Pendock; little touches of natural history, geology, and botany, and indications of the habitats of rare plants in a region with which he is very familiar, whilst many an example of Gloucestershire Folk-Lore is preserved in his pages. This vigorous and telling little tale will be read with pleasure by the public generally, whilst those acquainted with the district of Malvern Chase will find it of striking interest.

PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE for 1881. By Joseph Foster. Westminster: Nichols & Sons, 25, Parliament Street.

We have received the second edition of Mr. Foster's Peerage and Baronetage for the present year, which has been considerably enlarged, and, we may add, in many respects improved. The author has shown himself well qualified for the arduous task he has undertaken, and has succeeded in compiling a work, which, in all its details, we have no hesitation in saying is not excelled by any similar work extant.

As in our Notice of his Volume for last year, we have stated the general scope and plan of the work, we shall abstain from repeating it here. Suffice it to say, that each of the branches into which the work is divided, would

seem to have been carefully revised, and especially have the more ancient genealogies of the Peers been scrutinized, with the view of making them historically more trustworthy. To the degree of Baronet, to which we have before observed Mr. Foster has given special attention, he continues to exercise unwonted caution. We observe that he has removed some names from his *Chaotic* list and introduced others. Too great vigilance cannot be used in dealing with claims to this title, for there is, practically, no efficient check or restraint upon its assumption. In many instances, with the most honourable and honest intentions, in consequence of the difficulties inherent in tracing the descent of the claimant from the last legitimate incumbent, titles have been wrongfully assumed, whilst, in not a few cases, they have been adopted in a most impudent and fraudulent manner. We are glad to find that Mr. Foster exercises a careful and critical examination of such claims.

Fig. 32. *Brabourne.*

A strong point, and we may add also a weak one, in Mr. Foster's book exists in the armorial illustrations. The whole of the engravings of arms are very striking, but they differ very much in merit. Some are admirable for their freedom and vigour, whilst others are not only feeble and cramped in drawing, but are really ridiculous. Of the first class we may mention the arms of Lord Brabourne, though the drawing is rather rough in execution *(see fig.* 32 *)*, and this may be contrasted with the achievement of the Marquis of Breadalbane *(see fig.* 33*)*. We are glad, however, to observe that,

Fig. 33. *Breadalbane.*

in this respect, great improvements have been made. The old blocks have been discarded and new and far superior ones have been substituted. These improvements may be observed by comparing the arms of the following Peers in this and the former volume: viz., Burdett-Coutts; Caithness *(see fig. 34)*; Chesham *(see fig. 35)*; Cork; Darnley; and many others might be named. These changes encourage the hope that the remaining faulty and weak engravings will be gradually weeded out.

Fig. 34. *Caithness.*

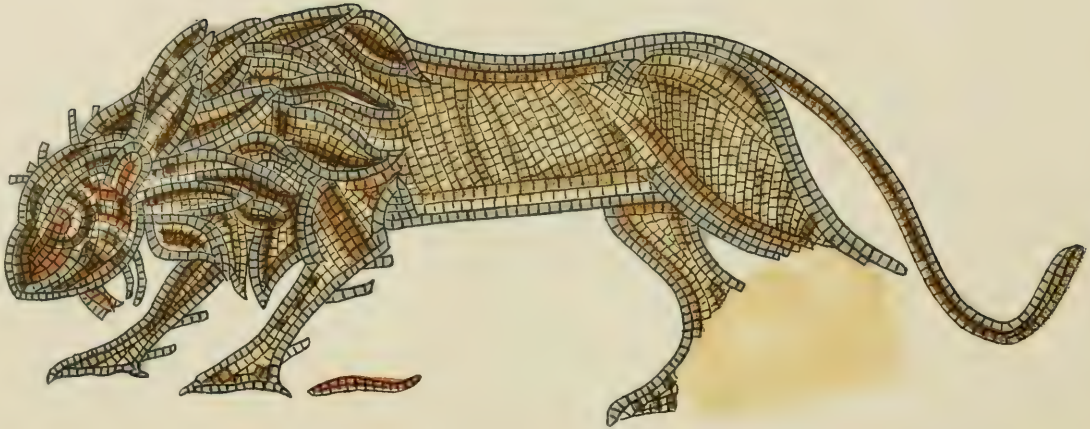
The work as a whole reflects the highest credit upon the author, and upon the publishers who have for many years taken the highest position as genealogical printers. The tasteful sumptuousness of the volume and the quaintness of the arms cause it to be as attractive as it is useful and accurate.

Fig. 35. *Chesham.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sir George Duckett, Bart., announces the publication, by subscription, of a work to be entitled *Penal Laws and Test Act in 1687–8*, being answers from the Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates to the questions of James II., touching the abrogation of these Laws, with the Returns of the several Lord Lieutenants in connection therewith. These returns are preserved among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Some of them have been printed by Sir George Duckett in the Transactions of various local Archæological Societies, but Sir George has yielded to a suggestion of the editor of the *Athenæum* to publish the whole series in an 8vo volume, with a copious Index of names. This work will contain the Returns from the Counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Lincoln, Wilts, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, *Gloucester*, Sussex, Essex, and Hants, the twelve Counties of Wales, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire. These Returns are very valuable historical documents. Many of the answers are characteristic, not only of the times but of the men who gave them.

Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A., who is well-known for his interesting work on The Church Bells of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland, has announced the publication of *The Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln*, their Founders, Inscriptions, Traditions, and Peculiar Uses, with a Brief History of Church Bells in Lincolnshire, chiefly from original and Contemporaneous Records. Mr. North, in his Introduction to the Church Bells of Nottinghamshire, has given an admirable summary of the Archæology of Bells, and it is to be hoped that a similar article will be given in this volume, as it will prove most interesting and instructive to those who have not given their attention to this subject.



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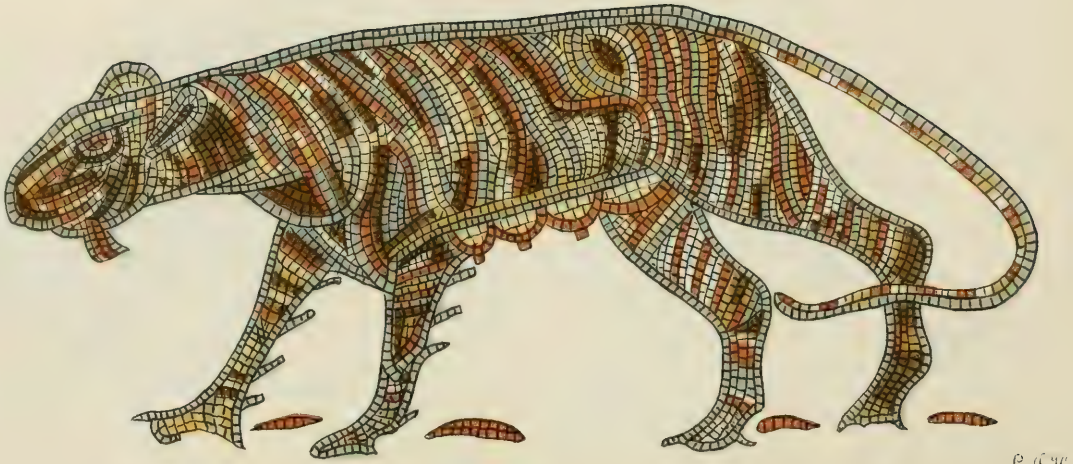
1880

LION



TIGRESS

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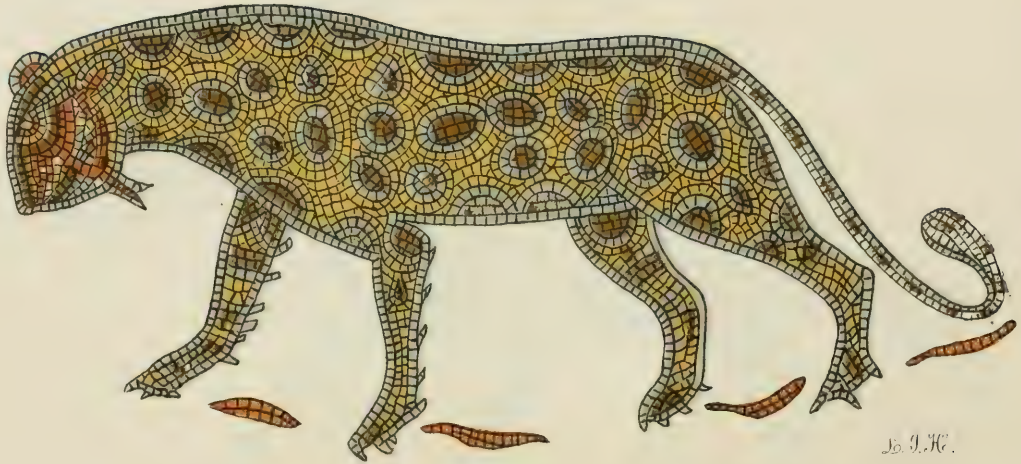
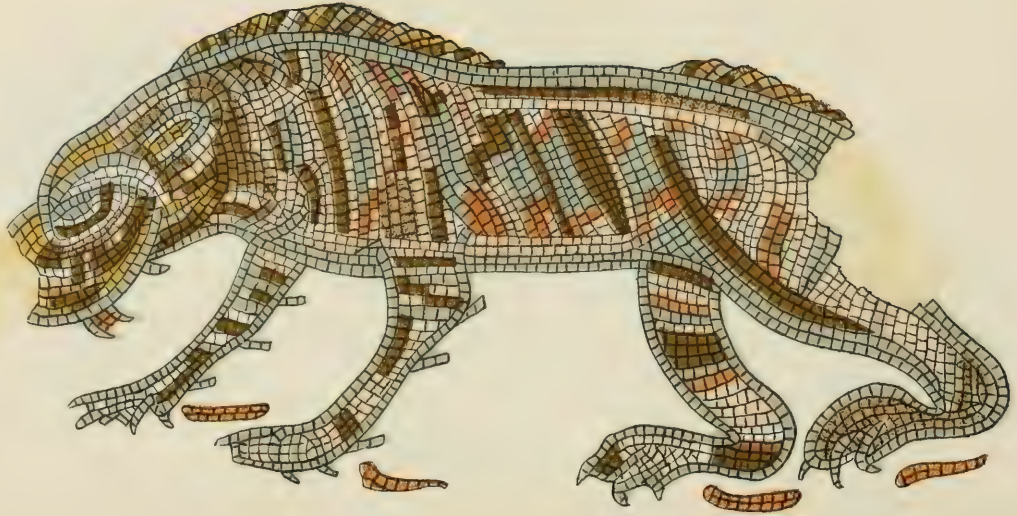
STAG



LEOPARD

PLATE XXI.



L. J. H.

BEAR

GRYPHON

F. J. H.
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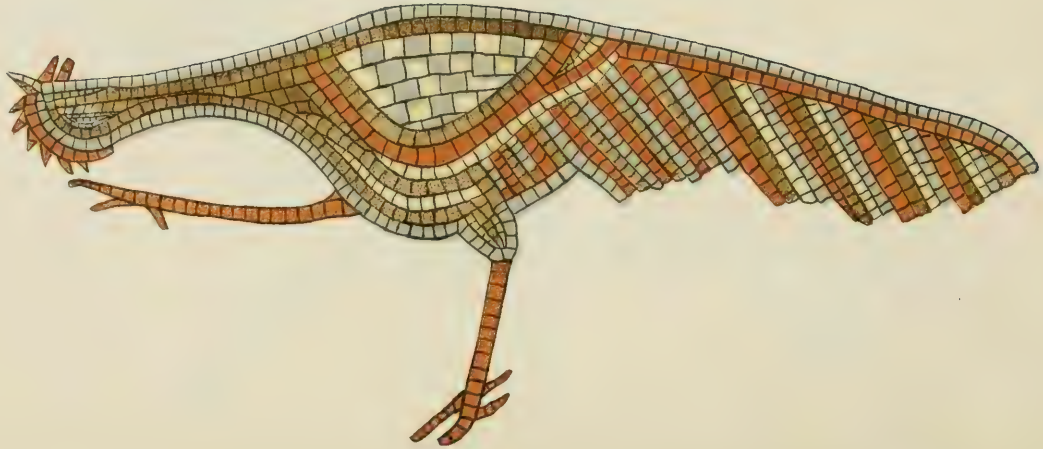


W.H.H.

PHEASANT

L.E.J.

MASK OF PAN

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

1880-81.

Part II.

Transactions at the Winter Meeting, at Cheltenham,

19th January, 1881.

The Winter Meeting of the Society was held at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, on 19th Jan., 1881. In consequence, however, of the unparalleled severity of the weather on this and the previous day, the attendance was necessarily very small. The roads, and railways also, in most districts, were impassable from drifted snow. The President telegraphed from London that he was unable to be present from this cause ; but a telegram, even, could not be sent from some places. The local Committee would gladly have postponed the Meeting, but this was impracticable.

A Meeting of a few Members of the Council who could be present, was held in the afternoon, which the two Honorary General Secretaries, Mr. P. Hallett and the Rev. W. Bazeley, attended.

At Eight o'clock, the hour fixed for the Conversazione and for reading Papers, only about twenty persons were present, including a few ladies, the Mayor of Cheltenham, Mr. P. Hallett, and some few members of the local Committee. The following Papers had been appointed to be read ;—

1.—Outlines of the History of the Manors and Advowsons of Micheldean and Abenhall, &c. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.

2.—On the Roman Remains at Lydney. By the Rev. Canon Scarth, M.A.

3.—On the Chambered Long Barrow at West Tump. By G. B. Witts.

4.—The Berkeley Manuscripts, and their Author—John Smyth. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A.

The extreme inclemency of the weather rendered it impossible for the two former gentlemen to be present, and their respective Papers were reserved for the next meeting. Mr. Witts was present and read his Paper on the Long Barrow at "West Tump," which will be printed in this volume, as will also be that of Mr. Cooke, which, in the unavoidable absence of that gentleman from illness, was read by Mr. Hallett.

The Temporary Museum was of unusual interest, as will be seen from the following Catalogue of Exhibits.

TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

Catalogue of the Articles exhibited in the Temporary Museum, compiled by

ERNEST HARTLAND, M.A.

THE principal exhibitors of articles of local interest were Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. THOMAS BRAVENDER, Mr. R. COXWELL ROGERS, Mr. NASH SKILLICORNE, Mr. GWINNETT, Mr. W. MITCHELL, Mr. S. H. GAEL, Rev. D. ROYCE, Mr. J. M. MOORE, Mr. G. B. WITTS, Rev. E. F. WITTS, etc.

The following Articles were exhibited:—

By Mrs. LAWRENCE, Sevenhampton Manor—

A very large and fine collection of articles found principally at Wycombe, near Andoversford. This was the site of a Roman town which was excavated by Mr. W. L. LAWRENCE and others some years ago, which proved of great interest, not only from the numerous "finds," but also from the large extent of foundations laid bare, which occupies more than 24 acres of ground. The "finds" prove its occupation by the Britons long anterior to Roman times, and the Romans appear to have retained possession of the station to the last moment of their stay in Britain.

An interesting account appeared in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, in the form of a letter, of June 9th, 1864, from Mr. W. L. Lawrence.

Celtic Remains.

Flints—Some Worked and others Flakes.

Two Pieces of Sculpture; one *bas-relief* had three rude standing figures.

Part of the Skull and Horns of the Bos Longifrons.

Boar Tusks and Horn Cores.

ROMAN REMAINS.

Of Pottery—

Of Samian, several specimens, the finest being part of a Bowl.

Of the yellow, with quartz pebbles imbedded, parts of Mortaria.

Of Gallo-Roman, many pieces.

Of Upchurch, several specimens, the best being an oval dish, nearly perfect.

Of Iron—

A Manacle from Whittington Wood.

Chain Mail; two Keys; a Sword; a Dagger; two Sacrificial Knives; a Spear-head; a head of a large weapon, probably an axe; Rings; Buckles; Nails; Strigils.

Of Bronze—

Fibulæ; Rings; Armillæ; Styli; a pair of Compasses; Torques; Pins; Nails; Hooks; Hasps, &c.

A Beautiful Statuette of Mars, 3 inches in height.

Of Glass—

Several specimens of peculiar make, and some Beads.

Of Coins—

Of the Large Brass—Some of Germanicus, Alexander Severus, Antoninus, Constantius, Diocletian.

Of the Third Brass—Of the Constantines, Constantius, Helena, Theodora, Constans, Carausius, Allutus, Flavius Victor, Valens, Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius.

Haw-Bridge Bowl. This Bowl was found, in 1824, in the bed of the Severn, near Deerhurst, in constructing one of the piers of the Haw-Bridge, where an ancient ferry had long existed. It is made of brass, with the edges slightly recurved. It is 10⅝in. in diameter, and 1⅝in. high. The centre is slightly convex being bossed up from the back. The edges show marks of triturition, as if they had been in contact with particles of sand. Its ornaments are all engraved in outline, and on the edges are tiny balls arranged pyramidal-wise, alternating with the same arranged in circles. The inside looks as if engraved yesterday, having probably been preserved by the mud. The interior consists of a circle in the centre, with six horse-shoe compartments round it. Each of the compartments has an inscription round the upper part of it; the spandrils having cherubs' heads. The central compartment represents an aged man in bed, with the legend round—

+ SCILLA . METENS . CRINEM MERCATVR CRIMINE .

Two of the upper compartments represent the History of Ganymede, and are emblematical of drinking.

+ ARMIGER ECCE. IOVIS. GANIMEDE̅. SVSTULIT ALIS .

PORRIGAT VT CIATOS . DIS . CONVIATIBVS . APTO[S] .

The next two relate to the story of Orpheus and Eurydice, and probably allude to the power of music.

LEGIBVS . INFERNI . MOTIS . PROSERPINA . REDDI .

EVRIDICEN . IVSSIT . SED EAM . MORS . ATRA . REDVXIT

The last two relate to Triptolemus, emblematical perhaps of food.

MATER LARGA . CERES MISERATA FAME PEREUNTES

TRIPTOLEMI MANIBVS COMMISIT SEMINIS VSUS :

Its date is probably of the 12th century. The figures are very grotesque in character, and have the character of English Art of the Middle Ages. The shape would lead one to suppose it was not a wassail bowl, but rather that it was one of the small basins used at feasts for washing hands, anterior to the more decorative Limoges basins.

By Mr. T. J. AGG-GARDNER—

The companion Bowl was found at the same spot shortly before.

The central compartment is occupied by a man who, with pen in hand, seems to be tracing devices. The inscription runs—

+ CADAMVS . GRECORVM . SCRVTATVR . GRAMATA . PRIMVM.

The six other compartments are occupied with mythological subjects in which Hercules seems to play the principal part.

1.— + MAXIMVS . ALCHMENA . LICET . INDIGNANTE . NOVERCA.

2.—EDITVS . ALCIDES . INMISSOS . STRAGVLAT . ANGVES.

3.—ALCIDE . NIGILEM . SOPIVIT . CLAVA . DRACONEM.

4.—GEREONIS . POMPA . RAPIT . ET CONBVSSERAT . IDRAM.

5.—CACVS . CESSIT . EI . SVCCVMBIT . IANITOR . ORCI,

6.—INCENDEBAT . EVM . MERETRIX . DEIDANIRA . VIVVM...

By Mr. THOMAS BRAVENDER, of Cirencester—

A very large and fine collection of Roman Antiquities, found, principally, at the Leauses, Cirencester.

1.—Choice examples of Samian Ware, with animals of the chase ; other Samian, with 101 different potters' marks, several being unique.

2.—Bronzes, consisting of Keys, Fibulæ, Rings, Armlets, Articles of the Toilet.

Bone Needles, Glass, &c.

3.—Tobacco Pipes, Elizabethan and Cromwellian.

By Mr. JOHN MOORE—

Roman Pottery, from Bourton-on-the-Water, including, amongst the Samian, a piece with festoon and tassel ornament, one containing rivet-holes and maker's name, one with a lead rivet ; one, embossed edge of plate with lotus-leaf ornament.

A base of Grey Ware, with a cross underneath.

Red Ware, with lead glaze.

A Ballista Ball.

A Spring of a Lock.

A Whetstone.

An Iron Tire of a Wheel. All Roman.

Base and fragments of a large British Bowl.

Some Saxon Pottery.

By Rev. E. F. WITTS—

Two sword-like Blades of Iron, supposed to be Anglo-Saxon, found with 118 others, at Bourton-on-the-Water. They measured about 34 inches in length, being of the form and length of blades of swords, yet the metal at one end was bent into imperfectly formed sockets. When found they were all carefully arranged, socket and point, as though they had been packed together in a chest. No less than 594 similar blades were found inside the camp of Meon Hill, in 1824, similarly

laid with these at Bourton. Mr. Roach Smith, in his "Collectanea Antiqua," Vol. VI., p. 1., describes some blades of the same kind, as being, evidently, on their way to the manufactory to be supplied with handles.

Part of a Roman Vase from Bourton.

A collection of about 200 Roman Coins, found in the neighbourhood of Bourton and Upper Slaughter.

Three Celts of the Neolithic period, found at Karnac.

Two Roman Lamps, from the Cloaca Maxima, Rome.

An ancient Silver Brittany Cross.

By Mr. G. B. WITTS—

A collection, consisting of several Human Skulls, upper and lower jaws, femurs, tibias, patellas, clavicles, &c., discovered in the "West Tump" Long Barrow, in Buckholt Wood. Each skull was of the dolichocephalic type, which was made more apparent in comparing them with an example of a brachy-cephalic skull, lent by Prof. Rolleston. Of the teeth still remaining in the jaws, some were in beautiful preservation, others much worn (some even down to the nerve) by the use of so much grit in the food; others again were those of children showing the first teeth, just on the point of being shed, the permanent ones growing up beneath them. The clavicles belonged to subjects of all ages, from an old man to a baby. Many of the bones were much stained with manganic oxide, and one femur was broken into three pieces, with the roots of a tree growing through it. In reading his account of the barrow, Mr. Witts used this collection to illustrate his paper.

A fine example of a Flint Implement, of the Palæolithic period, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It was flat on the underside, resembling the shape of a shoe, sloping up to the instep. The thick end was almost unworked, while the sides and rounded point were brought to a sharp point (see Flint-chips, Stevens, p. 40).

Several pieces of British Pottery, found at Upper Slaughter, made before the potter's wheel was known, one piece shewing the rim of a vase, with a series of rough ornaments made with the finger nail.

Two British Bone Pins, from Upper Slaughter.

A series of Roman Pottery, of various make and colours, found on the Cotteswold Hills.

A number of Tesseræ, some of them beautifully polished.

A collection of old Maps and Views of Gloucestershire, including a very curious old Map of the County, dated 1670.

An old Silver Filagree Fan of Indian make, and beautiful workmanship.

By Mr. W. F. BEACH—

A fine Leaf-shaped Flint Arrow Head, the only one found in the examination of the "West Tump" Barrow.

A Metacarpal of the Red Deer, used for a marrow bone, having the marks of a flint implement made in attempting to split it.

Several Flint Flakes and some pieces of British Pottery, all found in the barrow.

By the Rev. DAVID ROYCE—

Two Bronze Buckles.

An Iron Knife.

An Amber Bead (Anglo-Saxon), found near the surface of one of the long barrows, in the neighbourhood of Lower Swell.

A fine collection of Flint Arrow Heads, including barbed and leaf-shaped forms.

A large number of Knives, Scrapers, &c., all found in the same neighbourhood.

By Mrs. RYDER—

A magnificent collection of Flints, found in the valley of the Nerbudda, Central India, by Lieut.-Col. Ryder, Bengal Staff Corps, from 1865-1872, chiefly on the S. side of low hills. Most of the shapes resembled ours, but the greater number were somewhat conical-shaped, and entirely unlike those found in this country ; they were, probably, sling-bolts.

By Mr. R. COXWELL ROGERS—

Original Keys of Dowdeswell Church ; one old key having been dug up. One was mediæval.

Brass, from a slab in the chancel of same church.

Pair of Cordova Leather Shoes, found under the floor of old Dowdeswell Court-house, when taken down.

Pair of Alabaster Figures, found in the same house.

Ancient Deed Box, from Abbington House, near Bibury. In it are now placed a lease, 1640, of a farm at Stoke Orchard, Holcott, to... ..... 1644. An Acknowledgment of quarter and provender found for troopers and horses at Stoke Orchard by Holcott.

Picture of Jemmy Wood.

Leather Pint Pot, or black Jack, with silver rim, of the time of Cromwell.

Fine collection of Roman and English Coins.

By Mr. John THORN—

A curious Alarm Gun, with flint lock.

A Pick, of about the time of Chas. I., that was found in a field at Southam, together with a cannon ball.

A Cheltenham Trade Token ; a Shield, with Griffin—"Thomas Mason, 1669 ;" Obverse—"Halfpenny, Cheltenham."

Roman Fibula, found at Andoversford.

A Consecration Medal of Antoninus Pius.

By CHELTENHAM COLLEGE MUSEUM—

A Roman Breast Plate.

Tile from Cubberley ; and other objects.

By Mr. W. H. HOLLAND—

Several well-executed Water-colour Drawings of the Woodchester Pavement.

By Gloucester Museum—

Objects found in 1879, with the skeleton of a lady, by the side of a road between Crickley and Birdlip, when a workman was quarrying for stone. These remains were exhibited also in the Temporary Museum, at Stroud, and are described by Mr. John Bellows, and illustrated (ante pp. 137-141.)

The following List of Books, Deeds and Pictures, were mostly of local interest.

By Mr. Nash Skillicorne—

1776. Poll-book of Berkeley and Chester—Gloucestershire election.

By Mr. H. W. Gwinnett—

Atkyns' History of Gloucestershire. It contains a view of Sandywell Park, in Brett's time.

Rudder's ditto, also containing a view of Sandywell, with Lord Conway's wings to Brett's house.

Dibdin's History of Cheltenham.

A Cheltenham Guide—no date.

Cheltenham Guide ; a Memoir of the Blunderhead Family.

A Satiric Poem, by Anstey, 1781.

Description of Cheltenham, by A. Tovey, 1818.

Cheltenham Turnpike Trust Roads MS. ; two Vols. of Minutes, from 1756 to 1818. First vol. dated 1756 ; second, 1774. Containing autographs of the gentry of the locality in and around Cheltenham.

Map of the Town of Cheltenham and adjoining parishes, by Mitchell Billings and Pinnell Smith ; Drawing by Dalyrymple.

By Mr. S. H. Gael—

Rundle, Bishop of Derry's Letters to Mrs. Barbara Sandys, of Miserden, Printed by Richard Raikes.

Life of Tryon, the Philosopher of Bibury.

Rev. E. P. Rich's Sermon, preached at Cheltenham, 1750, to a polite audience

A volume of Johnson's Works, containing Johnson's letters to Mrs. Thrale.

By Major and Mrs. Surman, of Tredington—

Thrale Letters, autograph, 34 in number.

1772. Indenture of Apprenticeship, of John Surman to Richard Wood, father of James (Jemmy) Wood.

By Mr. R. Coxwell Rogers—

R. Whittington, the Model Merchant of the Middle ages, by Rev. S. Lysons.

By Mr. Bowle Evans—

First edition of Don Quixote, by John Bowle, with extra plates, 2 vols, date 1738.

Letters written to Rev. John Bowle by Horace Walpole, Talbot, Dillon, Percy, &c., on publication of edition of Don Quixote MS.

Dean Bowle's (of Salisbury) Steward's Book, date 1611-1628, MS.

By MISS STOKES—

"Breeches," or Geneva Bible, illustrated, 1611, the year in which the first edition of King James' Bible was published. A copy of great beauty.

2.—The Bishops' Bible, folio, 1588.

3.—Cranmer's Bible, folio, 1541.

4.—Tyndale's Translation—A portion of Exodus, Black Letter.

5.—Biblia Sacra, MS.

6.—Erasmus' Notes of New Testament, illustrated, 1519, curious title-page.

7.—Notes on Gospels, 1488.

8.—The Prince's Prayers, dedicated to Prince Henry, 12mo, 1607.

9.—A Booke of Christian Praiers, sometimes called Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, 8vo, 1608.

10.—Officium B.M. Virginis, beautifully illustrated, 8vo, 1499.

11.—Pathway to Felicitie, by P. Stubbs, London, 12mo, 1594.

12.—The Garlande of Godlie Flowers, black letter, 12mo, 1574, in fine original binding.

13.—Parable of the Wicked Mamon, black letter.

By Mr. C. W. LOVESY—

Three Deeds—

1st. 1332 (6 E. III.), Grant of 8 selions, with divers other selions in Leckhampton Field, including Pillye and Neuwynt'n, from Richard De la Hulle to John, son of Lucy Atehulle.

2nd. 1367 (40 E. III) Grant from John Gynolf, of Charlton Kings, to John Hore and Walter Homme. General conveyance of all his lands in Charlton Kings.

3rd. 1378 (51 E. III) Grant from Walter Home, and Philip Goderich to John Hore, of Charlton Kings, and Agnes, his wife, of lands in Brodecroft, le lye, Marebrok-forlong, le beche, hodecroft, and blak-morfeld. The names of some fields still exist under slightly altered forms: "le lye" as "The Lye Field;" "hodecroft" as "Hudcroft;" and "blakmorfeld" as "Blakemore."

By Mr. W. H. GWINNETT—

Some Deeds of Grants of land in the Forest of Dean. One of 1330 (4 E. III). One of 1602, Newland, Bond to Dowle of lands in Redbrook.

By REV. ELLIS VINER—

Seven Deeds, dating from 1577 to 1688, relating to lands in Badgworth, St. Oswald's Priory, Gloucester, &c. In one deed, dated 1606, are the signatures and seals of Lords Northampton and Salisbury.

By Mr. H. M. Jeffery—

Copy of Portrait of Richard Pates, founder of the Cheltenham Grammar School, dated 1578.

By Col. Holmes—

A large Picture, in oils, of Charlton Park.

By Miss Stokes—

A Picture, in oils, of the "Plough Inn," Cheltenham, when Cheltenham was quite a village. A stream, with stepping-stones placed across it, is seen running down the centre of the road in front of the Inn.

By Mr. W. H. Gwinnett—

A Coloured Drawing of the "Plough Hotel," Cheltenham, in 1800, in 1820, and in 1840.

By Mr. Nash Skillicorne—

Eight Views of Cheltenham—one of the Old Wells ; two of the Old Well Walk ; one of the House occupied by George III. on the site of Bayshill House ; one of the site of Royal Crescent ; one of Fisher's Hotel ; one of the site of St. Matthew's Church, and lastly, a Drawing of Cheltenham Walk and Wells, which was done by Lady Somerset, in the year 1748, which was taken from the bow window of a boarding-house situated where St. Matthew's Church is now built.

By Mr. W. Mitchell—

Six Views of Cheltenham—two of the Old Well Walk, one shewing the Wells on either side of the walk ; one of Hygeia House, with its colonnades (now removed) ; one of the Royal Crescent, with church meadow in front ; one of the Old Montpelier Pump Room ; and one of the Assembly Rooms.

By Mr. Ernest Hartland—

Various kinds of Roman Pottery, found at Cirencester, parts of yellow and red Mortaria, Samian ware, red and grey ware, (the latter being Gallo-Roman) and Upchurch ware.

A Baked Clay Tablet, found at Minchinhampton, having a strange mixture of Saracenic and Egyptian influence in the design around the figures.

A well-worked Hammer Celt, from Karnac, of the Neolithic period.

A rare edition of Dante, from Florence.

A fine piece of old Turkish Embroidery.

Modern Egyptian Fellaheen Jewellery, showing how the old Egyptian forms are still in existence.

Two modern Head-rests from the Soudan, the counterpart of the ancient shapes.

Amongst his Egyptian antiquities, bronze lizard and snake cases—

A Bronze Situla for holding oil or holy water in the temples.

A bronze Head of Hathor, which formed the head of a Sceptre.

A Stone, representing two sparrow hawks with human heads, typifying two regal souls.

A Baked Clay Sepulchral Cone, for stamping the tomb of the owner.

A Statuette, of the Greek period.

A very fine Cornelian Necklace.

A Scarabæus, with the ancient setting, much silver being mixed with the gold. On it is a sitting sphinx, a rare thing on a seal, and with the hieroglyphs, it reads, "Good King, lord of assemblies." Nearly all were found at Thebes.

Amongst his Assyrian antiquities were—

A Contract Tablet, from Hillah (Babylon).

A Brick, from Babylon. The cuneiform text reads, "Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, Restorer of Bit Saggal, and Bit Zida, *first-born* son of Nabupalassar, King of Babylon." Its value lies in Nebuchadnezzar being called *first-born* son. Mr. Boscawen has seen only one other example of this, at Aleppo.

Several Pehlevic and Parthian Gems and an Engraved Cylinder, all from Babylon.

By Rev. A. C. LAWRENCE—

Encaustic Brick, found in the nave, at the restoration of Whittington Church, in 1872.

Piece of Ancient Glass (figure of St. Peter, with key), from Burford.

Slab, from Nineveh (mound of Nimroud), given to Mr. A. Ogilvie by Hormuzd Rassam, Oxford, July 26th, 1851.

Tobacco Stopper and Seal, belonging to John Hough, D.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1687. Expelled by James II.; restored 1688. Bishop of Oxford, 1690; Lichfield, 1699; Worcester, 1717; died 1763, aged 93. Given by Hough to Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen.

Snuff Box, inlaid with gold.

Tortoise-shell Box, of time of Queen Anne.

Six Roman Surgical Instruments, brought from Rome in 1831.

Three Roman Styli, one being three-pronged.

Silver Filagree Tatting-needle.

By Misses RATTRAY—

Rubbings of 15 Brasses, from Northamptonshire.

Photograph of a Banner in possession of the Rattray family, the size of the banner being 36 inches by 37 inches.

Rattray de Eodum, Coat of Arms, Crest and Motto, worked on blue silk in seed pearls, spangles, and moonstones. Date worked on it, 1066.

Charles Edward's commission to James Rattray.

Roman Stone, found at Caerleon. Legion II. Augūs.

Greek triptych.

By Mr. BOWLE EVANS—

Fine Italian Cameo of Diana and Nymphs.

Early Spanish embossed and gilt-leather Casket.

Some Cups of early Persian Ware.

Some Tankards, of Queen Anne's reign.

Chalice and Paten, of same reign, formerly in Pembridge Church, Herefordshire.

A Ruby Glass Bottle, found at Tewkesbury.

By Mr. J. MIDDLETON—

Several pieces of Persian and Turkish Embroidery.

Some Persian Tiles.

By Messrs. DEBENHAM & HEWITT—

A case of Mechlin, English point, and other lace.

By Miss FALCONER—

A fine Jacobean Casket.

By Colonel HOLMES—

A magnificent edition of the Koran, and a smaller, both taken from the Palace of the Nawab of Banda.

By Mr. D. LEIGHTON—

Arms of the Torrianos (ancestors of the family). A Venetian work, painted on glass, after Carlo Maratti's manner.

By Mrs. DOBELL—

Fine old Italian Shell Painting.

Bear Hunt, by Fiamingo.

By Mr. C. M. DOBELL—

Photograph of a Skeleton, with flint, bone, and stone weapons.

By Rev. E. CORNFORD—

A Brass Reflector, of the reign of Queen Mary.

By GENERAL MACKENZIE—

Two Trophies of Oriental Arms.

Oriental Alabaster Figures.

Burmese Glazed Plaques.

By Colonel SMYTHE—

Burmese and Moorish Arms.

Silk Picture, worked on wax, a most beautiful specimen.

A Bronze, found at Cartei, supposed to be Pasht.

By Mr. HUGHES—

One of many Monumental Tablets, brought by him from Ismid, near Constantinople.

By Mr. GWINNETT—

A Roman Pseudo-Samian Bowl, with two necks, dug out of a garden at Kingsholm, near Gloucester.

A large wooden Wassail Bowl, brought from Sætersaalen, in Norway, painted in oil colours inside and outside. The outside has two inscriptions, the upper one of which gives very sage and moral advice, whilst the lower counteracts it. The inner inscription relates likewise to drinking, and round the side is a very quaint marriage procession riding to church, the most amusing figures being the bridegroom, with a dog sticking out of one pocket and a bottle out of the other, with the fiddler seated behind him, and behind them the master of the ceremonies, with black bottle to his mouth. The lion of Norway occupies the bottom of the bowl. This bowl was a celebrated one in the West of Norway, and bears date 1788.

By Mr. H. D. MARTIN—

A series of Antique Silver Apostle Spoons, dating from 1565 to 1724.

A Silver Sugar Dredger, 1650.

Queen Anne Cups, 1705, 1716.

Silver Tea Caddy, time of Queen Anne.

A Silver-mounted Brown-ware Jug, of Elizabeth's reign.

Cup and Cover of Charles II's reign.

Early Box-wood Carving, about 15th century.

Ivory Casket, 15th century.

Ivory-handled Knife and Fork, of 16th century.

Tortoise-shell and Siver Casket, of 16th century.

Fine Chelsea Figure of Diana.

Pair of Chelsea Figures of Negro and Negress.

Large Lowestoft Bowl, with beautifully painted flowers and wreaths.

Bow Vase, with raised flowers.

A set of 3 fine Oriental Vases, and an Oriental Vase, with chrysanthemum pattern.

Persian Casket, with inlaid ivory.

Enamelled Persian Dish and cover.

Moorish Vase and cover.

Two Limoges Plates, of 16th century.

Venetian Glass and Roman Pottery.

By Rev. ELLIS VINER—

The Swallow Almanack, printed at Cambridge in 1638, containing MS. memoranda by the well-known Sir Roger Twysden, to whom it belonged. Amongst the more interesting, were several references to the progress of the trial about ship money, the numerous judges before whom the case was tried being all mentioned by name.

List of Books belonging to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

(Deposited at the Museum and Library, Bristol.)

Antiquaries, Proceedings of Society of (2nd series), Vols. I. to VIII., part 4. 1859-1880.

(In exchange for the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society).[1]

Archæologia Cantiana, Vols. X. to XIII. *(In exchange).*

Bitton, History of the Parish of, by the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. George's, Clyst. Vol. I., 4to. Privately Printed *(By Purchase).*

Booterstown and Donnybrook, sketches of, by Rev. B. H. Blacker, M.A., parts 3 and 4. Dublin, 1872, 1874, 12mo *(Presented by the Author).*

British Archæological Association, Journal of, Vols. XXXV.-XXXVII. *(In exchange).*

Bristol, Bath, and South Wales Archæological Magazine, Parts 1, 2, and 3. *(Presented by Mr. Kerslake).* London, 1843

Cotteswold Field Club, Journal of, Vols. I. to VIII. 2. *(In exchange).*

Engravings, various, of Old Bristol, &c. *(Presented by R. Lang, Esq., and others).*

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Parts 1 to 10 *(Presented by Rev. B. H. Blacker).*

Gloucestershire, Ordnance Map of.

Montgomeryshire Collections, Vols. X. to XIV., Part 1. *(In exchange).*

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Journal, Vols. IV. and V. Taunton, 1879-80 *(In exchange).*

Stonehenge and its Barrows, By William Lang, M.A., F.S.A. *(Presented by the author),* Devizes, 1876, imp. 8vo.

Wiltshire Archæological Society and Natural History Magazine, Nos. 50-56 *(In exchange).* 1877-80

(Deposited at the Museum, Gloucester).

Archæological Journal, Nos. 21 to 100, 1849-1868.

(Presented by the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland).

Archæological Journal, Nos. 133-149. *(In exchange).*

Bristol, Bath, and South Wales Archæological Magazine, parts 1, 2, and 3. *(Presented by Mr. Kerslake).* London 1843 (duplicate copy)

British Barrows, by Rev. W. Greenwell, M.A., and Professor Rolleston, M.D. *(Presented by Professor Rolleston).* Oxford, 1877, 8vo.

Cheltenham, Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of, by Rev. B. H. Blacker, M.A. *(Presented by the author).* London, 1877.

Cornwall, Journal of the Royal Institution of, Nos. V.-XIX, part 2. *(In exchange).*

1 The earlier volumes were presented by the Council of the Society.

Cornwall, Various Reports of the Royal Institution of. (*In exchange*).

Dean, Iron-making in the Forest of Dean, by Rev. H. G. NICHOLLS. (*Presented by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.*) London, 1866.

Gloucestershire, Ancient Camps of, by G. F. PLAYNE, Esq., F.G.S. (*Presented by the author*).

Helland, History of Parish of, by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. (*Presented by the author*). (Privately printed).

Ireland, Journal of Royal Archæological and Historical Association of, 4th series. Vols. I. to V. (*Presented by the Association*).

Leigh, co. Lancaster, The Grammar School of, by JOHN E. BAILEY, F.S.A. (*Presented by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A*) (Pamphlet).

Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, Roman Antiquities at, by Rev. W. H. BATHURST.

(*Presented by the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society*).

Minchinhampton, Extracts from accounts of Churchwardens of, edited by JOHN BRUCE, F.S.A. (*Presented by Miss Stokes*).

Parker Society, The Zurich Letters (2nd series, part 1). (*Presented by Miss Stokes*). Cambridge, 1846, 8vo.

Plymtree, Notice of Paintings of Henry VII., Prince Arthur and Cardinal Morton on the Chancel Screen of, by Rev. T. MOZLEY, Rector of Plymtree. (*Presented by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.*)

S. Minefreda, *alias* St. Minver, History of Parish of, by Sir JOHN MACLEAN, Privately printed, 1876, 4to.

(*Presented by the author.*)

St. Briavel's Castle, Drawing of.

(*Presented by C. J. Thomas, Esq.*)

Tewkesbury, Abbey Church of, by Rev. J. L. Petit. Cheltenham, 1848. *Presented by Sir John Maclean.*

Tintagel and Trevalga, History of the Parishes of, by Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A. Privately printed, 1877, 4to.

(*Presented by the author*).

Warrington, an attempt to identify arms in the Parish Church and Austin Friary of, by W. BEAMONT and J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.

(*Presented by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.*)

Wixford Church, Warwickshire, by Rev. T. P. WADLEY, M.A.

(*Presented by the author.*)

Yorkshire Archæological Journal, Vol. VI., parts xxii-xxiv.

(*In exchange*).

MANUSCRIPTS.

Court Roll of the View of Frank Pledge of the Seven Hundred Divison of Gloucestershire, viz. :—Cirencester, Crowthorne, Rapsgate, Brightwell's Barrow, Longtree, and Whitston. 7 Elizab. and 11 Elizab.

Pipe Roll of Charge and Discharge of Paul Tracy, Esq., Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 28 Elizab.

(*By purchase*).

DESCRIPTION OF THE LONG BARROW, CALLED "WEST TUMP," IN THE PARISH OF BRIMPSFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By G. B. WITTS.

Read at Cheltenham, 19th January, 1881.

The "West Tump" Long barrow is situated high up on the Cotteswold Hills, in the middle of Buckholt Wood, in the parish of Brimpsfield, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Birdlip.

The fact of its being in the middle of a wood, with large beech trees growing on it, probably accounts for its having escaped the notice of archæologists up to the present time, and it also accounts for the far more important fact that it had never been meddled with since it was constructed, nor had, consequently, its elevation been diminished by the process of cultivation.

In the month of July, 1880, this Society held its summer meeting at Stroud, and on the last day of the meeting, the members visited the old British Camp known as Painswick Beacon, or Kimsbury Castle, and thence drove through the Cranham Woods to examine a round barrow, in the parish of Brimpsfield, opened by Mr. Dorington, the President of the Society for the year.[1] (I should here state, on the authority of Professor Rolleston, that this is one of the most interesting round barrows ever discovered, being a transition barrow, combining features of the long barrow, and of the round barrow.)

Most of the members of the Society, being in carriages, kept to the roads. I was on horseback, and in taking a short cut through Buckholt Wood, with my mind intent on archæology, I

[1] See description, ante, pp. 133-136.

suddenly saw before me a huge mound! I rode to the top of it, and around it, and after a careful examination, came to the conclusion that it was a Long Barrow, and a very perfect one. Before many hours were past, in fact before I returned home that night, I had obtained permission, through the kindness of Lady Cromie and Mr. W. F. Beach, to have it opened and examined, and had also obtained, through the co-operation of Mr. Francis Day and other members of the Society, promises of funds sufficient, at any rate, to commence the work. I must also express my sincere thanks to Professor Rolleston, whose valuable advice and assistance, I was privileged to have during a portion of the examination.

The Barrow lies south-east and north-west, and is of the "horned" form, so well known in other long barrows in Gloucestershire, and from Dr. Anderson's description of the horned cairns of Caithness, which plan is considered an evidence of great antiquity. It is 149 feet in its extreme length, and 128 feet from the central concavity of the "horns" to the north-west end *(see Plate XXV., fig. 1)*. Its greatest width, which occurs at a point 32 feet from the south-east end, is 76 feet; and at a point 15 feet from the north-west end the width is 41 feet. The greatest height of the Barrow is at a point 45 feet from the extreme south-east end, where it reaches an elevation of 10 feet 3 inches. It gets lower as it approaches the N.W., or narrow, end, being 6 feet 9 inches high 47 feet from that end *(see Plate XXV., fig. 2)*.

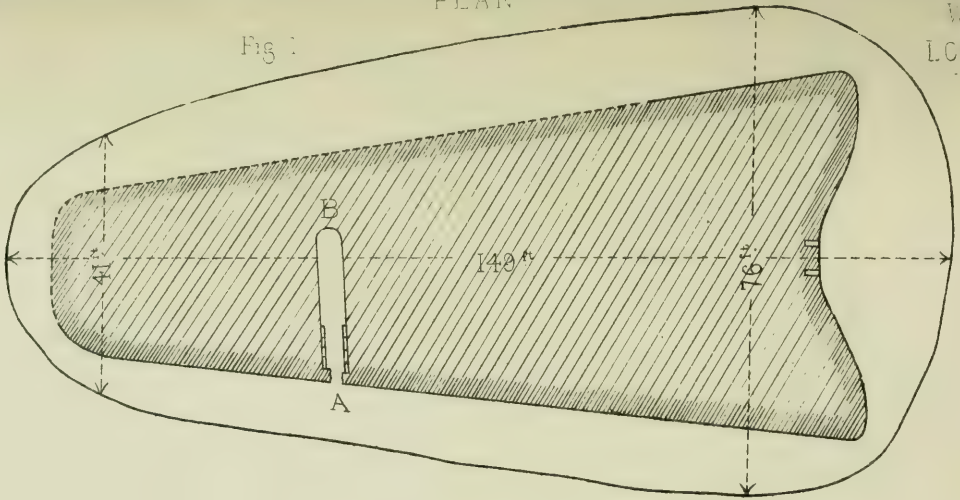
The Barrow is composed of oolitic rubble and slabs, and is surrounded by a wall, built chiefly of thin oolitic stones, faced only on the outer side, and very carefully laid without mortar, though near the entrances, hereafter to be described, it is constructed of Stonesfield Slate, having about 20 courses in a height of 3 feet. At the south-east end, the circumscribing wall, where it assumes the horned form, attains a height of 3 feet 6 inches. The horns are of equal size *(see Plate XXV., fig. 1)*, and in the centre of the concavity between them were found two upright stones in the wall, not derived from the ordinary oolite, but from the top of the Stonesfield slate above mentioned, locally known as Pendle stone. These stones were of the height of the wall, 1 foot

PLATE XXV.

PLAN

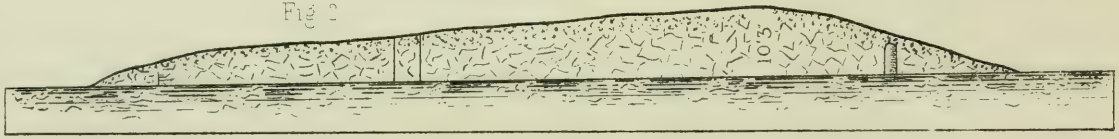
Fig 1

WEST TUMP
LONG BARROW



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Fig 2



8 inches wide, and 6 inches thick; the space between them at the bottom was 3 feet 8 inches, but as the stones reclined from each other, it was wider at the top.

Before the Barrow was opened the south-east end presented an ordinary rounded form, there being no indication of the enclosing wall, with its "horns." The interior was carefully constructed; the stones had not been thrown together carelessly, but were what engineers would call "hand-packed." There was a wall running through the centre, from S.E. to N.W., and leading, as it did, from the centre of the upright stones at the south-east end, encouraged us in the idea that we had found the entrance into a chamber from that end, but after driving a "heading" 30 yards long, following the central wall, and finding nothing, we were satisfied this was no entrance to a chamber. In driving this heading, we cut through a mass of stones, placed at an angle of 45 degrees against the upright wall.

We found the first skeleton, which I will call No. 1, and which was that of a young woman about 18 years of age, with small and delicate bones, lying outside the wall, at the south-east end in the concavity between the horns, in front of the two upright stones. It lay in a contracted position, with its head to the south-west. Two worked flint flakes were found with this skeleton.

The next skeleton found (No. 2) was that of a fine old man, lying outside the wall at a distance of 8 feet from the upright stones at the south-east end, in the direction of the southern horn. This was also in a contracted position, with the skull lying towards the north, and broken into about 24 pieces. This has been re-constructed and proves to be decidedly of a dolicho-cephalic type, and the calvaria of great thickness. Taking up the jaw of this skeleton, Professor Rolleston explained how much the original had suffered from his teeth, pointing out that in consequence of much stone grit mixed with his food, most of the teeth had been ground down to the nerve, creating bad gum boils, the effects of which were clearly seen by a cavity in the bone surrounding the fangs of the tooth. A few of the teeth were decayed during life-time, altogether proving that this ancient Briton suffered considerably

from the present prevailing disease of the teeth. He also pointed out the effect of water dripping on the bones, which must have been the work of ages; also the stains of manganic oxide, proving the immense antiquity of the bones.

While endeavouring to find the wall near the southern horn, we found a small piece of Roman pottery, 12 inches below the surface, and 2 feet outside the wall of the barrow. After searching in vain for a chamber at the south-east end, we proceeded to open out the line of the wall on the south-west side of the barrow. At a point 37 feet from the southern horn, the stones of the exterior wall showed distinct signs of fire. A few feet further on, we found two human ribs lying against the wall.

Another skeleton (No. 3), being that of a young person, was found lying just inside the south-west wall, at a distance of 45 feet from the southern horn. The stones of the wall at this point, showed signs of having been displaced at some period, and in moving them we discovered a skeleton in a contracted position, the skull lying 12 inches from the face of the wall and towards the north-west; the teeth were in good preservation. Two upright stones were placed to hold up the rubble above the skull, and below the skeleton were placed flat stones lying on the original surface of the ground. There was no sign of burning here.

At a point 56 feet from the southern horn, a few small bones were seen just outside the wall, which had evidently been disturbed. In moving the wall we discovered a skeleton (No. 4) in a contracted position, firmly wedged in among the stones—so firmly that many of the stones had to be broken. The skull was lying to the north, and 2 feet 6 inches from the outer face of the wall.

Another skeleton (No. 5), though found at a later date, is described here as it was lying within a foot of No. 4, and between Nos. 4 and 6. It was lying just inside the wall at a point 57 feet from the southern horn. It was the skeleton of a child about 6 years of age, lying probably between its parents; the position of this skeleton was thus noted by Professor Rolleston when removing

PLATE XXVI

"WEST PUMP" LONG BARROW

Fig 1

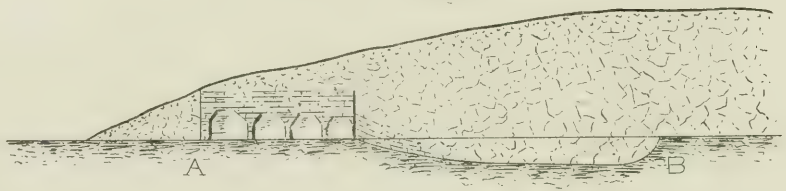
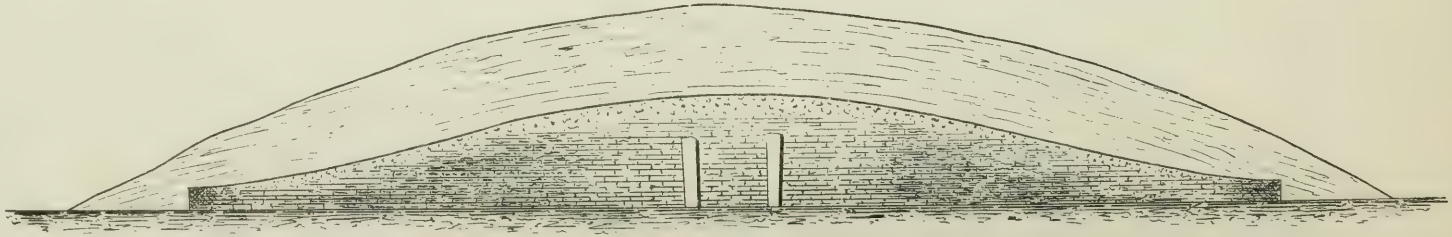


Fig 2



0 5 10 15 20 Feet

Fig 3

FLINT ARROWHEAD

FULL SIZE

it:—" Back aspect of right thigh uppermost; Tibia and Fibula bent back upon it; farther end of humerus in natural position; hands at face; right knee in contact with lower jaw; pelvis at east; skull west; the subject therefore lying towards the east, and his knees bent back on the anterior surface of the body."

The next skeleton (No. 6) was found at a point 59 feet from the southern horn, close to Nos. 4 and 5, lying just inside the wall, and in exactly a contrary direction to No. 4, *i.e.*, the skull of this one was lying towards the south instead of the north. Many of the bones of this skeleton, and especially the skull, were much stained by Manganese.

These three skeletons, found just inside the wall, are a peculiar feature in this barrow. We have no knowledge of any other case. They must have been interred after the barrow was completed, a hole being made from the outside.

At a distance of 68 feet from the southern " horn," skeleton No. 7 was found, lying outside the wall. This was not in the same contracted position as the other skeletons, and possibly was a later interment, nevertheless it was not lying at full length, with the bones in their proper order. The skull and the feet were 48 inches apart, lying against the wall, and the space between them contained the skeleton, thus giving the idea at first that it was lying nearly at full length, but such was not the case. Next to the skull came the ossa coccygis, then twelve of the vertebræ in place, then the femora, tibias, &c.

We continued to follow the south-west wall, without any discovery, until we reached a point 82 feet from the southern " horn," when there was a distinct break in the wall 2 feet wide *(see Plate XXVI., fig. 1. A)*. No upright stones were showing, but the wall ended abruptly, and proved to be the entrance to the chamber we had so many days been trying to find. In breaking through the rubble of the opening we found two pieces of British pottery, lying at a distance of 12 inches from the outer face of the wall, and continuing the excavation towards the centre line of the barrow, we found a small chamber, or rather passage, 3 feet wide and 7 feet long *(see Plate XXVI., fig. 1. B.)*, the side walls having

upright stones against them. The roof was formed by flat stones gradually projecting one above the other in the beehive form. The inside was filled with rubble and bones in a very disorderly and confused state.

Several of the skulls found here showed solid supraciliary ridges, only now known in Australia, and many of the bones showed the manganese stain. A strong femur was found broken into three pieces, and these were attached to one another by a small root of a tree, which was growing through the inside of the bones.

Amongst the numberless human bones found in this passage were a few of the sheep or goat, and a marrow bone (meta carpel) of the red deer, which had been used for food, the dents made by a flint implement, in endeavouring to break it so as to take out the marrow, being still visible. A very perfect leaf-shaped arrow-head, made of flint, was also found in the passage, at a distance of 2 feet from the exterior wall *(see Plate XXVI., fig. 3)*.

At a point 8 feet from the entrance of the passage, the side walls cease, and in this distance probably portions of 8 skeletons were found.

The main chamber or trench, which now commenced, was excavated below the original surface of the ground, beginning gradually to decline until it reached a depth of 15 inches, the width of this trench being 4 feet, and its length 15 feet 6 inches *(see Plate XXVI., fig. 1)*. On the north-west side of it were the remains of a wall, but only three courses in height. Great quantities of human bones were found here, much mixed with the rubble, but the further we got in, the more perfect we found the skeletons.

At a distance of 18 feet from the outside wall, we discovered a skeleton, which at first sight Professor Rolleston thought was undisturbed, but on further examination it proved to be incomplete. The body was lying with the skull towards the S.S.W., with one femur reaching towards the N.N.W., and the knee-cap in relation with it. The Tibia and Fibula were bent back upon

the femur crossing the line of the vertebræ, one sheep's meta carpel was observed by the skull, and a portion of the femur of "Bos" was lying near the hip joint.

Continuing to clear out the chamber, still 4 feet wide and 15 inches deep, we found four more skeletons very nearly *in situ*, all to some extent disturbed, though some very slightly; we also found one more large flint flake.

Arriving at the end of the excavated trench at a distance of 24 feet from outside wall, marked B on plan *(see Plate XXVI., fig. 1)*. We found it formed in the shape of a semi-circle, and arranged around the end were five flat stones, on which was sitting, in a contracted form, the skeleton of a young subject, with the remains, probably of a baby in close proximity. This skeleton appeared to be quite undisturbed, and was in no way mixed with the bones belonging to any other adult. The skull was lying towards north-west; the knees were close to the skull, but the femora were reversed, *i.e.*, the head of one femur, with part of the pelvis attached, was close to the skull (underneath it), whilst the head of the other femur was 15 inches from the skull; with this remarkable exception, the skeleton was in proper order and in a contracted form.

Immediately this skeleton was passed, the trench came to an end, and there were no further signs of bones in any direction. Up to this point we had discovered the remains of about twenty-one skeletons. While we were carefully examining the interior of the barrow thus revealed to sight, with its interesting occupants, the workmen continued to excavate along the line of the south-west wall to a distance of 119 feet from the southern "horn," where it commenced turning to the north, and around this curve the excavation was continued to a distance of 10 feet.

The examination of the "West Tump," for the year 1880, was now concluded, and all the walls and interesting portions of the barrow were carefully covered up, to protect them from frost and other damage.

All the skulls found in the "West Tump" were of the dolichocephalic type; they have been properly cared for, and some of

them set up, through the kindness of Professor Rolleston, will shortly find a resting place in the Gloucester Museum, with other typical bones from the same barrow.

The West Tump seems to differ from all other long barrows (except one at Upper Swell),[1] whether in Caithness, Wiltshire, or Gloucestershire, in having its grave sunk below the surface of the natural ground, instead of being represented by a chamber with upright slabs for its walls, and placed on the surface, defended by the piling of stones around it.

In this case, some slabs were placed on edge on either side of the passage, or gallery, leading to the principal place of burial from the outside. This passage having also a large mass of bones, but the grave itself was sunk into the ground, and as the breakages in the bones show, the bodies were only very imperfectly protected from the pressure of the rubble in which we found them embedded, even when first put into the barrow.

Another peculiar feature in this barrow is the discovery of three skeletons, Nos. 1, 2, and 7, *outside*, but touching, the circumscribing wall. The skulls of Nos. 1 and 2, were certainly dolicho-cephalic, that of No. 7 was so broken and incomplete that it could not be put together.

In concluding this notice of the "West Tump," I annex a very interesting letter from Professor Rolleston, relating to it, dated Genoa, Jan. 17th, 1881.

"Hotel de Londres, Genoa, January 17th, 1881.

"My dear Mr. Witts,—As I shall not be able to be present at the meeting in Cheltenham, before which the discoveries you have made at the Cranham Long Barrow will be brought, I should like to put on paper some of the larger points, which my opportunities for seeing the Barrow have impressed upon me. I am very sorry not to be present at your meeting, but *per contra*, I am very glad to have seen so much of the exploration, as by your kindness I did see; I regret also not to have been able to give a detailed account of the objects of interest, or at least of the bones found

[1] See Description, ante, pp. 106-107.

in the Barrow; but, *per contra* again, the bones have been preserved and properly cared for, and having lasted to tell their own tale for some thousands (I do not say how many as yet) of years, they will well last a few more months, now that they have been thus looked to. The first great point which your "West Tump" Barrow presents to my view, at least in the distant perspective into which my temporary exile puts me, is its freedom from any ambiguity or question as to its age. There is no room whatever for supposing that the tumulus itself is of any but a very early prehistoric age, or that the human bones which it contained *could* have belonged to men of the times of Cromwell, of Henry VI., or Henry IV., or to any metal-weaponed warriors, whether *Plantagenet*, *Saxon*, *Roman*, or *British*. How is this to be proved? The absence of any scrap of metal is, it may be said, only a negative argument towards the positive conclusion that the "West Tump" is a prehistoric tump. I should answer to this, that there is no cubical mass belonging to a metallic period, and of equal bulk to this one, in which many scraps of metal could not be found. Notably in burial grounds cast-off pans, as well as shards of pottery, are always to be found. I was struck indeed, with the emphasis laid in a letter, published recently in the "Times," as to the neglected state of a London cemetery, upon the shabby appearance presented by the flotsam and jetsam into which metallic articles entered largely. But there is a much stronger argument for its pre-historic character than this; and it lies in the peculiar shape and conformation of the tump. The "West Tump" is a "Horned Cairn," and horned cairns are found all over Great Britain, from Caithness in the extreme north of Scotland, to the Peninsula of Gower in the extreme west of Wales. Now the peculiarities of a "Horned Cairn" are such, that it is impossible to imagine that they do not indicate to us that one race of man, and one only, must have combined them as they are combined. But we have no *record* of Great Britain having ever been so occupied by one single race in historic times, hence this tumulus is *pre*-historic.—Q.E.D. Think further of the distance, and difficulty of intercommunication, which even now separates Caithness from Cheltenham, and think what is implied in the view, that the same race of men must have

spread from the one spot to the other. There is yet another consideration which tells in favour of the pre-historic character of these tumps, and of their being pre-historic in a sense in which no other raised burial place can claim to be. Their conformation appears to me to be modelled upon that of a Limestone Promontory burrowed into by water, and so hollowed into the caves which were the first dwelling places of Troglodytic men. The houses of the dead have in many places, and in all ages, been modelled after the dwelling places of the living, and I think the "idea" of the "Horned Cairns" is taken from that of a Cave dwelling in a sinuously eaten out Limestone Promontory, such as you may see many of in South Wales. It was, indeed, whilst working out the rubble filling up one of those caves, just as you worked out the rubble in the "West Tump," that I came to see the likeness—this likeness, I should add, anybody else may see who will compare your plans of the "*West Tump*" with a ground plan of one of these caverns. By saying, as I did for the first time in public, at the meeting of the British Association, at Swansea, last autumn, that the "idea" of the Horned Cairn was to be found in a cave containing headland, I mean that the one structure has been made after the pattern of the other; just as the "idea" of a Gothic cathedral is said to be found in an avenue of trees; or the "idea" of a Saxon urn, with its equatorial angularity and vandyked pattern, to be found in the appearance which a holly leaf presents, when held by its stalk with the under surface towards the spectator.

The bones from the "West Tump" are like all bones from similar barrows, which have been through my hands, and in the following points. They belonged to a short-statured, but long-headed, race of men, who were, if we may judge at all from what we see of living men of the same osteological character, darkish in complexion and hair. I have seen many such in this part of the world, being, as it is, a part of the world where pristine races are likely to survive, "the two voices, one of the sea, one of the mountains," favouring the chances which feebler folk have for escaping extirpation at the hands of stronger. But such men and such women may be found in many parts of even the most

Saxonized and Danicized counties of England and notably in Gloucestershire, which is such a county. I am perfectly certain that a sufficiently extensive set of bones from any real "Horned Cairn" would be distinguishable from any equally numerous and fairly selected, or similarly-selected set of bones from any other variety of interment in Great Britain, from those of the Bronze period down to those of yesterday inclusive. Irrespective of any manganese, or black fungus markings, or discolorations, you will find peculiarities, specified by me elsewhere (*e.g.*, in "British Barrows," in my paper on "The People of the Long Barrow Period," and on the tickets sent to Cheltenham with the "West Tump" skulls) in a collection of cranial and other bones from a Long Barrow, which you will either not find at all, or find in very much smaller proportions per cent. in a collection from any other source. This statement, if true, is of great importance, both as regards the age of these interments, and as regards the variability of our own species. I shall be glad to have the opportunity of shewing its truth by a statistical examination of this particular set of Long Barrow bones when I return to England. Lastly, the broken state of many of the skeletons has been explained by some writers as being indicative of human sacrifices, &c. I think those persons who exposed themselves to constantly recurring avalanches of stones in the "West Tump" excavations or *exsaxations* will allow that those avalanches are a *vera ac sufficiens causa*, for that broken state of the bones, and that the theory of successive interments which is absolutely necessary for explaining the *number* of the bodies will also account for the commination which so many of them have suffered.

With very kind regards,

I am, yours very truly,

(*Signed*) G. ROLLESTON.

P.S.—Please have this printed with your paper.

THE BERKELEY MANUSCRIPTS, AND THEIR AUTHOR—JOHN SMYTH.

By JAMES HERBERT COOKE, F.S.A.

OF the several existing collections of materials for that much-to-be-desired History of Gloucestershire, which is still said to be "looming in the future," there are, perhaps, none so important as the compilations of John Smyth, which remain in their original manuscript in the Evidence Room at Berkeley Castle. They have for many years been so closely secluded from public view that even their existence is scarcely known, except to readers of Bigland and Fosbroke; while the brief and desultory extracts from them, given by those writers, afford a very inadequate idea of the mine of antiquarian wealth which they contain, and of the extent to which our stores of knowledge of the History, Topography, and Genealogy of Gloucestershire might be enriched by it. The present noble lord of Berkeley has, however, very kindly allowed the manuscripts to be shown on two or three occasions, and they have also been examined and reported upon by the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission; so that, although I am not at present permitted to hold out any hope of their early publication, I think we may be justified in anticipating that they will one day be given to the world through the press. In the meantime, some account of these works, and of their author, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to the members of a Society which has been formed expressly to work in those fields in which Smyth was so early and so industrious a labourer.

Fosbroke[1] says that John Smyth was the son of Thomas Smyth, of Hoby, co. Linc.,[2] second son of William Smyth, of Humbstone,

[1] History of Gloucestershire, Vol. I. p., 468.

[2] I suspect that this is a mistake for Leicestershire, "Linc." having been

(? Humberstone) in the same county. He was born in 1567, and educated at the Free School of Derby, whence he came in 1584, to attend upon Thomas, the son and heir of Henry, 17th Lord Berkeley, then 9 years old, at Callowden, near Coventry, where the Berkeleys at that time chiefly resided. Smyth's position in the family is well illustrated by an anecdote which he himself tells us, and which is worth repeating, because it also gives us a glimpse of the life and manners in great households at that period. Speaking of Katherine lady Berkeley,[1] he says :—[2]

"For the awing of her family, (I say not regulating the expense according to the revenue,) and the education of youth, shee had no compeere, which I could much inlarge in many perticulers. I will only mention one instance : That as myself in 26th Elizabeth, (then about seventeen,) crossed the upper part of the gallery at the Fryars in Coventry where shee then dwelt, and walked having a covered dish in my hands with her son's breakfast, wherewith I was hastening, and thereby presented her, then at the farther end, with a running legge or curtesy, as loth too longe to stay upon that duty, shee called mee back to her, and to make ere I departed one hundred leggs, (soe to call them,) at the least ; and when I had done well, and missed the like in my next assay, I was then to begin againe ; and such was her great nobleness to mee therein, (then a boy of noe desert lately come from a country schoole, and but newly entered into her service,) that to shew mee the better how, shee lifted up all her garments to the calf of her legg, that I might the better observe the grace of drawing back the foot and bowing of the knee."

Notwithstanding this menial service there is no reason to doubt that Smyth was of good family, and his position, according to the ideas of those days, not unbecoming gentle birth ; the immediate attendants of persons of high rank were all gentlemen, and are always so styled in household accounts and orders of the period. The service of great families was, in fact, much sought after for younger sons and others who had their way to make in the world, both as a means of education and training in courtly and martial accomplishments, and as an introduction to a career in life. At the same time with Smyth, and in the same capacity, came also to

misprinted for Leic. There is no such place as Hoby in Lincolnshire, though there is a Humberstone, but there are both Hoby and Humberstone in Leicestershire. It is also much more likely that Smyth would be sent to the Derby School from the latter place than from the N.E. corner of Lincolnshire, more than 100 miles further off.

[1] She was third daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

[2] Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. III., 849.

Callowden, William Ligon, a scion of the family of Madresfield,[1] who was nearly related to the Berkeleys, being the great-grandson of Anne, only daughter of Maurice, the 13th lord. The two boys seem to have been as much the companions as the attendants of the young Berkeley, the three pursuing their studies together under the same tutor, Mr. Edward Cowper, of Trinity College, Oxford. About this time Lord Berkeley, for purposes of retrenchment, removed his family from Callowden to the old White Fryars' Monastery, at Coventry, which had been converted into a private residence since the Dissolution, having taken it on a lease for three years, reducing his establishment from 90 to 70 servants of all grades. In Feb., 1589, Thomas Berkeley and his two companions were entered of Magdalen College, Oxford, where they remained studying together for three years, after which Smyth removed to the Middle Temple as a student of common law.

On the completion of his studies at the Temple, Smyth returned to the Berkeleys, and in 1596 became Steward of the Household, but exchanged that appointment the following year for the more dignified and lucrative office of Steward of the Hundred and Liberty of Berkeley. At the same time he settled at North Nibley, four miles from Berkeley, having married a well dowered widow there, the relict of John Drewe, Esq. He also took a lease of Warren's Court and the lands belonging to it, an estate belonging to the Free School of Wotton-under-edge, which was founded and endowed in 1385, by Katharine, Lady Berkeley. The crown had for many years laid claim to the endowments of this school, under the statute for the Dissolution of Chantries, in 1 Edw. VI., whereby much trouble and expense had been occasioned. By the exertions of Smyth, and chiefly at his expense, a decree in chancery was obtained, by which these claims were set at rest, and the school re-incorporated under new regulations suitable to the requirements of the time.

In 1607 Smith commenced building a new house[2] at Smallcombe Court, in Nibley, an estate which he purchased from William

[1] Now represented by Earl Beauchamp.

[2] A view of this house, which was pulled down about 1790, is given in Atkyns' Gloucestershire."

Tracy. Over the front entrance he placed a stone on which, with the date, were engraved these letters:

N.M. M.H.
S.P. N.C.

which are the initials of the words forming the following rhyming latin couplet;

Nunc mei, mox hujus,
Sed postea nescio cujus.

which may be freely translated or paraphrased thus:

'Tis mine to-day; to-morrow, (perhaps) my heir's;
But after, whose? Let him reply who dares!

An appropriate memento of the instability of all earthly possessions which in Smyth's case proved prophetic, as the Nibley estates passed entirely out of his family before the end of the next century. This stone, with its inscription, may still be seen over an arched doorway, which was erected on the site of the house, in 1807, by John Jortin, Esq., to whom the estate then belonged. During the building of this house, it is said that the family fool at Berkeley Castle satirized Smyth's growing wealth and importance by tying the castle to the church with string, to prevent, as he said, the steward from carrying the castle to Nibley to build his new house with.

In 1609 Smith's wife died, and he soon afterwards married Mary, elder daughter of John Browning, of Coaley, of an ancient family long settled there, who had for many generations held the rectory and great tithes of that parish under lease from the Abbot of S. Peter's, at Gloucester, and subsequently from the crown, until they were purchased in fee by John Browning in 1616. By this lady Smyth had five sons and four daughters, whose descent he, with some pride, traces through the Brownings and Fitz-nichols, to Nicholas, the second son of Robert Fitzharding.[1]

[1] I have an old painting which I believe contains the portraits of Smyth's second wife and her eldest child. It is on panel 26 in. by 21 in., and represents a lady in the high-crowned hat and stiff ruff or frill of the period; the child wears a crimson dress and an elaborate cap of point lace, and carries a "coral" in its left hand; it occupies the lower left hand quarter of the picture and appears to have been painted in subsequently.

Besides the Stewardship of the Berkeley Manors in Gloucestershire, Smyth was subsequently appointed Steward of the Borough and Manor of Tetbury, of the Manor and Hundred of Bosham, in Sussex, of the Manor of Melton Mowbray, and some others in Leicestershire and elsewhere, belonging to Lord Berkeley, the fees and emoluments of which must have considerably increased his revenue, and go far to account for his frequent purchases of land. He gradually acquired a considerable estate at Nibley, which descended to his eldest son. He also occasionally bought property elsewhere, which he sold again, probably making a handsome profit, as the Gossington Hall manor and estate, in the parish of Slimbridge, and an estate at Newport, near Berkeley, besides others. Smyth has been vilified as having "feathered his own nest at the expense of his master," an imputation for which there is not the smallest foundation, and which his writings afford ample evidence to refute. The Berkeleys indeed were most liberal to him, as he frequently and gratefully acknowledges,[1] but Fosbroke[2] is wrong in his conjecture that part of their bounty was a grant of the land then newly reclaimed from the Severn in the parish of Slimbridge, which was the subject of an unsuccessful suit by the crown against Lord Berkeley, in 1638, defeated mainly by Smyth's exertions; Smyth[3] shews that this land was held on lease from

In the upper right hand corner is the inscription, in faint white letters, "Ætatis suæ 35, 1612," and over the child, "primo anno ætatis sui;" the latter inscription exactly corresponds with the age of John, the eldest child of Smyth, who was born, according to the Nibley Register, on the 12th September, 1611; there is no clue to the age or date of birth of Mrs. Smyth, as the Coaley Registers of that period are not in existence, but Smyth himself was 45 years old in 1612. I have traced this picture back through its former possessors to the sale of the Smyths' furniture and other effects, which took place at the "Great House" in Nibley, on 28th February, and three following days, in 1792, of which there is an advertisement in the Gloucester Journal, of Monday, Feby. 27 in that year.

[1] He especially mentions (Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. III., p. 833) the great kindness of Lord and Lady Berkeley, in visiting him during a dangerous sickness, with which he was laid up at Gloucester for six weeks, in 1608, and in providing for him a "Unicorn's horn and a Bezoar stone," two rare and costly remedies not unknown to the older pharmacopœia, besides "exquisite jellies," by which, he says, "my daies seem repryved to this present."

[2] Preface to his "Extracts from Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys."

[3] MS. "Description of the Hundred of Berkeley," p. 328.

Lord Berkeley, by Oldisworth and Thorpe, from whom he bought a third part or share, for the purpose of contesting the claims of the inhabitants of Frampton-on-Severn to rights of common thereupon, in which he was successful. Smyth's will, however, shews that at the time of his death he held some highly beneficial leases of Micklewood Park and Haw Park, now two farms on the Berkeley estate, as also of Holt's farm and Westridge Woods, both belonging to Lord Berkeley. These were probably granted him in recompense for extraordinary services in which he was often employed, such as the final settlement with Lord Lisle of the famous great Law-suit, in 1609, the negotiation of the marriage of Theophila, the daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley's grandson and heir, with Sir Robert Coke, son of the Lord Chief Justice, in 1613, and some troublesome and long-continued chancery suits, touching tithes and rights of common at Callowden and Wiken, in which he was a commissioner for Lord Berkeley. Smyth's services as Steward of the Manors were remunerated by fees paid by the suitors in the courts over which he presided, and not by salary from the lord, and it was probably easier for Lord Berkeley in those days to pay for extra work by grants of land than in money, as well as more acceptable to Smyth. The whole tenor of his life and works displays an earnest, constant, and single-hearted devotion to the interests of the family he served, and a generous appreciation and liberal recognition of it on their part, which are highly honourable to both the parties.

In 1621 Smyth was member for Midhurst, in the parliament which impeached and degraded Lord Chancellor Bacon. Fosbroke says that he became a violent Puritan, but there is not the slightest evidence of this in his writings, and from some charitable gifts to the poor at Nibley Church, mentioned in his will, as well as from many expressions and allusions in his works, I have no doubt that he was always a member of the Church of England.

John Smyth died in 1641, and was buried in Nibley Church.[1] His eldest son, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Edward

[1] A flat stone in the floor near the pulpit, much dilapidated and worn, still shews the remains of a Latin inscription, commemorating his name, age, and date of death, to which is added the motto, "Solus Christus mihi

Bromfeild, succeeded him in his employments under the Berkeleys, and resided at Smalcombe Court, which his father settled on him at his marriage. George Smyth, his grandson, was the author of a Translation of Pliny's Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan, which he published in 1702, with a long dedication of the work to H.R.H. the Princess Sophia, of Hanover. He was High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1711, and another George Smyth in 1770. The latter built the present mansion at Nibley, called the Great House, in 1763. Nicholas Smyth married the heiress of Owen, of Condover Hall, in Shropshire, and was High Sheriff of that county in 1772. His son, Nicholas Owen Smyth, took the surname of Owen in addition to his own, and sold the Nibley estate to John Jortin, Esq., in 1803. He died unmarried in 1804, when the male line of the Smyths became extinct. The Condover Hall estates went to his sister, married to Edward Pemberton, Esq., from whom they were inherited by Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq. This gentleman has lately submitted his valuable family papers to the examination of the Historical Manuscript Commission, whose fifth report contains very full notices of them; amongst which are many original letters and other documents of John Smyth and his son, highly interesting and important to the future Gloucestershire historian.

Of Smyth's manuscript works, perhaps the most important is his Lives of the Berkeleys, in three volumes, folio, containing 933 closely written pages. In this work he gives a complete biography of every Lord of Berkeley, from Robert Fitzharding down to his own time, twenty-one in number. The events and transactions of each lord's life are given, with some variations, under the following heads: 1.—His birth and course of youth. 2.—His husbandries and hospitalities. 3.—His foreign employments. 4.—His recreations and delights. 5.—His purchases and sales of land. 6.—His law-suits. 7.—His alms and devotions. 8.—His miscellanies. 9.—His wife. 10.—His issue. 11.—His seals of arms. 12.—His death and place of burial. 13.—The lands of which he died

sola salus." There is also on the south wall a handsome mural monument, bearing a kneeling figure in the costume of the period, under an arch, in memory of his first wife,

seized. 14.—The application and use of his life. The statements under each of these titles are verified by marginal references to the documents and authorities from which they are taken. The first heading contains particulars of each lord's place and date of birth, and the manner of his education and bringing-up to man's estate. The second, third, and fourth describe his habits and amusements, and his military and other public services at home and abroad. The fifth and sixth detail his dealings with his estate. The seventh was always a long one with the Berkeleys, who were, in all their generations, remarkable for their benefactions to, and endowments of, the church, and monastic and other charitable institutions. The eighth contains such events and transactions as do not come under any other heading. The ninth and tenth state full particulars of the lady he married, her family and dower, and also of their issue, including the descendants of younger branches, down to the latest period. Besides the pedigrees of the various branches of the Berkeleys, Smyth also gives those of no fewer than 232 other families connected, directly or indirectly, with them. Under the eleventh head are described the seals of arms and other devices used by each lord, with drawings of many of them, cleverly done with the pen. The twelfth, "last scene of all," gives the date and circumstances of his death and place of burial, and is followed by a schedule of the lands of which he died seized, taken in most instances from the Inquisitiones post mortem. Then follow some reflections on the lessons to be drawn from each life, in which our author dispenses his praises or censures most impartially and unsparingly; the "moral" being for the benefit of the young George, Lord Berkeley, who was in his 17th year at the period of the completion of this work, A D. 1618.

It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the archæological value and importance of such a compilation as this. The Berkeleys were actively concerned in almost all the civil and military transactions in our history; they have been allied by marriage with all the great families of England; and they have, at one time or another, possessed property in almost every English county, except the most northern. Their family annals, therefore, furnish the most

valuable illustrations of our national History, Genealogy, and Topography. The daily life and occupations of successive generations are also described with a truth and fidelity which seems to bring our forefathers and their doings actually before us, as with a telescope, or "through the looking-glass," and give such an insight into the manners and customs of past times as has seldom or never been afforded us.

If the "Lives of the Berkeleys" has more national and general interest, Smyth's "Description of the Hundred of Berkeley" is perhaps of still greater importance as regards Gloucestershire. The Hundred of Berkeley was anciently accounted one-fourth in extent, and one-third in value, of the whole county. The book, which is one folio volume of 426 pages, is prefaced by a general descriptive and historical sketch of this part of Gloucestershire. Then follows a very remarkable collection of old Gloucestershire Proverbs, shewing colloquial and other peculiarities, highly interesting to students of philology and folk-lore. The rest of the work contains a complete history and description of every parish and place in the Hundred. The accounts of the manors commence with Domesday Book, and are traced down through successive owners to Smyth's own time. Every freehold also is minutely followed out from its original grant, and the pedigrees of its owners given, down to its possessor in 1640, and for this purpose Smyth seems to have obtained access to the title-deeds of almost every family. There are also full accounts of the Churches and Religious Foundations, and other monuments of antiquity, with frequent notices of any natural or other remarkable peculiarity in each parish. This work is most essential to the compilation of a thoroughly comprehensive History of Gloucestershire; but it may be said that if the history of the rest of the county could be carried out with the same amount of research and minuteness of detail, we should have a county history of a character hitherto scarcely even attempted.

Smyth has also left a folio volume of the names of all freeholders owing suit to the Three weeks Court, or Court of Pleas, of the Hundred of Berkeley, and for what lands they owe such

service. Also another volume of the Tenures by Knight's service under the Berkeleys; these books would be of great value and utility in tracing Gloucestershire pedigrees. He also wrote a History of the Borough and Manor of Tetbury, and another of the Manor and Hundred of Bosham, in Sussex, which seem to have been lost.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Smyth is not always absolutely correct in his statements, but his mistakes are few and far between, and never affect any important point. Whenever he says anything that seems to conflict with other authorities, I have generally found reasons for believing Smyth to be right and the authorities wrong. His labour, patience, and industry in these compilations must have been enormous. In his day a journey to London was a two days' ride on horse-back, and none of the facilities for research with which modern antiquaries are favoured were in existence. The ancient records of which he made such good use were not, as now, gathered together into one Public Record Office, with every facility for their search and perusal, but were scattered about in various places, some in the Tower, others in the Rolls Chapel, the Chapter House at Westminster, or the repositories of the various courts. The Calendars of State Papers, the various publications of the Rolls series, and the writings of Nichols, Nicolas, Sims, Marshall, and other active and zealous workers have made a comparatively "royal road" to the study of historical antiquity in our day. By those who experience the value of these helps, the labours of John Smyth may be appreciated, but it is only by the publication of his works that full justice will be done to his memory.

BISHOP CHEYNEY, AND THE RECUSANTS OF THE DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER.

Communicated by the Rev. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK.

IN addition to the importance, in an historical point of view, of such an authenticated series of names, an interest attaches to the list of recusants in the diocese of Gloucester, preserved among the Domestic Series of State Papers, from the light thrown by the correspondence concerning it, on the opinions of Bishop Cheney and the unenviable notice of him by both parties in the religious factions of his day.

The troubles of the earlier part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, coming, as they did, close upon the overwhelming revolution in the ancient ecclesiastical institutions of the kingdom in her father's and brother's time, and the fierce reaction under the rule of her sister, have left an indelible mark in the history of many of our ancient families. Any information therefore we are able to collect as to the parts taken by private persons, has for that, as well as other reasons, considerable value.

A clear view of the way in which things presented themselves in those turbulent days to the country gentry, is given in Dr. Jessopp's valuable and exhaustive work, "One Generation of a Norfolk House," and to that intensely interesting volume I refer those who wish to examine further into the subject.[1]

A few words are requisite to explain who are meant by the term "Recusants."

In the first year of Elizabeth (1558) was passed the Act which ordered that "All and every Archbishop, Bishop, and all and every other ecclesiastical person or other ecclesiastical officer and minister . . . . and all and every Temporal judge, justice, mayor, and other lay or temporal officer and minister, and every person having your Highnesses fee or wages, shall make take and receive a corporal oath upon the evangelist" in these words, "I A. B. do utterly testify and declare in my conscience that the Queens Highness is the only Supreme Govenor in this Realm and of other her Majesties dominions and countries, as well in Spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal."[2]

1 "One Generation of a Norfolk House," a contribution to Elizabethan History, by Augustus Jessopp, D.D. London: Burns and Oates, 1879.

2 Statutes at Large, Vol. II., p. 519.

"It is hardly too much to say," to use Dr. Jessopp's words,[1] "that on those two words, 'spiritual things,' the differences between the Catholic party and the Government in England turned. Sir Thomas Moore had calmly laid his head on the block rather than bind himself by an oath less explicit and precise, and at the accession of Elizabeth, there were not wanting many men of conscientious convictions who would have boldly faced the scaffold rather than acknowledge the *spiritual* supremacy of the sovereign"——"a very large proportion of the English gentry refused to swear allegiance in the terms prescribed, and by their refusal forfeited, at once, any office or preferment they might happen to hold, and debarred themselves for the future from all positions of emolument and all distinctions conferring any social status. These men were from this time known as *Recusants*, or refusers of the oath, and the stigma and inconvenience attaching to the term, began then first to be felt in its odious force."

But the term Recusant, though invented, in the first instance, to describe the political offender, gradually came to have another meaning, derived from the fact that, in the majority of cases, the refusal to take the oath involved the refusal to take part in the Anglican worship.

For at least fifteen years after the accession of Elizabeth, there was a large section of Romish sympathisers who, though they refused the oath, did not refuse to go to church, but after the Jesuite mission (1580) and the death of Campion, 1581, it became the policy of the Jesuits to force the hands of these Conformists. And they were, from this time, always stigmatized as "Schismatics," as distinguishing them from the "heretics," who were the loyal sons of the Church of England. The result of this policy was to compel the Romanists to break off from all apparent conformity, it was intended as a *coup*, whereby the strength of the Roman party might be exhibited and the government scared, it produced exactly the contrary effect, and shewed how much that party had lost and how weak they really were.

But before this crisis, events had happened of which we trace the effects in the documents we have under consideration.

On the morning of 15th May, 1570, there was found nailed to the door of the Bishop of London's palace, that disastrous bull of Pope Pius V., which declared the Queen of England excommunicate "deprived of all dominion dignity and privilege whatsoever," and her subjects, not only absolved from all oaths of allegiance, but forbidden to render her any homage or obedience.

In a few weeks Parliament had passed an act which practically made every Romanist subject to the penalty of loss of[2] "lands and goods as in cases of high treason." Then came, in 1572, the massacre in Paris, on St. Bartholomew's Day. And four years after, the sack of Antwerp and the frightful atrocities of Spanish ruffians in Belgium.

In 1577 we begin to see the effects of the indignation thus produced, in the State Papers of the kingdom. On the 15th of October, the Council[3]

1 Dr. Jessopp ut Sup. p 63.
2 Statutes at large, vol. II., p. 584.
3 State Papers, Domestic Series, Eliz., Vol. CXVI., 15.

wrote to the Bishop in every diocese, to certify the names of all persons that refuse to attend church to hear divine service, with the value of all their lands and goods.

Meanwhile another class of revolters had arisen, with whom Bishop Cheyney would seem to have had serious misunderstandings. The Brownists, Famalists, Traskites, &c., &c., &c., whom he classes as "commlie called puritās." These were almost exclusively of the lower orders, and very rarely numbered any gentry within their ranks. They set up their several conventicles in garrets, cellars, and other obscure places, but were "hunted out like rats from their hole," and when they refused to come to church, they were whipped and pilloried and sometimes flung into jail. But the end was that they were usually let out, being, as the Bishop observes, "worth nothing," and as nothing could therefore be made out of them, they were left at large.

This "third sorte" are often detailed in the presentment lists, but are not, until the time of James I., described by the same term as the Romanists; usually they are called "Sectaries," or Recusant Sectaries, or Recusant Brownists, Anabaptists, or as the case may be.[1] It will be seen that Bishop Cheyney classes them by themselves, though he does not give their names.

Richard Cheyney, B.D., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Hereford and Prebend. of Westminster, was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, 19th April, 1562, and also held the See of Bristol in commendam. It will be seen by the document below, which bears his signature, that he took the oath in the prescribed form.[2]

"I, Richard Cheyney, Bacheler of Divinitie, now elect Busshop of Gloucester, do utterly testify and declare, in my conscience, that your Maiesty is the only supreme Gouuernour of this Realme, and of all other your highnesses domynions and Contreys, aswell in all Spirituall or eccliasticall things or causes, as temporall. And that no forain Prince, parson, Prelate, State or potentate, hath, or ought, to have any Jurisdiction, power, superioritie, preeminence or authoritie, ecclesiaticall or spirituall, within this realme. And therefore I do utterly renounce and forsake all forain Jurisdiction, powers, Superiorities, and authorities. And I do promesse that, from hensforth, I shall beare faith and true allegeance to your Matie, your heires, and lawful Successours; And to my power shall assist and defend all Jurisdictions, priveleges, preeminence, and authorities grawnted and belonging to your highness, your heires and successowres, or vnytid and añxed to thimpiall crowne of their Realme. And further, I acknowledge and confesse to have and to hold the said Busshopricke of Gloucester, and the possessions of the same, entirely as well the spiritualtyes as Temporalties thereof, only of your Matie and Crowne Royall of this your Realme. And for the said Possessions I do myne homage presentlye vnto your highness, and to the same, and to your heires and lawfull Successours shalbe faithful and true, So helpe me god. And by the contents of this book."

Ric. Gloc.

Endorsed The oth of Richard Cheyney, elect Bishop of Gloucester.

[1] See *e.g.*, some lists printed in the East Anglian, Vol. ii., p. 176.

[2] State Papers, Domestic, Eliz., Vol. 23., 2, 1562.

Anthony Wood[1] says that he "was originally a Roman Catholic, but in the beginning of queen Mary, a disputer against the mass and real presence in the convocation of the clergy then held, for which he absconded." Elsewhere, however, Wood mentions that[2] "One of his successors in the See of Gloucester, named Godfrey Goodman, doth wonder why his master, Will Cambden, should say that the said Rich : Cheyney was Luthero addictissimus, whereas it was certain that he was a Papist, and bred up his servants Papists, as he had been informed by one of them with whom he had spoken. He tells us also, that it doth appear upon record in the arches, that he was suspended for popery, and died so suspended, and never would make any'recantation."[2] And Wood states that a letter from Edmund Campion (whom Bishop Cheyney had ordained) exists, dated from Rome, Calend : Novembris, 1571, in which "he presses him in a rude and dogmatical manner to embrace and profess openly the Catholic faith (insinuating that he was much inclined to it), and tells him that otherwise his hands which had given pretended orders to many young men, would be burnt in hell flames. In the same letter he frankly declares the bishop's great favour shewn to him at Gloucester, and reminds him of a sort of disputation they had in 1567, in the house of one Thomas Watton, at Sherbourne Watts."[3]

But I venture to submit the original documents printed herewith go far to shew that Strype gives a more accurate description of the actual state of the case.[4]

"Cheny, bishop of Gloucester, was this year (1576) in danger of falling under the same fate with Parkhurst, bishop of Norwich, in the year 1572, running behind with the queen for his clergy's tenths, his vice collector (whose name was Gifford) having brought him £500 in debt to her majesty, so that in the month of October, powers came down from Mr. Fanshaw and Mr. Godfrey, belonging to the exchequer to the sheriffs, to seize the bishop's lands and goods for payment. They accordingly called upon the Bishop for debt, who prayed them to forbear executing their office, and promised to save them harmless. And so speedily dispatched his letters, dated Oct. 5, to the Lord Treasurer, in his and their favour. The sum whereof was that he was ready to pay what was due after some forbearance. Money, he said, he had but little, spending all hitherto in housekeeping. And in fine he made two suits to that Lord, first that he might have convenient time to pay the debt, considering his tenths and subsidies came to £112 yearly, besides fees, servants' wages, liveries, housekeeping, &c., resolving that he would for the future keep fewer men, cut off his fare, be at less charges, that his debts might be the sooner discharged. His second request was, that the sheriffs might have no fine set on their heads for forbearing a little time with him. And so, in conclusion, humbly craving his lordship's favour fearing, the example (as he said) of the Bishop of Norwich."

1 Fasti Oxonienses, Anthony a Wood. Edit. Philip Bliss, London, 1813. col. 170.

2 Ath. Ox., Vol. 1., col. 791.

3 Ath. Ox., vol. i., col. 476. "Literæ ad Rich. Chænum Epis. Glouctr. The beginning of which is 'non me nunc ut olim,' etc. This is a single letter, and is printed at p. 125 of Canisii *Antiquæ Lectiones*, tom i., Bodl, 4to, c. 5, Art Seld."

4 Annals of the Reformation, by John Strype (Oxford, 1824), vol. ii., part 2, p. 51.

Anthony Wood also mentions the circumstance enlarged on in the Bishop's letters. Speaking of James Calfhill :[1]

"It is reported that he preached two sermons in Bristol Cathedral to confute Dr. Cheney, who was then Bishop of Gloucester, and held the See of Bristol in commendam. Cheney bad been accused of speaking irreverently of Calvin and Luther, on account of their notions of free-will, &c., and of preferring much the ancient fathers to them. Dr. Calfhill, therefore, who was very orthodox, and a great admirer of all Calvin's opinions, was employed to confute him in his own Cathedral, and used in his sermons the new-coined phrase of 'free-willers.' The bishop desired to confer with him, but Calfhill would never wait on him, which does not redound much to his credit."

I have only to add that for the sake of completeness I have here given the whole of the documents in the "Domestic Series" which have to do with Bishop Cheyney and the Recusants in the Diocese of Gloucester.

The few names mentioned in the Recusant Rolls are added at the end.

State Papers Domestic, Eliz., Vol. 41-51—1566.

Greeting in ye Lord,

Right honourable, I am verye sorye yt you are so sick, god make you whole, as it is my desyer & prayer, I wold have seen you or this according to my duetye & good will, but when I sent to knowe whether I might see you, it was, when answered, yt you were not to be spoken with. I suppose you have heard how ye bisshop of Glocester found him selue greeved with ye placynge of this adverbe onely in this article, The bodye of Christ is gyven, taken, & eaten in ye supper after an heavenly and spuall manner onely, Bycause it did take awaye ye presence of Christ's bodye in ye sacrament, & privately noted me to take his part herein, and yeasterdaye in myne absence, more playnely, pushed me for ye same whereas ; between him & me, I told him planelye, that this word onelye, in ye foresaid article, did not exclude ye presence of Christes body frō the sacrament, but onely ye grosseness and sensibleness in ye receavinge thereof : ffor I said vnto him, though he tooke Christis bodye in his hand, receaved it with his mouth, and that corporally, naturally, really, substantially, & carnally, as ye doctors doo write, yet he did not, for all that, see it, feale it, smelle it, nor tast it, And therefore I told him I wold speake against him herein, & ye rather bycause ye article was of myn owne pennynge. And yet I wolde not, for all that, denye thereby any thing that I had spoken for ye presence. And this was ye some of our talke. And this that I said is so true by all sortes of men, that even D. hardinge writeth ye same as it appeareth most evedientlye by his words reported in ye busshope of Salusburies booke, pagina 325, which be thus : 'Then we maye saye yt in ye sacrament his very body is present, yea, really, that is to say in deede, substantially, that is in substance, and corporally, carnally, & naturally, by ye wch wordes is ment that his verye bodye his there not after corporall, carnall, or naturall wise, but invisibly unspeakeably supernaturally spually divinely, & by waye unto him onely

1 Ath. Ox, vol. i., col. 379.

knowen." This I thought good to write to your honour for myne owne purgation. The almighty god in Christ restore you to your old health & long kepe you in ye same, with encrease of vertue & honour.

Yours whole to his poore powr,
Edm. Roffeñ.

Endorsed
22 xbr. 1566.
B. of Rochester to my mr

To ye right honourable
& his singler good
freind, Sir Wilm
Cecill Knight prin
cipall secretarie
to ye Queenes
Matie.

State Papers, Domestic Series, Elizabeth, Vol. 48-11.—1568.

My dutie wth humble submission pr'mised to y. h., I have bene at Bristoll of late, where I pr'ched iij. Sermons, wch manye well liked, as I heard ; yet some there were (quibus nihil placet nisi novū & nimiū as Philonius saythe) were greeved & have kept agreat stirre in the pulpit, & other where against me, namelie one who is more earnest then skilful, his name is norbrooke, whome I gentlelye vsed, often times calling him to my table & talkying wth him pīuatelye, & that I spake to him pīuilye he uttered to. D. Cawfeld, who twyse in my heairyng confuted that was brought to him a great deal more then needed as a nūbre of his friends thought vsing this tearme (that I have not heard before ; freewillians, I coulde have better liked Mr. Doctour's prching yf he had first conferred wth me. I dealt not ungentlelye wth him, but at his first coming, I offered him to take suche as I had everye meale, so longe as he should tarrye in the citie. I offered him conference also after his first sermon. I bade him to supper after his seconde, but I could not have his cōpanie. If he had come he might, padventure, have heard somewhat out of the olde churche, & consentynge orthodoxe writers that he would not moche haue misliked. Thei proue by the scriptures, that he, by other scriptures not vnknowen to theim confuted. That he confuted was thought to them to be dogma ecctiæ & veritatis, & so it is termed of some. Thei sawe great causes whi thei so wrote, as men of this tyme want not theires vtris magis credendū, vt dubitent alij ego certe non dubito. what articles my vnquiet & vncharitable adversaries have gathered against me, & have offered unto the Q. most honourable cōncell. as it is saide, I knowe not but my conscince is cleere, & that poore learnyng I have vttered, beynge indifferentlie heard & considered, I trust will not be moche misliked yf I were psuaded that I had prched any thinge against scripture against the holie catholique churche against orthodoxe writers consenting, against the best generall councells it should be the first deed that I wold doo, to ryde to Bristoll (althouge at this pr'sent I am not well hable to ryde) & there I wold humblye acknowledge mine errour. But yf I, by norbrook & his adherents shall be either falslie accused, or be hable to prove that I have

said by such learninge as is before rehersed: Norbrooke shall pceyue he hath not doone well; god willing. he hath lost alreadie a nūbre of his frends, through his late misbehauiour, he hath no neede to leese mo. This is well pceyued & more & more it is spoken that yonge and rashe prchers doo more hinder the free course of the gospel then further it, more is the pitie. I am counseled, by some well seene in lawes of the realme, to comence an action agaynste norbrooke & his adherentes, for theire to badd, abusyng me in the pulpit & other places: but I will ende as I have begoon. Thaccusinge of any man hath not hitherto cost me ij^{d} in the lawe. I loue neither to sue nor to be sued. Although I have in my tyme mett wth many crooked apostles. If I shall proue my rashe adversaries to growe in malice, I will trouble my frendes, wch are many in nūbre, I thanke god of his goodnes, as I have also many enemies I knowe, and thei say that I am an vtter enemie to the gosple of Christe, but thei spende theire wynde in vaine that so saye: I wold they should thinke, that as they fauour the gosple, so doo I when they haue all said, when such as Norbrooke heare any thinge that they cannot like: they streyght way shake at their adv̄saries the terreble name of the high cōmissioners. If suche busie bodies be not punished, thei will marre all. In the meane season thei hinder, and that very moche, the gospel, wch thei wold be thought to fauour; Thus I am bold to trouble y.h. wth my long ℔re, trusting to have the continuance of yor accustomed goodnes towards me in the waye of right. I am threatened to leese whatsoeu^{r} I haue at Bristol, yf mine adv̄saries may haue their will, other saye lustelie that I shall be put frome all the liuinge I have, fiat voluntas Dūi, to whose tuition I comitt y.h., wysshing to the same encrease of grace and vertue. from my house at Gloucestre, the 7. of Octobre, 1568: y.h. at cōmaundement.

Ric. Glouc.

There are twoo in my diœcese that haue ministered the cōion, christened, maried, &c., and yet thei nev̄ tooke ordres. the one counterfeted my seale, thother is piured. I wold be glad to knowe y.h. pleasure in this; what is best to be doone wth theim. I haue wrytē to my l.g. of cātorburye touchyng this matter.

Endorsed

To the right honourable syr wyllyā Cecile Knight, chiefe secretarie to the Q. ma^{tie} at ye courte.

vij. of october, 1568. B. of Glouer. to my m^{r}. 1568.

State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, Vol. 48, 16.

Right honourable I was bolde of late to trouble you wth my pasyg long ℔re, moued so to doo by the wylfull attempts of myne adv̄saries w^{t}out cause for any thynge that I knowe. free wyll & theucharist are their great causes as I heare, not that I have gyuē any occasion in pulpit for they to styre in thys matter, more then at ye length in my thirde sermō at Bristoll after twoo s̄mōs, or rayther invectives of D. Caufeld I saide I coulde letter like the iudgment of Erasm̄s then luther in the cot^{t}sie of free wyll. And w^{t}all that I dissented not fro the fathers of this realme in y^{t} article when y^{t} was offered me to be subscribed in latine. At my return to Glouc' one

cōmy'g (as yt thought thither for ye nones I heard hym not) brake, as yt ware, the ise, & an other folowed hym whose stope & chiefe marke was yt there is no freewill. Thei bothe, and also one Norbrooke, a prcher at Bristol, and other may seeme not to have waded in theolde wryters that consēt in ye cōtrie doctrine, Thei folow moche (yf not too moche) ye learned of this tyme not coñdery'g what hath ben thought & determined in theolde tyme as y L. of Sarisburie and other beeyng great learned men & well traded in antiquitie well knowe what hath bene thought of this matter in the primitiue churche wt great cōsent. Their iudgment I can better like thē thīpugners of theī in this tyme. If yong & whote heads shalbe suffered to saye & ꝑche what thei lust in matters of great weight (as no doubt certayne of theī doe verie rashlie to thex'edyng great hyndrance of the gosple) there must needs ēsue a Babylonicall confusion. I heare that ye right honourable my L. of Bedford is laboured by d. hūfrey & mo to bry'g this & other matters before the Q. moste honourable councell. If yt be so I trust the truthe wyll by this occasion be better knowē. If I were either strōg ī bodie or in purse (as doubtles I am not) yt shoulde be ye first deed yt ī wolde do to confere wt ye learned in this poynct of freewyll, Now not being well hable to iourney I wolde be verie lothe to be drawē to Londō, namelie at suche mens sute and cōplaint as myne adꝟsaries be, If I be not deceyued their chief marke that they shute at is not free wyll & such like, but raither nolums hūc regnare sup nos. whiche yf thei shall bring to passe thei will lustelie t'umphe. God speede theī in their well doyngs, as my selfe. And where I receaued y honours tre by Mr. Tyndall on ye behalf of your coosyn mr. Cecil for a larger estate by me to hym to be made in the farme of maismore which req'st as I may by no means denie, so I am right sorie that yt ys not bountifull ynough toxpresse my rediness to gratifie you, to whome vnder ye Q. matie I am most beholdy'g & bounde. And, therefore, whatsoꝟ is to be doone by me, for his better & larger assurance, I am and wyll be verie readie & wyllyng to doo ye same. Thus takyng my leaue & wisshing vnto you thēcrease of grace & all vertue fro my house at Glouc. ye 15 of this Octobre, your honours to cōmande.

Ric. Glouc.

Endorsed :

To the right honourable
Syr Wyllyam Cecill Knight
principall secretarie to the
Q. most excellent matie
at the courte.

xvth of October, 1568,
B. of Gloucester to my mr.
1568.

State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, vol. 48 (1568) 22.

Certen of the Citisens of Bristowe do wyshe to yr honors Grace and peace wth longe prosperitie & healthe from God the father through his only sonne Jesus Christ.

Consideringe that yor honors greatest endeuors & travells are earnestly prest to put in vse & execution all good & holsome lawes made for the cōmon tranquilitie of this Realme, but especiallie suche as do establyshe and set forthe the glorie & true worship of God, we of or partes thought we colde not well discharge our duties either before God or to the Queene's matie vnles we sholde revele to yor honors, put in speciall authoritie vnder the

Queenes hyghnes howe the same in some parte hath ben of late impugned by the Byshop of Glocester's publicke & open predications ffor this last sondy the sayde B. vttered in his s̄mons at the cathedral churche of Bristowe very strange, pilous & corrupt doctrines, as well to the defacinge of Christes syncere gospell and God's vndefiled religion, as to the no small hassardinge of the co͞mon tranquilitie, wherein as we have hitherto obedientlie and quietlie lyved vnder our Queenes ma^{tie}. Even so we earnestlie desire and humbly crave of yor honors that the same may be styll continued & mayntayned among vs. And because your honors shall the better vnderstand and iudge of the matter itselfe we have annexed to these letters some speciall notes or articles of the B. s̄mons, and copie whereof wth a letter lykewyse we have send to the Queenes hyghness Co͞missio͞ns for matters ecclesiasticall, trusting that y^{r} honours, togeather wth the sayde co͞missio͞ns vpō deliberat viewe & consideration had hereof what disturbance of common tranquilitie may through sufferance encrease amongst vs, especiallie in so dangerfull a tyme of troubles in other contryes, wyll more spedely seke suche remedie as to yor honourable wysdomes shall seem most convenient & requisite to the glorie of God and cōfort of his churche. Thus not doubting of some reformation herein to be had at your honours hands, we cōmende yor honors to the Almightie Spirit of God, who nowe and for ever defende and preserve yor honors.

ffrom vs your honors humble orators,
the 21 daye of October, anno dn̄i, 1568,

Robert Saxci, Alderman.	Roger Joneys, Alderman.	Thomas Kelke.
		George hyggyns.
Thomas Kyrkland, shereffe.		John Browne.
Robert Smythe, sheryffe.		Jhon. Wod.
Thomas Aldworth.		Wy pill.
Jhon Whyte	Robert pressly	Robert .....
John Carr		Halton Chambleyn
Thomas Yonge		Tho : Roberts
Thomas Symons	Rafe Dole	John Boydell
Thomas deconson	Thomas Turnar Schoolemaster	Randdull Hassall
Richard Carye		Watar Sanfast
Richard Cole		By me Philip Scapulis
Robart Alflatt		Wm. tiler
Philipe Janckyns		Wm. Cowpper
John Alkin		Thomas Warren
Wyllin Yate		Edmond Smythe
Thomas pytt		William gyttyns
John Busshe		
Thomas Bebyne		

Endorsed.

To the right honorable
Lordes & others of the
Quenes ma^{tie} moste
honourable privie counsell
Be thes delivered
wth speede.

20 8br, 1568.
Certen of the Citizens of Bristowe,
to the Counsell
against ye B. of Glouc.,
1568. 4.

These Articles were openlye vttered and
Publyshed in Bristoll by the byshoppe of Glouc.
In three s'vall sermons vidzt. the 22 & 29 dayes of
August, and the ffyft of September last past
Anno dñi, 1568.

1.—I am come, good people, not to recant or call backe anythinge that I have heretofore said, ffor I am of that mynde now as I was then, as concernynge matters of controuersye, and willbe to thende. If I had one foote in the grave and another uppon the grounde I wolld saye then as I do nowe, and therefor good people I geve you that councell that I follow myselff. Wherefor be not so swyft or hastie to credyt the newe wryters, ffor they are not yet thoroughlye tryed and approuyd as the catholycke ffathers are.

2.—Thes newe wryters in matters of controuersie as Mr. Calvyne and others, agree not together, but are at dyssentyon amonge them sellues, and are together by the eares, therefore take heede of them, yet reade them, for in openynge the text they do passe many of the old ffathers, And they are excellentlye well learned in the tonges. But in matters nowe in controuersye follow them not, But followe the old ffathers and doctours, althoughe Mr. Calvyn denyeth some of them. As for your newe Doctours are good to picke a Sallytt out of them now and then.

3.—Scriptures, scriptures, do you crye, be not to hastie for so the heretick allwayes cryed And had the scriptures. I wollde aske this question, I have to do with an heretycke, I bringe Scripture agaynst hym, And he will confesse yt to be scripture, But he will denye the sence that I bringe yt ffor, How now, how shall thys be tryed, marye by consent of ffathers onlie and not by others.

4.—In readynge scripture be you lycke the snaile, whiche ys agoodlie sygnee ffor when ho feelythe an harde thinge against his hornes, he pullythe them in agayne. So do you : reade scriptures a god's name, But when you come to matters of controversyes, goe backe agayn, pull in yor hornes.

5.—I never brought ffreewyll into the pullpytt, And I wolld to God yt had never been brought into that place. Luther wrott A verrye evill booke against freewill, wherein he did verye moche hurte, But Erasmus answered hym very learnydlye, so that I am not of Luther's opynion therein, but of Mr. Erasmus mynd.

6.—They wch of Longe tyme have been excercysed in prayer and studye, and are aged, cannot be so easelye ignoraunt or erre or be deceyued, or be without grace, Nor these yonge men whiche are of a Lower vayne, havinge not the use of Longe prayer and studie, be so pffect as they seme, nor haue suche grace.

7.—These matters nowe in controversie are as yt were in an equal paire of ballances And maye weyghe whiche waye they shall as yet.

8.—Let them not saie as here of late was preached that the ffathers had their ffalltes, whiche they had indede, But let them all bringe me the consent of ffathers in these matters nowe in controversie, or otherwise I shall not nor wyll yeld to them nor be of their judgment.

9.—A question maye be asked touchinge the yonge maide and Naaman, whether that a godlie man maye be at ydoll servyce with his bodie, his harte being with god, without offence or synne, I saie you may wthout offence or synne, And because you shall not think that I am of this opinyon onlie, I will bring you Peter Martyr, a learnyd man, and as famous as ever was in our tyme, being their own doctoure, who saithe a man maie be present without offence, whose verye wordes I will reade unto you, which are these: Non enim simpliciter et omnibus modis Interdictum est iis homminibus ne in fanis presentes adsint dum profani et execrandi ritus exercentur.

10.—Some amonge you find greate fault wth me and are offendid as I pceyue with my preachinge and you do murmure, I must out of Dought call backe something that I have preached, Indede I saied here that Naaman gave to Gehasie tenne thousand suyte of apparell where yt was but two suyte, that I call backe agayne. And other ys that I saied in this place yf anie were offendyd or greuyed withe anie thinge I sholld preache, he sholld come ffriendlie to me And I wolld reason withe hym, Amonge all a poore man of late came to me being offendid with my preachinge to reason wth me and I refusyd yt, And that I call backe, but for anye other thinge that I have preached I saie now as I did then, And so will I do to the end.

11.—Good people I must now dept shortlie, kepe, therefor, this lesson withe you. Beleyue not, neyther follow this cyttie, nor yet 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, but folowe you the Catholike and vniversal consent, ffor yf you will goe but to the ryuer of Reane in Germany And beholld the Cytties how they dyffer and are at contentyon among them sellues you will wonder. At Heluetia ys one religion, at Wertinberdge another, at Stronghboroughe another, and at Geneva ys another, so that there were never so manie religions and divors in anye mans tyme as nowe amonge them.

Domestic Series, Elizabeth, vol. 117-12. 1577.

My dutie most hũblie remẽbred: I have receyued your honours ltre of hir maties pleasure cõcernĩg suche as refuse to come to the churche, dated the 15th of October, ye 20th of the same: vpõ sight wherof I have caused diligent searche to be made amõg my records: of such as were prsented vpon othes of the churche wardens, of evrie parishe, whiche psented the same in sevral inquisitions, whose names I have sent you here inserted. I have also, according to the tenour of the sayde ltre cõferred wth Mr. Matthew Poyntz, Syr John Tracie, beyng then occupied in her maties affayrs as in muster, concerning the estimate of their landes & goods, wch by reason of the ffortunes of the date of retourne of answere to ye sayde ltres was 7 days after the recept wee coulde not learne nor cõceyue any certayn estimate of their lands & goods, neyther can in longer presse of tyme, learne fullie the same but by cõman reporte & publique fame: praying y.h. not onelie to graunt me longer tyme for searche of the sayde estimate, but also to joyne wth me some iustices of peace in evrie quarter of the shier, who better knowe the state of suche psons in this schedule inserted. Dooyng your h., further understande that the psons in this schedule inserted vpon examination of the cause of their refusall by me, my chanceler & other officers, some (supposed to savour of papistrie) alledged sicknes, some other alledged debt &

therefore refused fearyng ꝑcesse. The third sorte cōmunlie called puritās wilfullie refuse to come to churche, as not likyng ye surplas, ceremonies & other seruice now vsed in the churche, Whereupon thei have been arained & indited in dyv̄se & seueral sessions, vpōn the statute, & now remayne in in pⁱson vpon the same. Thus hūblie I cōmit your honours to the tuitiō of God frō my house ye 24 of Octore, 1577.

Ric : Glouc.

To the Queenes maiesties
most honourable council
at the courte

Endorsed :
24 Octobris, 1577.

The B. of Glocester concerning
the Recusants to come vnto the
Churche.

State Papers, Domestic Series. Elizabeth, Vol. 118, 24, 1577.

xv.° die Novembris, Anno, 1577.

In the Colledge of Glouc. Itm, we ꝑsente william myeredith, whom we suspecte to be an horrible papiste, and one that hath not receuied the cōmvnion at any time to our knowledges : also the cōmon fame goethe that he is a maintainer of papists beyonde the seas, and that of late he hathe byn there to haue conference wᵗʰ them : also he beinge offered to take the othe of ye supremacie ministered by the ordinarie, he utterly refused the same : we esteme him to be worth fiftie pounds.

Richard Jones, Clarke. Lo. ward, cleark.
ffrancis Pravso cle.

David walker, clark.
William ffortey.

Domestic Series. Elizabeth, Vol. 118 (32), 1577.

My dutie moste humble remembered to youre honours, I have enquired with all dilligence, of all suche persons that refuse at this present to come to the churche accordinge to your honours advertisment in yoʳ ltres. Dated the xvᵗʰ of October. And have founde by cōmon fame these persons herein insearted wᵗʰ the valuac̃ōn of there landes and gooddes accordinge to the saide Cōman fame and beleef of neighbors adioynanntes to the vttermost valewe thereof. Thus I cōmitt yoʳ honoʳˢ to the tuic̃ōn of the Almightie, ffrom my house this xxᵗʰ of November, 1577. youre honoʳˢ to commande.

Ric' Glouc,

Endorsed.
20 Novembris, 1577.
B. of Gloucester with the
certificat of the Recusants.

To the honorable Lords
of the Quenes moste excellent
majˢ. priuie concl. at the
courte.

Hearenafter ensue the names and surnames of all suche wthin the dioces of Glouc. as are ꝑsented by sworne men in every prishe vnder writton for not cominge to churche.

The parishes.	Their names.	Their substance.
St. John's, in Glouc.	William Teylow, worthe in goods	iijti vis viijd
	John Barnard, worthe in goods	xxs
	Richard Waterman, worthe in goods	xxs
	Thomas Evans, worthe in goods	vis viijd
	Georg Hatton & his wief, gent.	
St Marie's, in Glouc.	Thomas Twydall, worth in goods	vis viijd
	William Wyldinge, worth in goods	iijs iiijd
	John Cooke als Puddinge, worthe	nothinge
	Anthony Burrett, worth	nothing
St Katherine's, in Glouc.	Joan Drewett, the wyffe of William Drewett, prisoner in ye castle	
Trinitie, in Glouc.	Thomas Awfield, worth	nothing
	Lewys Vaughan, worth in goods	cti
	Thomas Jarreck	
Harscombe and Pitchcombe	George ffeltoe and his familie, worthe - - - -	nothinge
	Robert Lewys, prisoner in the Castle - - - -	nothinge
	Ralphe Mizy	
Ranwicke	William Chapman and his wyffe, worth - - - -	nothinge
Cheltenham	Henry Hathwey & his wyfe, worth, in goods - - - -	iiijti
Weston Subedge	Mrs. Elizabeth hodgs, the wyffe of Mr. William Hodgs, esquor	
Morton valance	John Pridye	
Eastelache	George Simmonds, gent.	
Todnam	Mr. John Palmer, esquior, worth, in goods and lands, by yeare	ijcti
Alderton	Olde Mres. Tracie	
Pebworth	Mr. Thomas Buchell, gent.. worth in lands and goods - -	vcti
	William Pierson	
fforthampton	Margerie Blunte, widow, worth	xiiiti vis viii
Hardwicke	James Burrowe, in lands and goods - - -	ij cti

Harfield	Mr. John Paunsefoote and his wyffe, worthe, in lands -	xxti and in goods, cti
Southropp	John Parfett, worth -	vti
Northlache	Mres Sibill lymbrick, hath three tenements in northleche -	
Circester	Thomas Bradford & his wiffe, he hathe two tenements in Circester, and a copie hold by severne syde, and is worthe, in goods - -	xti
	Henry Pratt, worth nothing	
	Mrs. Strange, the wyffe of Tho. Strange, of Chesterton, gent.	
	Elizabeth Whiting, the wyffe of William Whitinge -	
	Agnes Longe, worth in goods	xxs
	John Cox and his wiffe, worth	xti
Stretton	Thomas Hancox, worth in goods -	xti
	Garrett witts, worth - - - -	xxs
Hathropp	William Marlowe, worth, in goods	xti
Sherborn	John Hall, worth nothing	
Horsley	William Byrde, worthe nothinge	
fframpton upon Severne	ffrances Grange, worthe in goods	viti xiiis iiijd
Nybley	Thomas Dowre, worth - - -	vs
Wickwarre	Robert Collwey, worth in lands, p. ann. - - - - -	xxvis viijd.
Cowley	John Champe, worth nothinge	
Cam	Richard Turner, worth- - -	xti
Wooton	good wyffe Knight, the wyffe of John Knight - - -	
Barkeley	Richard Everod, worth - -	xts
Slymbridge	Thomas Myllard, worth - -	xlti
	John Home, worthe - - -	xs
	Robart Byford, worth - - -	vti
Newent	James Collwall, worth - - -	xxviiiti
	William Dobbins, worth - -	xxti
	William Wall, worth - - -	xliijti
	Roger Huntley, worth - - -	vs
	Philipp Ebbes' wyffe - - -	
	Elizabeth ffawkener, worth nothing	
	Clement Cooke, worth nothing	
Newland	John Morgan, worth - - -	xti

Qeynton	Elizabeth hooke, the wyffe of John hooke	
Tudenham	John Vaughan, worthe - - -	nothinge
Lydney	Richard Dryve, worth- - -	vli
	Richard Hanley, worth - -	xxs
Kempley	Thomas ffrewen, worth - -	nothing
	John Bradley, worth - - -	vis viiid
Oxnall	James Coming, worth - - -	vili xiiis iiijd
	John Bache, worth - - -	nothing
Eorst (?)	William Bradstock, worth, in lands, yearly - - -	vijli.
Bybury	Mrs. Cyp	
	John How	
	William Cambridg	

The following names, or variations, occur in the list enclosed in the Bishop's letter, vol. 117-12.

The second list sent is the one here printed, on account of its greater fulness.

Byburie	Michæll Piper
Trinitie in Glouc.	Thomas Jarrett
Hassefield	Mr. John Paunsefoote esquire & his wyfe
Barnewood	Thomas Burcher
Stroude	John Clark
Winchcombe	William Pardie Margaret Pardie
Brownsbarrow	John Bromedge, gent.
Chesterton	Mress. Strange
Leckhampton	Mr. William Norwood
Glouc.	William Dudnell and his wyfe

Names occurring in the Recusant Rolls, 34, 35, 36, Eliz.

Franciscus Thynne, gen.
Hugo Cuffe, gen.
Thomas Sandeforde, nup de Cyrencester, yeoman.
Thomas Keyes, unus coquor ordinar Regine.
Thomas Bradforde, nup de Cirencestyr, yeom.
Robertus Bradstone, nup de Winfborne, gene.
Henricus Bytlett de Seuthe, gen.

Robertus Horwoode de Mikleton, gen.
Henricus Collett, nup de parach de little Compton, yom.
Henricus Wade, de paroch de Mickleton, yom.
Wil'muss Owen, de esting, yom.
Marge Hatt uxor Will Hatt de Newland, in parochie de Newland, gen.
Jane Griffyth, uxor Ambrosii Gryffythe de lidney, gen.
Elanor Robe de Dumbleton, Spinster.
Anna Horwood, ux Robt. Horwood de Mickleton ꝑdic., gen.
Elinor Porter, ux Egidii nuper de Eadem, gen.
Alicia Horwood, de Eadem, spinster.
Anna Dennys, nup de Eadem, spinster.
Alicia Hibberd, nup de Eadem, spinster.
ffranciscus Ligon, ux Thomas ligon, nup de Elkinton, gen.
Jacobus Butler, nuper de Cirencester.
Richus lynche de paroch de Tethington.

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications.

PRIMITIVE FOLK-MOOTS; or Open-Air Assemblies in Britain. By George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary to the Folk-lore Society; author of Index of Municipal Offices. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1880.

MR. GOMME, in the work before us, has undertaken to elucidate a very abstruse subject, reaching back into the depth of the darkness of primitive society. Truly it is there we must seek for the germ from which has sprung the liberties of England. But by what method is this deep mine to be explored and the golden ore obtained? Mr. Gomme says: "Comparative Philology, Comparative Politics and Comparative Jurisprudence have united in producing a philosophy of history which enables us to understand the political life and institutions of this early period almost as satisfactorily as if our knowledge had been derived from the evidence of written records." Kemble and Stubbs, by the "Comparative method call in the evidence of foreign early history as evidence of Early English history, and take English history itself back to a foreign home for its origin." These authors and others, however, have confined their studies to the comparison of English institutions with those which obtained in early times in Germany, ignoring the evidence which is forthcoming from the study of the archaic remains, which still exist, of the early condition of our own country. This omission Mr. Gomme endeavours to supply, considering that much of the primitive institutions of Britain may be learned from this source, though he allows that it may be difficult, at all times, to decide "whether any given institution may be of Celtic or Teutonic origin." It is evident to all who attentively study the early history of this country that in no instance has any conquest been one of entire extermination of the inhabitants, nor of the manners and customs of the conquered race; and especially would local customs, which were too unimportant to have any influence upon the conquerors or their systems of policy or jurisprudence, be suffered to survive. We have evidences of this on all sides of us, though there are not wanting those who entertain the unfounded notion that, severally, the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman conquests effected a complete *tabula rasa* in pre-existing institutions.

Mr. Gomme assumes that the cultivation of the soil formed the basis of the communities of primitive man, and that of the social condition and state of culture of these early communities he considers we possess

many evidences, religious, domestic, and economical, though we are deficient in knowledge of the politics of that epoch. "Pre-historic Politics," he says, "is a comprehensive subject in the history of early mankind," and the deficiency referred to he proposes to work out in his Volume. As the leading principle of primitive politics he places popular assemblies, meeting in the open air, in the most prominent position. They form the foundation of the patriarchial communities, and "represent all that primitive man had to fall back upon in his struggles for right and justice in his connection with men of his own tribe or village, or external to them." The functions of these assemblies have, however, never been specially defined. They were very variable, sometimes wholly legislative, and sometimes wholly judicial, sometimes democratic in form and sometimes autocratic, but in Aryan countries among its legislative functions was the apportionment of agricultural tenements, and the duties incident to an agricultural community; its judicial functions consisted in the settlement of village wrongs, and occasionally the trial of a village criminal. These assemblies had no State origin, or State sanction or authority, but grew out of the social condition of the people antecedent to the formation of the State, or Central authority, which was in fact merely a vast federation of local communities. These communities, within their own limits, possessed sovereign authority, and some portion of their own inherent rights they voluntarily yielded up for the formation of the State. In illustration of this, Mr. Gomme says, "the Shires of England were once Sovereign communities, and they amalgamated into the new kingdom of the West Saxons, and, as a natural consequence, the old shire-moots became local branches of the Witenagamot and assisted in its formation, the democratic element of which they established—the right of every freeman to attend and take part in its proceedings; nevertheless throughout these changes the ancient village communities maintained their original organization." The Hundred-moot, the Manor Court, the Forest Court, and Courts of Liberties and Franchises continued to be occupied, even down to our own time, in conducting the legislative and judicial trials of agricultural communities. The independence of the State of these Courts and of each other is shewn by the variety of customs and practises which continued until of late years, even to the franchise of life and death; and in every court-leet of a manor held at this time we witness the survival of the judicial functions of the ancient village assemblies. "It is everywhere forthcoming," Mr. Gomme says, "that England at one time in its history was entirely divided, as it is now even partially so, into groups of self governing, almost self-supporting, agricultural communities." Certain modes of cultivation, particular division of cultivated lands, customary weights and measures, notwithstanding the great Statute of Winchester, are evidences of the independence of the several local assemblies. The village rules of cultivation survive now as fixed unalterable customs, incident to certain manors or other jurisdictions.

As evidence of the survival of the primitive assembly, or primitive folk-moot, now existing, or shown in the historical records of modern Britain, Mr. Gomme submits the evidence of the open-air court as a very significant factor among British institutions, and a very important relic of primitive times. He cautions us, however, against supposing the primitive

popular assembly, and what might be considered a popular assembly of modern times, the same thing. The people in ancient times were not what the people are now. Every family then possessed rights and political status, but this corporate unit of the state did not represent itself on State occasions by the whole group of persons composing it, but by the chief or head of the house only, who was responsible to the State for the conduct of those under his control, for all his dependents, free or unfree.

The examples which Mr. Gomme has collected of the primitive open-air assemblies in Britain fall, he says, under three groups : viz., examples from early records before the primitive influence had given way ; revivals ; and survivals. This division, however, is perfectly arbitrary, so far as archæology is concerned. One group is as archaic as the others.

Though there is abundant evidence of open-air assemblies in Britain in early times, it is difficult from that evidence to establish that the fact of meeting in the open-air was essential to such assemblies. Mr. Gomme appeals, therefore, to the practice in foreign lands, and especially to what is now the usage among uncivilized peoples—the North American Indians and the African tribes, who always conduct their public business in an open place. He also refers to the early history of the peoples of the east, particularly to those of the Aryan race, to the natives of Iceland and Scandinavia, to France and to Germany. He also refers to Grimm's great work *Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*, wherein there is a chapter on the meeting places of the Courts of Justice. Grimm states that such a court "was never held, otherwise than in the open." The result of his investigations Mr. Gomme thus summarizes : "that these primitive assemblies can be shewn to have met—beside the forest, under special trees, in meadows, on mountains and hills, at burial places, mills, wells, bridges, church doors, in the court-yard of the monastery, at the gates of the city ; all arranged by Grimm in his early teutonic section." Besides the importance of the place of meeting, the investigation gives other particulars in respect to the form and other associations, by which to trace out the survival of the primitive folk-moot in Britain, and from such materials Mr. Gomme says he is enabled to write something like a chapter of primitive politics.

Having obtained this knowledge of the distinctive features of the primitive assembly or Court of Justice, it now becomes possible, Mr. Gomme says, to enquire about some of the traces of its existence in Great Britain. "To begin with," he says, "it is perfectly well known that the early inhabitants of Britain were in a primitive state of Society. Both the Britons and the Saxons, at our first knowledge of them, were respectively primitive peoples, but between these two primitive races stepped in the Romans who had conquered Britain. Rome was not a primitive nation, but was far advanced in civilization, and that civilization had a powerful influence, not only in changing the primitive institutions of the Celtic Britons who preceded her, but in modifying also the institutions of the Saxons, by whom she was succeeded. We must expect, therefore, to find, even in the earliest dawn of our documentary history, that a considerable change had taken place in the social and political condition of the people. Our documents do not reach back to the period when open-air assemblies were in full

force. It had shrunk into narrower limits, and in many instances meetings had begun to be held elsewhere than under the broad canopy of heaven, but, as Mr. Gomme says, there is another phase of folk-moot which is almost equally valuable as a full description would have been, alluding to the phase which shows the transition from primitive to more civilized time, and he cites from Bede, from the Saxon Chronicles, and from various ancient charters, in which expressions are used shewing that the act described was performed in the open-air, in the presence of the whole body of the people.

As examples of the revival of the primitive form of Popular Assemblies, Mr. Gomme cites the Great Gemot, held without London in 1052, at which a reconciliation took place between the King and the Earl Godwin and his sons, "before all the people of the land." This stirring scene has been pictured by Mr. Freeman in his usual vigorous language.[1] Mr. Gomme cites, also, the meeting at Runymede, at which the Barons, supported by their retainers in arms, extorted from King John the Great Charter of English Liberties. He cites Mathew of Westminster, who says, "Runymede signifies 'the Meadow of Council,' because from old time counsels about the peace of the kingdom were frequently held there." It does not, we think, seem to be adequately established that these meetings were of the same type as the primitive open air assemblies, and as regards the last, though the meeting may have taken place on the same spot as that on which such assemblies had in early times been held, the cause leading to this meeting would seem to have been a struggle between the king and his barons in arms rather than with the people. The great Judicial Meeting, held on Pennenden Heath, in Kent, in 1072, to decide the question between Odo Bishop of Bayeux and Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, touching certain lands and franchises which Odo had abstracted from the see of Canterbury, would seem, as stated by Mr. Gomme, complete in all its parts as the revival of a great shire-moot. The king commanded "all the county to sit without delay," and Mr. Gomme says "this was no doubt a return to the old state of things, before the old state of things had been entirely eradicated from the customary law of England." He adds: "The question broadly stated, is this: years after the primitive open-air court, or assembly, had been disused—had shrunk into a small representative assembly, in exactly the same way as almost all such primitive assemblies had shrunk as peoples and tribes developed into nations and countries—one great and important case arose, requiring extraordinary legislation, and the means adopted were not based upon the court statesmanship of the period, but upon a conscious or unconscious statesmanship derived from the primitive history of the people. This can be nothing else than an historical revival, therefore, and must be classified with the other instances which do not bear the more significant stamp of survival, only because they had not continued their primitive meetings in an unbroken series from primitive times."

The examples of the actual *survival* of the primitive open-air assemblies, either partially or in a complete form, are very numerous. Mr. Gomme's intelligent and unflagging perseverance has produced a great number as regards: Hundred Courts, Manorial Courts, Forest Courts, Mining Courts, and Municipal Courts; the practice and customs of which are in many

1 Norm. Conq. ij., 303-331

cases very striking and curious. As might have been expected, these local customs have survived most fully in remote districts, as is shewn by Mr. Gomme's chapter on Open-air Courts in Scotand. The details are most interesting, but for particulars we must refer to the work itself, which shews extensive reading and a vast amount of careful study and close reasoning.

AN INDEX TO THE WILLS AND INVENTORIES now preserved in the COURT OF PROBATE AT CHESTER, from 1545 to 1620, &c. Edited by J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A. Printed for the Record Society, 1879.

THIS volume, pertaining to the issue for 1879, of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, has only just been delivered to the members, having been delayed in order that the continuation from 1621 to 1650 might be issued, if possible, at the same time, but this has been found impracticable.

As a mere List of Wills, this volume may, perhaps, not be thought so attractive as the two previously issued volumes of the series. There are, however, no more important documents than wills for genealogical purposes, and, moreover, they throw much light upon other matters affecting local history, and exhibit, in various different ways, the feelings, manners, and habits of all classes of the community at the dates when the wills were respectively made. It is not, therefore, easy to over-estimate the value of having at hand a ready reference to the wills of a district.

But besides the simple alphabetical List of Wills now in the Probate Court of Chester, Mr. Earwaker, in his introduction, gives the members of the society a further account of the wills pertaining to the two counties which the Society embraces. Chester was one of the Sees of the new foundation. Previously to its formation in 1541, these two counties were included in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and it would be natural to suppose that the earlier wills would be found in the Registry of Litchfield, but unfortunately, no such wills can be there discovered. Nevertheless, Mr. Earwaker is still of opinion that they are yet there, and will at some time be found.

Though the See was founded in 1541, as stated above, and a Bishop appointed in the same year, from some unexplained cause, the Probate of Wills does not appear to have commenced until 1545, and the general list refers to Wills from that date now remaining in the Probate Court; but Mr. Earwaker points out a very important fact, that in the Bishops' Registry is a large folio volume containing, in addition to other ecclesiastical documents, full transcripts of a large number of 16th century Lancashire and Cheshire Wills, the originals of which are now lost. This valuable volume now contains 411 leaves, but Mr. Earwaker says, "searching amongst the miscellaneous records in the Registry, I was fortunate enough to discover a thin volume of some 70 leaves, which had originally belonged to it, and which continued the pagination from page 412 to page 483." Of the Wills in this volume Mr. Earwaker gives a complete list, with references to the pages on which they occur. Some of these Wills have been printed by the Chetham Society and some in the "Cheshire Sheaf," which are respectively distinguished in Mr. Earwaker's List.

Mr. Earwaker refers to the ACT BOOKS at Chester, expressing a high opinion of their value as affording evidence not elsewhere found, and he suggests that they should be Indexed. From our knowledge of the multifarious information contained in the Act Books of some other dioceses, we would go further than the recommendation given by Mr. Earwaker, and would venture to suggest that if the requisite permission could be obtained, the Record Society would perform a very excellent work by printing these Books *in extenso*.

COLLECTANEA GENEALOGICA. Edited by JOSEPH FOSTER, author of "The Peerage and Baronetage," and other Genealogical Works. Published by subscription by the Editor, 21, Boundary Road, Finchley Road, N.W. Part I., June, 1881.

WE have just received the first Part of this new venture by Mr. Foster, whose "Peerage and Baronetage," for the present year we have "noticed" in this Volume. The subject matter is divided into six sections, each specially paged for separate binding: viz., I. *Collectanea*, under which there is a very interesting notice, with pedigree, of the late Earl of Beaconsfield; and a critical enquiry respecting the mysterious parentage of Rachel, Lady Kingston. II. *An Alphabetical List of the Members of Parliament.* III. *The Marriages of the Nobility and Gentry, alphabetically arranged, from* 1655 *to* 1880. IV. *Musgrave's Obituary*, containing the deaths of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, prior to 1800. V. *Funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland*, 1607. *VI. Sims' Index to Heralds' Visitations, etc.*, arranged alphabetically, with additions from the Collections of Sir George Naylor and Sir William Betham. The lateness of the receipt of this work, after, indeed, our present volume was made up, precludes us from saying more on this occasion, but we hope from time to time to notice Mr. Foster's future Parts as they are issued. A glance, however, at the list of the contents given above will be sufficient to show how valuable this miscellany will be to the genealogical student.

SCRAPS OF ANCIENT BRISTOL. By F. W. LOCKWOOD, 5, Corn Market, Belfast.

THESE little sketches do not pretend to illustrate the more prominent buildings of ancient Bristol, but to preserve a representation of some of those old picturesque structures which are, day by day, gradually but surely disappearing: such as the Early English window, formerly a part of the Dominican Friary, in Merchant Street, now a portion of the Friends' School, and the beautiful Decorated doorway on the Quay, once the entrance to Spicer's Hall. The sketches are neatly executed in lithography, and we hope Mr. Lockwood will be encouraged to continue his illustrations of these unobtrusive and interesting remains.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Roman Lancashire.—Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, so well-known to the Members of the Royal Archæological Institute for his able and valuable articles on Roman Remains, in the Archæological Journal, has, we are glad to say, now ready for the press, a work in which he undertakes to bring together the many Roman Antiquities scattered throughout the County of Lancaster, and to engrave every article of interest now extant, including altars, tablets, miscellaneous inscriptions, rings, fibulæ, and other minor articles. The wood-cuts will be introduced amongst the text, in the same manner as in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. A Map of the County will be introduced into the volume, shewing the course of the roads and their nature, on which will be marked the sites of all discoveries, large or small, and the position of the various stations. As the Tenth Iter of Antoninus passed through the county this will be of great value.

The continual daily loss and destruction of archaic remains of all classes is evidence of the importance of preserving a record of such as are now extant, illustrative of the history of the country, and we cannot too strongly recommend Mr. Watkin's work to the support of our readers. It will be published in Demy 4to, cloth, price to subscribers, £1 5s. Application to be made to the author, 39, Plumpton Street, Liverpool.

In Memoriam.

Whilst the last sheets of this volume were passing through the press we were shocked by the intelligence of the death of Professor George Rolleston, whereby this Society has sustained the loss of a valued member who has given it a cordial support from its commencement, and the Scientific world one of its greatest ornaments. His life, though comparatively short, has been a brilliant one. He was the second son of the Rev. George Rolleston, and was born at Maltby, in Yorkshire, in 1829. He was educated at Gainsborough and Sheffield, and matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 8th December, 1846, aged 17 years. He obtained a First Class in Classics in 1850, and was elected a Fellow of his College. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he went to Smyrna as Assistant Physician in the British Civil Hospital, where he continued during the Crimean war. On his return, in 1857, he was appointed Physician to the Children's Hospital in London, and in the same year he succeeded Dr. Acland as Lee's Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church. In 1860 he was appointed to the newly founded Chair of Anatomy and Physiology as the first Linacre Professor, which office he continued to hold until his death. In 1862 he married, thereby vacating his Fellowship at Pembroke College. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1872 a Fellow of Merton College, which was tenable by a married man as Professor, whilst he was a Member of the Council of the University and represented Oxford in the General Medical Council, and at the same time he was one of the most active and valuable members of the Oxford Local Board. Notwithstanding the multifarious duties arising out of these various offices, his active brain and facile pen were ever at work. His contributions to the Transactions of many learned Societies and to other scientific periodicals, chiefly relating to Anthropology, or the study of man in his various aspects, were numerous, but the works by which he will be most known are his *Forms of Animal Life*, an outline of zoological classification based upon anatomical observation, which he wrote chiefly for the purpose of scientific education at Oxford, and his contributions to Canon Greenwell's *British Barrows*.

In our own Society he took a great interest, and our Transactions from the first volume to the present have been enriched by several valuable communications from him. Probably his latest literary act was his letter written to Mr. Witts from Genoa, in January last, on the "West Tump" Tumulus, and printed, at his special request, in our present volume, in connection with Mr. Witts' monograph on that monument.

As a lecturer, Professor Rolleston was rapid and lucid. His wide culture and keen sense of humour riveted the attention of his hearers. In him we have lost one of the greatest of our scientists. It has been well said: his mind was wholly given to the study of man as man, "His descent, his development, his relation to other beings, their relation to each other and to the organic world. Every department of anatomy, however minute, of physiology, however abstruse, and of ethnology, however complex, from time to time yielded a store of material for his vigorous grasp."

The state of Dr. Rolleston's health has some time been a cause of great uneasiness to his friends, and in the autumn of last year his medical attendants advised a lengthened retreat in Italy and rest from his labours. From Genoa he wrote to Mr. Witts on 17th January, as mentioned above, and it would appear that he then indulged the hope of returning to England and resuming his favourite studies. This, however, was not to be. He gradually sank, and it was with difficulty he could be brought home to die. His valuable life terminated on 17th June, a few days only after his return. He married Grace Davy, granddaughter of Sir Humphry Davy, F.R.S., by whom he leaves a numerous young family. Mrs. Rolleston, at the time of her husband's death, was lying grievously ill and unconscious in the same house.

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